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Sisters, Delphino, Prof. C. H. Prince. Regular prices. Seats on sale July 9.

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Now Open for Summer Season 1894.

The Redondo Hotel is situated directly on the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles from Los Angeles (reached by two lines of railroad.) New and handsomely equipped; table unsurpassed; fine concrete walks; tennis courts; bathing all the year round; fine fishing; hot and cold water, incandescent lights and gas; halls and lobby heated by steam; finest ballroom in the state; orchestra in attendance; strictly first-class in every particular; the queen of all summer and winter hotels on the coast; guests staying a month or more are furnished free daily transportation over the Redondo Railway to Los Angeles, so they can live at Redondo and enjoy all the advantages of Los Angeles and vicinity; 6 trains each way daily. Hot sait water in tank 50x100. Apply to or address LYNCH & AULL, proprietors, Redondo Beach, Cal.; or to J. E. AULL, Hollenbeck Cafe.

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Heroules ice and refrigerating machines,
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OFFICE, 129 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

JUDSON'S EXCURSIONS EAST LEAVE LOS Angeles every Monday for Chicago, New York and Boston, via the Rio Grande West-ern, and Denver and Rio Grande Railways, arriving from Chicago, New York and Bos-ton every Wednesday morning, personally conducted. Office, 212 S. SPRING ST.

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129, 130, 131, Stimson Block; special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children; consideration hours, I to 5 p. m. Tel. 1227.

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PERSONAL - MRS. PARKER, LIFEnovals, disease, love, marriage, etc. Take University electric car to Forrester ave. and Hoover et., go west on For-rester ave. 3 blocks to Vine st., second house on VINE ST. west of Vermont ave.

BRSONAL — LADIES, IF YOU WOULD have your bust and neck developed, wrinkles, moles, superfluous hair, etc., removed, call at OCCIDENTAL TOILET PARLORS, 241 S. dtain. Dimples made, gray hair restored to natural color; sample toilet preparations to callers.

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BLOOMFIELD, formerly tuner for Chicago's 300 schools; over 1000 references;
tuning, \$2.50. 778 E. Pico and \$29 S. Spring.

PERSONAL—WILLIS R. MINER, EXPERT accountant; investigations made; books audited; complicated or disputed accounts adjusted; 25 years' experience; best of references. P. O. BOX 635. BRSONAL— MME. NORMANDIE, SPIRIT medium, gives sittings daily, and developing medium; has great power in healing the sick; help the poor. 213 UTAH ST., Santa Monica.

PERSONAL MORRIS PAYS HIGHEST price for gents' second-hand clothing; send postal. 1114 COMMERCIAL ST., second ciothing store east of Main.
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"Starlight," test, business and developingmedium; sittings saily, 7384 S. SPRING.
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FOR SALE—IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$1000 or more, \$20,000 street improvement bonds; these bonds are guaranteed, property-owners waiving all rights to contest or suit, and no better or sufer security exists today; will be discounted liberally. O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO., Bradbury Bidg.

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NANCE, GARVEY & CO.—
Investment Bankers and Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.
No. 205 W. Third st.
Money to Loan on Real Estate.
City and country property dealt in.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GUARANTEED street improvement bonds. Apply to C.
SCHERRER, 287 W. First st.; omce hours, 19, 10:30 a.m.

A TTORNEYS.

### THE MORNING'S NEWS

## The Dimes.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS BRIEFED.

(BY TELEGRAPH;) Blood at Chicagomilitia company opens fire on the m after being stoned—A second attack made shot and bayoneted—The total number of killed and wounded unknown, the strikers rabble marching against the town of Pullman-A battalion of the First Regiment in readiness for them-Shooting and clubbing at Hammond, Ind.—Debs and Sovereign write to President Cleveland-More United States troops ordered out-The situation on the Coast—Wo-men at Oakland preparing for battle—The first Santa Fe train for the East passes San Bernardino-Full and complete particulars of the great strike now spreading from ocean t ocean .... The American yacht Vigilant again defeated by the Prince of Wale's Britannia....The House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to the tariff bill-It is sent to conference - Senator Call talks about his socks .... Anarchy disturbing the German empire-The emperor releases Count von Kotz... The Corean question ... Dobbin wins the Realization stake with Rey El Santa Anita third .... A Manchester, N. H., attorney abducts his sister from a convent Dispatches were also received from Chi cago, New York, Boston, San Francisco Tacoma, Cleveland, St. Louis, London Denver, Salt Lake, Oakland, Washington and other places.

The local strike situation—The local train service re-established....Railway rates fixed for the G.A.R. encampment... Meeting of the Board of Public Works .. Business men informally discuss the strik

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Pasagena school teachers elected for ensuing year ... Meeting of the Santa An Library trustees.... Teachers elected for the Tustin public schools,

## A BARKEEPER'S SON.

situation....Doings in society.

tentation.

Mr. Clatworthy seemed especially at tracted to the society of Miss Evely: Hutchinson, a tall, handsome girl of 20 He talked of his father, who was the justice of the peace of the county. One svening he came home with a gloomy brow. His mother was ill. The next day valuables, with writing young lady in attendance.

IRON WATER PIPE—HAVING RECEIVED a large supply of iron before the tie-up of all railroads, we are prepared to furnish all sises of pipe, from 2 inches and larger, in quantities from 100 feet to 75,000 feet; prices on application. CULVER & LITTLE prices on application. CULVER & LITTLE mother had bequeathed her son a legacy of between £60,000 and £62,000. It was after this good fortune that he made a formal offer of marriage to Miss Evelyn.

She accepted.
On May 11, Clatworthy left for Chicago very suddenly, and did not return for ten days. During his absence he sent no word to his affianced. The father grew suspicious, and wrote to friends in En-gland. They replied that there was no such place as Kenninghall, nor a squire named Clatworthy. Hutchinson sent a photograph of the suitor. Answer came back by cable that Clatworthy was the son of the keeper of an inn at Alcaster, and was married, but separated from his wife, and had left for America early in the year in company with a barmaid. Clatworthy denied everything, and said there must be some mistake. He assured Hutchinson that everything would be explained, and the marriage would take place on June 19. Since this time Miss Hutchison has not seen him.

#### ABDUCTED HIS SISTER.

A Manchester, N. H., Attorney Creates

ated Press Leased-wire Service MANCHESTER (N. H.,) July 7.—Mary Fay, 23 years old, a novice in St. Mary's Convent, was forcibly abducted by her brother, Peter Fay, a well-known law-

Fay went to the convent, and asked to Fay went to the convent, and asked to see his sister, saying that her mother was very ill in this city. In company with a nun, Miss. Fay started for his office. When they reached the sidewalk in front of the building. Fay grasped his sister around the waist and pulled her from the hack, shouting: "Your mother is dead, or is dying, but she is not here; she is at home in Lowell, where you are going."

The young woman endeavored to shake

crowd, attracted by his actions, seemed disposed to interfere. Fay shouted: "This is my sister, and I am taking her home. I will kill the first man who lays hand on me or her."

And Blood Flows Freely at Chicago.

carrying of their fallen-The stockyards Illinois Militiamen Pour in the Solid Lead.

> A Telling Lesson to the Now Crazy Hordes.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED

A Brave Stand of the Little Soldier Squad.

Lieut. Reed Beaten Down by Flying Stones.

The Company then Withdraws in Good Order.

AN ATTACK ON THE POLICE.

Riot at Hammond, Ind .- Debs and Sover eign Address President Cleveland-On the Coast.

CHICAGO, July 7.-The strikers and the noon and a pitched battle was the result The number killed and wounded may never be known as the mob carried off a number of men who were seen to fall, and whethe ey were dead or wounded or how many of them fell, it is impossible at this time to ascertain. As far as known the casual-

JOHN BURKE, a striker, killed by bayonet thrust through the abdomen.

LIEUT. REED, Co. F, Second Infantry I.N.G., hit on the head by stones; condi-

THOMAS JACKSON, a striker, shot in the Book; will die.

onet; will die.

An unknown man, shot through, the An unknown boy, 17 years old, shot

through the abdomen; will die.
TONY GAJEWSKI, shot in the right HENRY WILLIAMS, shot in

JOHN KERR, shot in the hip. An unknown woman, shot in the right

JOSEPH RHINEBERG, three bayone rounds, may die.

ANTON KOCHMINSKI, shot in the right

JOSEPH SZCEPAUSKI, shot in the An unknown boy, shot in the left leg

The name of the woman shot is Annie seigler. The bone of her left leg was so badly, shattered that amputation was nec

Forty-ninth street and the Grand Trunk tracks, a territory which has always had an evil name and which can produce any day two toughs for every square yard of territory within the radius of half a mile. Serious trouble was expected here early this morning before 9 o'clock. A mob had gathered and made threats of burning the Grand Trunk roundhouse. Aid was asked from the authorities and Co. F of the Second Infantry, sixty-eight strong commanded by Capt. Kelly, was hurried to the spot. The militia was reinforce by a number of deputies and the mob was pressed back from the roundhouse.

pressed back from the roundhouse.

The mob gathered again at Fiftieth street and began to turn over freight cars and tear up the tracks. A squad of police under Lieut. Duffy attacked the meb and several shots were fired on both sides, but no one was injured. The mob then went back once more to Forty-eighth street and, which a portion of the crowd, which by this time was fully 8000 strong, occupied the militia and the deputies, others ran a freight car into the pit of a turntable and made the machine useless. Superintendent Atwater and Yardmaster Superintendent Atwater and Yardmaster McKee of the Grand Trunk with a gang of men set to work to remove the obstruction, while the mob, which had now grown to be very ugly, stood around howling and hooting and occasionally letting

off her captor, but he clutched her by the arm and started to the depot. A crowd, attracted by his actions, seemed disposed to interfere. Fay shouted: "This is my sister, and I am taking her home. I will kill the first man who lays hand on me or her."

Desth of the Congressman from the Tenth Kentucky District.

WINCHESTER (Ky.,) July 7.—Marcus Lisis, Congressman from the Tenth Congressman from the Tenth District, died this morning.

(Marcus Claiborne Lisie was born September 23, 1862, in Clark county, Ky., was educated in the common schools of the county, and at Kentucky University. He took a course of law at the Columbia College Law School, New York. He began the practice of iaw at Wipchester, Ky., in 1887; was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 14,515 votes against 11,748 for Russell, Rep.)

Russia and Corea.

ST. PETERBBURG, July 7.—The Novovernmy declares Russis's interests render her unable to permit Japan to seise Corea.

### THE BLIND FURY OF DICTATOR DEBS.



"Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war!"

Again and again the mob, shouting, howling and using the vilest language, made a rush, but every time Kelly met them steadily with his men and the crowd paused before the threatening rifles. Fiseveral toughs on the edge of the made a rush at Yardmaster McKee, one of them flourishing a revolver. Mc-

mob made a rush at Yardmaster mokee, one of them flourishing a revolver. McKee drew his own revolver and fired, but the bullet flew wide.

The strikers by this time were fairly wild with rage, and bricks, stones, chunks of coal and coupling-pins rained around the troops. Lieut. Reed was struck twice on the head in quick succession by stones and fell to the ground like a dead man. Kelly then concluded the time had come, and, wheeling his men quickly, gave the word to charge, and the handful of militiamen sprung forward with levelled bayenets. John Burke, who was standing in the front of the mob, was throwing soal as fast as he could move his arms. One of the first soldiers in the charge plunged his bayonet clear through his body, the point coming out at the back. Burke went down like a log and died in a few minutes. The mob broke before the charge, but quickly railied, and, after a short pause, came on again, sending a pattering of recame on again, sending a pattering of re-volver-bullets before it. The troops, the deputies and police waited no orders, but the rifles came to a level, revolvers were drawn and a storm of leaden death swept into the mob. Men fell right and left, but the militia, deputies and police pres ward, rapidly driving the crowd before them in the wildest confusion.

It was all over in three minutes, and the militia marched into the train, and with the deputies returned to the city.

They looked as though they had been through a battle when they disembarked. Their uniforms were torn, hats gone, they were covered with dust and dirt, and nany of them had been badly bruised by

flying stones.

"I believe," said Superintendent At-"that at least a dozen men were water, "that at least a dozen men were killed. I saw men strewn all over the tracks, and they were dead men, too. The mob was not far away when we bethe militia, deputies and police fought like devils, simply pouring lead into the crowd. We were close enough, and the mob was big enough, and I don't think many bullets went wide. There were

more killed than we will ever know The statements of Superintendent Atwater as to the number of men shot down is upheld by the militiamen and deputies, many men declaring that they had seen the strikers carrying away men who were either dead or wounded. The injured men, whose names are given, were brought to the city by the police and placed in the hospital.

The report of the fight occasioned great The report of the fight occasioned great excitement at army headquarters, and the request of Police Inspector Hunt that several companies of regulars and a gailing gun be sent out to the scene added to the feeling. The mob became quiet at evening, however, and the regulars and artillery were held at the de-

pot.

As the train with the military aboard moved off fully 20,000 people crowded about the handful of police left behind. From all sides they rushed upon them, hurling stones and iron in their mad assault. The men, realizing their position, drew The men, realising their position, drew their revolvers and backed up against each other for a desperate battle. The crowd halted for a moment and Officer Ryan breaking from the crowd hurried to a patrol box and called the patrol wagon. Lieut. Kelley and twelve men responded, but meantime the crowd had closed again on the police, following them with a volley of stones. The work that had been done by the wrecking party was attacked as the police retreated. A car

the police followed with clubs, showing no mercy. At every step they knocked a man down, and as they advanced the crowd showered stones on them like hail. Rushing into near-by saloons the mob barricaded the doors and made a stand, barricaded the doors and made a stand, but were driven out through windows and back doors like rats, clubs descending on their heads at every jump. Windows in the houses adjoining were suddenly thrown-open and a volley of shot was poured into the police, who returned the fire, and the streets, ending the pursuit.

The ground over which the fight had occurred was like a battlefield. The men thot by the troops and police lay about like logs. Hats knocked off and coats thrown off to lessen the weight in the fight were scattered about, while on the Loomis street crossing, where the eight police officers had made their stand, were fully 500 stones that bad been thrown by the mob. In all forty-one shot and bayoneted were taken to the drugstore at the corner of Forty-eighth and Loomis streets. There a hospital was improvised and the wounded like logs. Hats knocked off and a hospital was improvised and the wounded and least hurt were attended to,

#### DESPERATE.

An Attack to Be Made Pullman,

ing Against the Town - The Pirst Regiment in

ssociated Press Leased-wire Service. CHICAGO, July 7.—At 11:15 p.m. the ing on Pullman.

LATER.-It is learned that the mob is now going from the stockyards, but that part of the mob are from Hammond. 12:35 a.m. they were re

talion of the First Regiment is drawn up in front of the Hotel Florence, Pullman, and it is feared an attack may be made on the town before daylight. AT PULLMAN. CHICAGO, July 7.—The residents of Pullman were thrown into a panic at midnight by the report that a mob was

marching on the town from Kensington, intent on burning the place. The Second Battalion of the First Infantry, under Maj. Talman, was quickly under prepared to quell any attack. Five ing, drunken rioters made their appearance in the streets, and were chased off after which the town quieted down, and it was reported that the mob was still at Kensington. Later the town was aroused once more by the report that a mob was marching over from Hammond, determined to attack the town. LATEST.

CHICAGO, July , 3 n.m.-At this hou nothing of an exciting nature is reported from Pullman. No signs have been ob-served and the approach of the mob, which has been reported moving upon the town from Hammond. It is thought there will be no trouble tonight. The trops are fully prepared for any emergency.

NIGHT ATTACKS. CHICAGO, July 7.—While a wrecking crew was passing Twenty-third street on its return from Forty-fifth street tonight they discovered a number of cars on fire. They attempted to put out the fires and were attacked by a mob of strikers. A sharp hand-to-hand conflict ensued, during which one man was severely bayoneted and two others were arrested by a company of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, who

# THE SOUP.

## The Vigilant is Again Defeated.

### Wales' Cutter Wins on Time Allowance.

It Was a Struggle Near the Finish.

The Realization Stakes Won by Dobbin-Richard Mansfield Has a Bit of Yachting Experience-Eastern Base-

ated Press Leased-wire Service HUNTERS' QUAY, July 7.-(By Atlantic Cable.) The starters in today's yachtrace were the Vigilant, Britannia and the Majorie. The course was from the Isla of Bute across the Clyde to and fro around the markboat of Kilcreggan, and thence home, twice around, the distance being fifty miles. The Vigilant at 175 tons to the Britannia's 150 tons allows the Prince of Wale's cutter three minutes and the Majorie eighteen minutes. The day was clear and 170 yachts crowded with spectators followed the racers. The Vigilant made a bad start, three-fourths of a minute behind the Britannia. Amid rousing cheers the three yachts bore away, short on the starboard tack. The Vigilant was closing in on the leaders and lying high up in the wind. The Britannia had a short hitch about two hundred yards out and had to stand up on the weather of the Vigilant. the American yacht being two lengths be-

hind. the captains of the Vigilant and Britannia. The Vigilant closed up on the Britannia, nearing the Cloche Lighthouse, but after passing the lighthouse the Britannia increased the gap. The corrected time of the first round was: Britannia, 1 hr., 35 min. 38 sec.; Vigilant, 1 hr. 36 min. 46 sec. round the Vigilant was only half a minute stern, but this was only three miles from shore. The time of the two yachts at the finishing line was: Vigilant, 4 hr. 16 min. 37 sec; Britannia, 4 hr. 17 min. 32 sec. The Britannia with the time al-

During the early morning a light south-erly breeze was blowing, and this was expected to benefit the Britannia. The preeze increased as the time appro and, when the start was made, was blowing freshly down the channel. The smart and powerful-looking Vigilant lay in Gourock Bay until 9:15 a.m., when she left ner moorings and began cruising about the Firth until the time for the start. The steam yacht Atlanta, with Mrs. George J. Gould and a party on board, followed

the race. The atmosphere of the Clyde today was much clearer than on Thursday last, and a fine view of the contest could be obtained. The Vigilant had up a jackyard topsail," expecting the wind would fail, or at least not increase in strength, but the Marjorie made preparations for a blow and ran up a jib-headed topsail. The ma-neuvering for the start was a pretty sight. The Vigilant was luffing along in front of the line, while the Marjorie Britannia cruised about in the mouth of the loch. When they stayed to starboard, in order to come down on the line, the Britannia was pushing into the weather of the Marjorie and was a bowsprit shead as the gun was fired.

The Britannia was over the line almost immediately after the gun was fired, closely followed by the Marjorie. The Viglant made a bad start, being fully threefourths of a minute behind the Britannia. This was accounted for the fact that the American yacht had less way on which she came about. The time of crossing the line was: Britannia 10:30:17; Vigilant, 10:31:20.

Both the Vigilant and Britannia held on to the starboard and went to the loch shore without making a tack, the Britanracers cleared the Cloche Lighthouse they met a slightly more favorable wind, and the Britannia was not only pointing as high as the Vigilant, but she was drawing ahead. When the yachts ran into more open waters, the breeze was bringing the sea into white caps, and both the Britannia

and the Vigilant were heeling over.
The Vigilant, to everybody's surprise
ashore, appeared to be falling behind. Experts said that she forereached very fast and that her center-board gripped her to windward in a very effective manner. On staying to fetch the Skelmorlie the Britannia slightly improved her lead. time was as follows: Britannia, 11:40:15; Vigilant, 11:40:55. The beat down was a marvelous exhibi

tion of seamanship upon the part of the captains of both the American and English yachts. Both yachts came on the run to ward Cloche, with spinnakers to starboard and jibs, topsails and balloon foresails pulling splendidly, coming past the Wey-mess side in a true, but softening wind. The Marjorie was following seventeen min-utes astern. The time at Weymess Bay was: Britapnía, 12:34:16; Vigilant, 12:35:01.

the Fifteenth United States Infantry, who accompanied the wrecking crew.

At Forty-seventh street and the Fort Wayne tracks some cars were fired in the evening, but the flames were extinguished with small loss.

At 9 pm. tonight a mob of 2000 or 3000 people collected at the scene of this afternoon's fight. They set fire to several cars and they or four were burned before the fire department reached the scene. The flames are now under control.

A report was in circulation in the stockyards late this evening that some of the socialistic element among the mob associated with strikers had proposed to throw dynamite bombs into the camp of the militia after the men had retired to rest. This caused considerable excitement.

At 11 pm. the militia and police state in the fire allowance gave the race to the firitannia on second page.]

afely weather-bowed.

There was great excitement when the essels were abreast. The great question hen was whether the Vigilant could get tome far enough in advance to overcome he time allowance. The Vigilant few way grandly, but the distance was too hort and the Britannia got her verdict.

BEFORE THE RACE. LONDON, July 7.-George Gould LONDON, July 7.—George Gould is satisfied with the Vigilant. He thinks his pacht would have won had the wind kept up, as she was five minutes ahead. He ways: "The crew was green in racing work and consequently not such full justice was done to the yacht as will be done later on. In my opinion, the Vigilant will always prove too good for the Britannia in windward work."

IT WAS HIS YACHT.

Richard Mansfield Cleans Out the Crew

Associated Press Leased-wire Seroice.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Richard Mansfield, NEW YORK, July 7.—Richard Mansfield, the actor, and Sailingmaster William Kirk have become involved in a rumpus. Mansfield recently purchased the pretty sloop-yacht Lotowans. Capt. Kirk and a sturdy crew ha been hired for the season to sail the yacht. Mansfield continued Kirk in command and employed the same crew. As the actor is not a citizen of the United States it was found necessary to have the yacht's papers drawn in the name of Capt. Kirk.

Early one morning Mansfield appeared

mame of Capt. Kirk.

Early one morning Mansfield appeared on board and, in the words of Capt. Kirk.

"acted like a wild man." The skipper said he raved and tore about, but no one on the boat caught the worst of his fury until he went into the cabin and came out with a gun. Then he ordered every man ashore, threatening to blow a hole through the first man who hesitated to obey his command.

Capt. Kirk ventured to ask what was the Capt. Kirk ventured to ask what was the matter, but the swing of the gun in his direction temporarily satisfied his curlosity and he scrambled into a boat with his men and went ashore leaving Mansfield to have it out with the yacht. The in and crew will endeavor to colle-season's wages according to contract

EASTERN BASEBALL

Boston Beats the Cleveland Team

CLEVELAND (O. ) July 7.—The hom Boston 14, base hits 21, errors 6.

es-Young and Zimmer; Nichols and Ryan. Umpire, Slage. NEW YORK-LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—The game here resulted:
Louisville 6, base hits 10, errors 4 New York 14, base hits 15, errors 0.
Batteries—Grim and Twitchell
Knell; Meekin and Doyle.
Umpire, Emslie.

BROOKLYN-ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, July 7.-Brooklyn defea the home club. St. Louis 5, base hits 11, errors 5.

Brooklyn 10, base hits 15, errors 3. Batteries—Miller and Breitenstein; Kins low and Kennedy.

Umpire, Gaffney.

PHILADELPHIA-PITTSBURGH. PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Pittsburgh w Pittsburgh 0. Philadelphia 12. Umpire, Lynch. No batteries given.

CHICAGO-WASHINGTON. CHICAGO, July 7 .- The Colts defeate e visitors: Washington 7, base hits 8, errors 3.

Chicago 9, base hits 10, errors 4.
Batteries—Abbey and Kittridge; Sullivan and Dugdale.
Umpire, McQuaid.

BALTIMORE-CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, July 7.-The game today resulted: Cincinnati 2, base hits 8, errors 6.

Baltimore 11, base hits 16, errors 2. Batteries—Parrott and Murphy; Inks an Clarke. Umpires, Hurst and Hartley.

THE REALIZATION STAKES.

ins the Winner in the Slow Time lated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The attendance at Sheepshead Bay today was the largest of the season, and the betting was heavy. The Realization Stakes, which is the chief race of the year for three-year-olds, was a sorry spectacle this year, for Dobbins won in a common canter in the slow time won in a common canter in the slow time of 2:55. When the flag fell they were loth to make the pace. Gwendolyn started out ahead of Dobbins, who was two lengths ahead of the other four, running side by side. This order passed the grand stand at the end of the first half mile. The positions were not materially changed at ons were not materially changed at mile post, although Senator Grady had ped out of the bunch and was labor-behind.

ing behind.

With a quarter of a mile to go, Dobbins shot out past Gwendolyn and took the lead, almost in a single bound, while Hornpipe followed him under Taral's hands. Van Kuren, of Rey el Santa Anita, was caught napping and had to ride with hands and feet to catch the Keene colt. All through the stretch they had it hammer and tongs, but Hornpipe held to the end and got second place by a short head. Gwendelyn

out inorpipe neid to the end and got second place by a short head. Gwendolyn was fourth, Longdale fifth, while Senator Grady, was a very bad last.
Futurity course: Caesarion won, Sir Galahad second, Waltzer third; time 1:12x Second, Wernberg third; time 1:12-5.
One mile and an eighth: Henry of Na-One mile and an eighth: Henry of Na-rarre won, Herald second, Red Skin third;

time 1:55.

Realization stakes, one mile and five furlongs: Dobbins won, Hornpipe second, Rey el Santa Anita third; time 2:55.

One mile: Tom Skidmore won, Capt. T. second; Gogebec third; time 1:41 4-5.

About two miles: Rodman won, St. John second, Lucknow third; time 5:10.

Racing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The World's Fair stake went to Lissack, a rank outsider, at 30 to 1.

Six furlongs: Jack Richelieu won, Strath-roth second, Little Walter third; time

1:144.

One mile and a sixteenth: Henry Young won, Ida Pickwick second, Get There third; time 1:47.

World's Fair stake, value \$15,750 to winner, five furiongs: Lissack won, Rey Del Cardes second, Handsome third; time 1:09. One mile and a quarter: Vassal won, Lehman second, Faraday third; time 2:05%.

One mile: Lake Shore won, Senator Irby second, Lawyer third; time 1:14%.

Bix furiongs: Promenade won, Miss Knott second, Volt third; time 1:14%.

Six furiongs: Maid Marian won, Ethel Gray second, Capt. Brown third; time 1:13%.

A 24-bour Race.

LONDON, July 7.—In a twenty-four-hour bicycle race, which started in Putney at 8 o'clock yesterday evening twenty-tares competed. H. R. Garter of London, 42 miles 364 yards won; Rickford of Putney, 785% miles, second. Shortland's received for the same time is 424 miles.

STRIKERS FALL

tioned in the vicinity of Forty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, discovered a crowd of men and boys setting fire to a freight-cars. The police charged, and ar-rested about a dozen of the incendiaries. A fight ensued, and the men commenced stoning the officers, the officers firing at them with their revolvers.

[Continued from first page.]

them with their revolvers.

ANARCHISTS AT SPRING VALLEY.

SPRING VALLEY (III.,) July 7.—Emboldened by being uninterrupted by their looting expedition last night, the vicious mob. of foreign Anarchists committed more depredations today. They are filled up with been and while and time and tim with beer and whisky and since early morning a mob of 10,000 men and women have terroized the citizens. This after-noon the mob visited butcher shops and grocery stores and demanded provisions. Phose who refused to give goods to the mob were threatened with looting and robably that the next twenty-four ours will see the destruction of these this place are on their way to Ladd, a lit-tle mining town four miles distant, to place. The authorities seem powerless to people have gone to La Salle in fear of their lives.

A SECOND ENGAGEMENT. CHICAGO, July 7.—Capt. Kelly and a company of the Second Regiment were in second skirmish at Ashland avenue at a second skirmish at Ashland avenue at Forty-ninth street today. A striker ran along a row of empty box cars and applied a blazing torch to the oil boxes. The sight of the flames made the mob crazy with delight. Capt. Kelly's men were met with a shower of stones, but reinforcements were quickly summened and the crowd dispersed. Some of the rioters were slightly injured by bayonet thrusts.

SHOT BY SOLDIERS.
OHICAGO, July 7.—Joseph Warzowski was shot and fatally wounded by United SHOT BY SOLDIERS. States soldiers tonight. He claims he was merely a spectator in a crowd, watching a Panhandle freight train.

RIOT AT HAMMOND, IND.

The Engineer and Fireman of a Michiga Central Train Stoned.

ssociated Press Leased-wire Service.

HAMMOND (Ind.,) July 7.—Just after thousand people gathered in the yards here and proceeded to blockade the tracks. Two Michigan Central passenger trains were stopped and the engines "killed." The engineer and fireman of one train resisted the orders of the rioters to abandon their engine, and were dragged to the ground, stoned and severely injured. Both trains are now standing in the yards, and most of the passengers have left the cars, fearing violence. About 9 p.m. a Monon train pulled in from Chicago and was at once surrounded by the mob. The two Pullman cars on the train were de tached by the crowd and run onto a sid ing. Then the leaders of the mob of dered the engineer to pull out with the remainder of his train. Up to this writling he has declined to start without orders from his superintendent, and the mob is awaiting developments. The telegraph operators of all roads in

The telegraph operators of all roads in the county have been warned to keep inside their offices, and give no information, on pain of having their heads broken. It is reported that the manager of the Postal Telegraph Company was chased out of town. The mob have run out all of the Western Union operators from the Michigan Central, and the Monon night operator has fied, pursued by a howling mob.

WORD FROM HAMMOND.

CHICAGO, July 7.—At 11:10 o'clock word comes from Hammond that the Michigan Central operator has just been caught by the mob and beaten nearly to death. The Erle operator has just fied for his life. All communication with Hammond is now cut off and no trains are:moving.

Inspector of Police Hunt has sent two companies of militia to the scene of the wrecking train.

wrecking train.

At 11:30 the crowd is rushing down the tracks, throwing switches and extinguishing switch lights.

AFFAIRS AT CHICAGO.

AFFAIRS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Despite the presence of United States troops and the mobilization of five regiments of State militia; despite threats of martial law, and bullet and bayonet, the great strike inaugurated by the A.R.U. holds three-fourths of the roads running out of Chicago in its strong fetters, and last night traffic was more fully paralyzed than at any time since the inception of the tie-up.

Comparatively few roads are running out of the city, while freight traffic is paralyzed. Several of the Western and Northwestern trunk lines are running trains intermitently, while those running East, Southeast and South are virtually dead. The Dearborn-street station last night was closed to traffic, and practically deserted.

night was closed to traffic, and practically deserted, the roads running out of that station being completely at the mercy of the strikers. The Michigan Central was forced to abandon all trains, and it is doubtful if any will be run for several days. The Illinois Central is in the same

The Rock Island and Lake Shore lines The Rock Island and Lake Shore lines are completely tied up, their tracks having been blockaded by wrecked cars strewn along miles of two lines by the mob, which for days has had possession of the property. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system alone is doing a comparatively uninterrupted business. Freight traffic is absolutely at a standstill. With the exception of a car or two moved by the militia, not a wheel is turning. Such is the situation this morning.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT CHICAGO, July 7.—"And it is further ordered that if any act of hostility be com-mitted, such as firing upon railroad trains, assaulting trainmen, marshals or soldiers, throwing at them rocks, pieces of fron or other missiles, these assaults shall be repelled by the use of firearms."

this afternoon, detailing Federal troops to assist the United States marshals in pre-venting obstruction to the movement of mail and interstate commerce trains. It was, in short, a notice to all rioters that temporizing with them had ceased, and that hereafter the policy of the government would be to put an end to their rioting, arson and pillage by shooting to

kill whenever or wherever necessary.

As chance would have it, however, it did not fall to the lot of the national troops to be first to carry out the spirit of this order. Co. F, Second Regiment, of the National Guard, had that distinction. or this order. Co. F. Second Regiment, of
the National Guard, had that distinction.
Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon the day
had been a comparatively quiet one. To be
sure small mobs had been going all
through the district west of State street
and south of Thirty-ninth street, burning
a few cars here and there and threatening
to fire railroad shops and the like, but it
was more in the nature of bushwacking
than anything else, and not at all like
the massed band of strikers who gathered
along the railroad tracks yesterday and
today, absolutely blocking all movement
by sheer force of numbers.

This state of affairs was doubtless the
outgrowth of various conditions, such as
the presence of a vastly-jucreased force
of soldiers, and that yesterday's wrecking and firing of cars had left a large
share of the tracks to the south impassable, so that about all the discernible
movement was in the shape of wreckingtrains, endeavoring to bring order out
of the chaos which existed all through
that region.

The disturbed section today embraced

space of about twenty-five square miles, not to mention the sporadic bit of incendiarism on the Burlington road at Grawford and Western avenues, the latter having the distinction of being the work of women Western avenues, the latter having the distinction of being the work of women and children. It is estimated that in the district mentioned not less than 50,000 rioters were out at one time or another during the day, but the ground was so thoroughly patrolled by the police, the marshals and the military that they found little expectionity for getting together in little opportunity for getting together in large numbers, as they have been doing

found time to indulge in the grim humor of laying out a graveyard in due order, and erecting headstones at the graves, bearing the names of their pet aversi including that of the President of the was the showing of its teeth by the Building Trades Council of the city, in calling out the steamfitters in the big packing-house at the stockyards, with the threat that it was merely a preliminary to calling out its 65,000 members and the tying up of all buildings in the city.

Another feature of the day was the patroling of the sentries before the federal sub-treasury, in whose vaults lie some \$15,000,000 of Uncle Sam's money, which Gen. Miles thought might prove a temptation to some of the Debs followers not to For the first time since the strike

opened there were several distinct notes of improvement in the situation and these were not confined to Chicago. Here the postal authorities reported a noticeable improvement in the movement of the that the strike, while it made no progress

that the strike, while it made no progress worthy of mention at any point, gave many evidences of having reached its culmination and of failing to influence.

To begin with, the promise that the seaboard trunk lines would be tied up at Buffalo was not fulfilled; the strike was not excluded to Pittsburgh as was not excluded to Pittsburgh as was not excluded to Pittsburgh as was not provided to Pittsburgh as provided to Pittsburgh as provided to Pittsburgh as provided to Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh as provided to Pitts not extended to Pittsburgh as was pre-dicted at a number of points in the tied-up district; the strain was lightened at one or two points, men who had agreed to go out failing to do so; but the most significant of all, perhaps, was the refusal of the A.R.U. at Louisville, Colorado Springs and Denver to obey Debs's order to strike.

Joliet also reported a defection from the ranks there, the employees of the Jolie

and order had occasion to be pleased on account of the massing of troops here and at the ordering of the movement of troops by the President with a view to lifting end he ordered Gen. Merritt at St. Paul and Gen. Otis at Vancouver Barracks to see to the opening of the Northern Pacific, and Gen. Brooks at Omaha was similarly Central and Union Pacific.

To this the only foil which the managers of the strike were able to show was an ar-rangement between President Debs and Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor to call out the members of that organization, some 150,000 in num-ber, provided the other four members of ber, provided the other four members of the Executive Committee would agree to the order calling them out. It is esti-mated that Debs has 75,000 men so that if the agreement goes, it will be no small addition to the forces of idleness. There has been rift in the cloud, but the cloud is still here.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH. Estimates Place the Chicago Total at 12,000

CHICAGO, July 7.—Members of five reg-iments of the Illinois State Guards are scattered around the southern portion of Chicago. In addition to the police, the Federal troops and the swarm of deputy United States marshals, deputy sheriffs, secret service men and private detectives, 3000 of the State militia are trying to keep the peace and see that the law in

as far north as Twenty-second street, and as far west as the stockyards district. as far west as the successful district. They received short notice to come out. but they all obeyed with promptness. Four hours after Gov. Aligeld sent the order from the Executive Mansion in Springfield, 1500 men were on duty. Two hours later advance guards from out of town arrived and were ordered to go in camp. The men now on duty are those belonging to the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh regiments.

the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Seventh regiments.

A reasonable estimate of the number of armed men now on duty in this city would be about twelve thousand, including 3600 militiamen, 3300 police, 1200 of the regular army and over fifteen hundred deputy sheriffs and marshals, besides, perhaps. wenty-five hundred private watchme

a small army of detectives.

FORCES AT ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 7.—In the event of serious trouble breaking out here, resulting from the strike, a force of 1700 regulars,

rious trouble breaking out here, resulting from the strike, a force of 1700 regulars. State militia and police can be concentrated at any place in this city on short notice. As there is a possibility that trouble may result when the railroads try to run their trains with new men, an investigatelon was set on foot to ascertain the force at hand that could be called upon for protection.

Chief Harrigan of the police department, Col. Edward Balderoff of the First Regiment of Missouri National Guard, and Lieut.-Col. Summer, in command of the United States troops at Jefferson Barracks, are not much abarmed over the existing state of affairs. They have the means at command to afford ample protection for a time, until more help could be sent in, and would use it when called upon foraid. Chief Harrigan's force numbers 700 men; there are 500 men in the First Regiment, National Guard, while at the barracks there are four troops of 500 cavalrymen.

ment, National Guard, while at the barracks there are four troops of 500 cavalryment.

James Nestor, James Thompson, William Hartigan, Thomas C. Fox and John Fisher of Bird's Point, Miss., who are charged with conspiring to interfere with interests of commerce, appeared before United States Commissioner Crawford. Waving a preliminary examination, they were released on bonds of \$2000 each, subject to the assion of the next Federal grand jury. The defendants were in the employ of the Cotton Belt road, until they went out on a strike. Nestor was a yardmaster and the others were switchmen.

There has been a visible increase in the trafficson the river, to which business has largely been diverted from the railroads, which are unable to handle the trade. The levee is assuming a state of activity not seen for many years, and river men expect to do as large a business as had been done at any time, since the boats lost their supremacy over the railroads. As yet the increase in the trade has been confined largely to the lower river-boats, and the wharfboats of the Anchor line and the Eagle Packet Company, are taxed to the utmost.

The Anchor line has had to store in barges a large part of the freight tendered them, while a string of wagons heavily laden extends back on the levee for several blocks from the Eagle Company's wharfboat, each awaiting its turn to unload. Most of the shipments are perishable goods, but large consignments of grooeries and provisions of all kinds are being taken.

Some of the larger shippers are trying to contract for the entire boatloads. The bulk of the new wheat crop, which had just become ready to move when the strike started, has so far been handled by boats, as very little can be brought in by rail.

LATER.—The strike on the Missouri Pacific, as far as the St. Louis terminals.

by boats, as very by rail. LATER.—The strike on the Missouri LATER as far as the St. Louis terminals

DEBS AND THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 7.—The Daily News will issue at 7 o'clock an extra containing the following information and vouches for its correctness in every particular:

"Late this afternoon President Debs of the A.R.U. informed a Daily News reporter that he had received a message from M. F. Lawrence, vice-president of the First National Bank, saying that Vice-President Wycks of the Pullman Company would be willing to see him. Mr. Debs thereupon told Mr. Lawrence that he was perfectly willing to meet Mycks. Vice-President Wycks was seen later in his office and said:

"This morning Mr. Lawrence called on me and asked if I was willing to meet a committee of our employees. I told him that I would gladly meet such a committee, and have always been willing to meet such a delegation at any time. The position of the Pullman Company, however, is unchanged. I do not expect that the committee will come to me intending to discuss arbitration. If they desire to discuss the situation, as I said, I am ready and willing to see them. The conference will be held tomorrow at my office, at what hour I am unable to state."

Later this "svening Lawrence said: "There has been no talk whatever of a meeting between Debs and Wycks, or between Debs and any representative of the Pullman Company. There will be no meeting between Mr. Pullman and a committee of his ex-employees."

DYNAMITE.

The Coeur d' Alene Miners in . a Riot.

Attempt to Blow Up the Power-house and Electric-light Plants of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mines.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service WARDNER (Idaho,) July 7.—The Coeur d'Alène miners have broken out again.

The hills are full of rioting miners, and
the town is paralyzed. Business is suspended, and the Sheriff is organizing a

posse to defend the mines.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning a tremendous explosion shook the town. It was followed by a chorus of derisive yells. that an attempt had been made to blow up the power-house and electric-light plants of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines. Sticks of dynamite had been shoved under the building and exploded. The plans had been poorly laid, darkness having prevented them from placing the dynamite at the most effective point, but

dynamite at the most effective point, but the explosion was sufficient to wreck the plant considerably, although a large part of the building was left standing.

The hills above the power-house are full of rioters, who make no attempt to attack the town, but have spent the whole morning rolling rocks down the steep mountain-side on the power-house and mine-buildings. Huge boulders, wavy masses of slag and big logs have been bounding down the slope and day, "crushing svery thing before them." The Sheriff is now swearing in citizen as deputies, and if a sufficient force is secured he will attempt to clear the hills. The Governor has been notified, and will probably order out the militia. Many people are leaving town. It is feared attempts will be made tonight to burn or blow up other buildings.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY. of a Bloody Chapter in Chicago's

yards were burned at daylight. About 8 a.m. a mob of 500 captured the Baltimore and Ohio train at Fifty-ninth street. The

CHICAGO, July 7.—Before 10 a.m. offi-clais of the Grand Trunk road telephoned the police that large mobs were moving down the tracks in the direction of the shops at the crossing of the Panhandle at Forty-ninth street. They expressed a belief that the mob intended burning the shops. Chief of Police Brennan ordered Inspector Hult to the scene with a force of men.

ien.
If an hour later a message came from
Northern Pacific and Baltimore and
roads that mobs were gathering at
y-fifth and Fifty-ninth streets, where these companies have wrecking-trains. Fear was expressed that the strikers intended burning these wrecking-trains in order to prevent clearing the tracks. Inspector Hult was also notified to attend to this trouble.

CHICAGO, July 7.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will be here probably Sunday. The new complication now feared is the calling out of all labor organizations. That would vastly increase the crowds and embarrass the handling of the disorderly element.

AT THE STOCKYARDS. CHICAGO, July 7.—United States Marshal Arnold, Gen. Miller and the officers of the blockaded railroads have decided to start trains under guard of United States regulars and run them to the

States regulars and run them to the stockyards.

A survey at the stockyards this morning showed that along the Panhandle railroad for three miles everything perishable had been destroyed, including exposed freight. Fires were still burning. Policemen were guarding the Lake Shore, Fort Wayne, Western Indiana and Pennsylvania roads at the stockyards last night, and today preparations were being made to start trains eastward. Many obstructions were so ingeniously and firmly fixed that it was almost impossible to remove them.

AN INJUNCTION ON DEBS.

CHICAGO, July 7.—President Debs was

AN INJUNCTION ON DEBS.
CHICAGO, July 7.—President Debs was served with the injunction issued by the United States Court some days ago, as he was leaving the Sherman House today after a conference with Sovereign.
Debs said today that he had no intention of leaving the city. The call for a general strike, he said, would be made jointly by General Master Workman Sovereign and himself. Sovereign after visiting the stockyards, said the hoodlums and not strikers were doing the rioting. He is in communication with the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor in regard to the striking.

or the Angel Striking.

At a late hour tonight the authorities changed their minds and announced that no effort to arrest Debs would be made at

present.

IF NOT, WHY NOT? CHICAGO, July 7.—Warrants will issued in a short time for the arrest Debs, Howard and Kellher, on charges conspiracy and obstructing the mails.

TROOPS FOR TIED-UP ROADS.

TROOPS FOR TIED-UP ROADS.
CHICAGO, July 7.—United States Marshal Arnold and Gen. Miles, after consultation at military headquarters, decided to send troops to all roads which are tied up and clear the yards and track. The plan is to send one company of troops to each depot along with forty deputy marshals. A train will then be started on each road and the military and marshals will clear the yard. Soldiers will have orders to fire on any one who disobeys the order to leave the property of the railroad.

VETBRAN GUARDSMEN.

SPRINGFIELD (III.) July 7.—Gov. Altgeld has received offers of assistance from various veteran guardsmen throughout the State. All State militia are now in the

MORE STRIKES.

CHICAGO, July 7.-The Journal

SHOOTING AT ENGLEWOOD. CHICAGO, Juliy 7.—At Englewood several hundred rioters jeered at the soldiers and police and finally fired several shots. The fire was returned by two or three officers and a charge was ordered which temporarily dispersed the mob.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

THE PROPERTY DESTROYED.
CHICAGO, July 7.—The number of cars on the Panhandle road burned last night is estimated at from 1200 to 1500. The total loss is not less than \$1,000,000. It is estimated that besides the loss of rolling stock at least ten or twelve miles of track is ruined. It is limpossible to place the value on treight destroyed. CONFLICTS WITH THE MOB.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Burlingto tracks were the scene of violence today

CHICAGO, July 7.—The Burlington tracks were the scene of violence today for the first time. At Twenty-fourth street a mob upset several cars. The risters were dispersed by police. Symptoms of disforder were frequent along the railroad tracks between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets. Stewart-avenue district police officers, detailed militia and Federal troops were scattered along the line. At Brighton Park a squad of police, under command of Lieut. Walsh, had orders to shoot at the first attempt of the rioters to destroy property.

With intent to destroy cars in the Monon yards, at Sixty-fourth street, the mob gathered at 5 a.m. Forty policemen were sent to the yards. Their appearance did not frighten the strikers. Several shots were fired into the mob and the men fied. One man was struck by a bullet and was hurried away by friends. At Fourth street and the Grand Trunk tracks this morning, the mob threatened to burn the roundhouse. Col. Moulton and forty men of the Second Regiment, I.N.G., were sent to guard the bullding and yards.

At 11 a.m. it was reported that the mob was firing cars and other property on the Chicago and Northern Pacific, near the western city limits. Five companies of United States troops were ordered to the scene of the trouble. Serious rioting was reported at 11 a.m. on the Grand Trunk road, in the vicinity of Elsdon. Rioting was also reported as renewed on the Burlington tracks at the Western-avenue crossing, the property of the company being fired right and left.

At 11:30 a.m. a mob of 500 men tore up the main tracks of the Panhandle road at Fiftieth street. The police refrained from returning the fire and renewed thoir charges, dispersing the crowd. The Second Regiment were sent to Forty-seventh street, to act as a guard for the Panhandle tracks.

Regiment were sent to Forty-seventh A QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

CHICAGO, July 7.—When the presen strike boycott shall have passed into his strike boycott shall have passed into his-tory the people of this city, particularly the men who happen to own property, will find a serious subject for contempla-tion in the question of damages. A few of the rallroads aiready notified the city outhyrities that they propose to hold the city liable for the loss of their property. It is impossible as yet to estimate the amening that has disappeared in flames kindled by the strikers and their sympa-thizers.

kindled by the strikers and their sympathizers.

Before they are made finally to realize that the law is supreme, millions of dollars worth of property may have been destroyed. It will all have to be paid and the taxpapers will have to be paid and the taxpapers will have to be paid and the taxpapers will have to be the beauties of the second the beauties of the second the second to the second to the second the second to the second t

KEEPING THE FIREMEN BUSY.

CHICAGO, July 7.—For the twentyfour hours ending this morning there were
sixty-two fire alarm calls from burning
railroad property, nearly all being on the
South Side. This is a remarkable record
according to Chief Sweney. Several times
railroad shops were fired. The strain was
on the fire department and at headquartiers in the City Hall a double force of
operators were at work. Chief Sweney
stayed at headquarters and directed the
movements of his companies.

The number of alarms from July 1 to
10 o'clock last night was 334, the largest
ever recorded in the history of the department in that time. Chief Sweney said
last night it was a question whether the
firemen on the South Side could hold out
if such wholesale incendiarism continued KEEPING THE FIREMEN BUSY.

THE TROOPS EAGER TO FIGHT. CHICAGO, July 7.—Stories are beginning to float in military headquarters which CHICAGO, July 7.—Stories are beginning to float in military headquarters which will illustrate the fury which the regular troops have been worked up to by the inzults of the crowd. A cavalryman at the stockyards, who had been howled at by a crowd for three hours, made a protest to his captain. One hulking rioter in particular had planted himself in front of the trooper and hurled at him every epithet he could think of, besides daring him to fight. The trooper turned to his superior; "Captain," he said, "for heaven's sake let he take my uniform off and lick that fellow. I'll do it without any help." The officer refused, of course.

While that soldier's noisy assailant was around the former never took his eye off him. Had an order to fire been given, it is quite probable that the rioter would not have been among those to escape. An officer said last night: "The troops are worked up to a frenzy. They have been held back by excellent discipline. If they get an order to fire a good many of them will fail to hear the command "Cease firing," if it is given after the first volley, and will get in an extra shot or two."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

OHICAGO, July 7.—Grand Master Work-

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.
OHICAGO, July 7.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign refused today to disclose the contents of the order he has prepared relative to a general strike as it might be changed by his associates on the executive board. He sadd:
"The Knights of Labor are a unit on the side of the A.R.U. and will join in the battle to their fullest power. It is probable that Mr. Debs and myself will send a telegram to President Cleveland tonight, but on this point also secrecy is required of me."

FEDERAL AND STATE TROOPS.

FEDERAL AND STATE TROOPS.
CHICAGO., July 7.—Gen. Miles had a long conference with Mayor Hopkins this evening, after which the Mayor said:
"Gen. Miles informed me he had just been in conference with the President over the telephone. He said his instructions were to protect government buildings in Chicago; to protect the sub-treasury, postoffice and other government edifices, and to see to the enforcement of the interstate commerce law. He said he would not charge upon mobs or rioters unless requested by the Mayor. This makes a sort of unity of action between the State and government troops. He expressed a willingness to do all he possibly can under his instructions from the President."

ON. OPEN-AIR MEETING.

abort time.

Less than 12,000 tons of freight was sent East for the week ending Thursday night. One must go back thirty years to find a week when the East hae shipments

BLOWN UP.

Midland Track Destroyed Near Glenwood, Colo.

The Strike in Colorado Practically Broker The Railway Conductors Adopt Reso-lutions-Union Pacific Engineers at Salt Lake,

This place was startled about 9:25 o'cloc This place was startled about 9:25 o'clock this evening by a terrific explosion which fairly shook the town. About one hundred feet of track of the Midland Rallway was blown up by giant bowder. This was placed under a cattle-guard about a quarter of a mile west of the railroad bridge. The culvert was entirely destroyed and the track raised for a distance of fifty feet on each side. No clew to the perpetrators on each side. No clew to the perpetrators of the act can be discovered. COLORADO QUIET.

COLORADO QUIET.

DENVER, July 7.—The strike in Colorado is practically broken. The action of the Federated Board of Union Pacific employees and that of the Order of Railway Conductors together with the Santa Fe conductors and the Denver and Gulf engineers in having been sworn in as deputy United States marshals at their own request, practically settled the matter. DENVER RAILWAY CONDUCTORS

DENVER, July 7.—At a special meeting of Denver Division No. 44, Order of Rail way Conductors, resolutions were adopted which have a bearing upon the big strike. The resolution states that the order will sustain all its members whether they have been acting as brakemen or switchmen,

oeen acting as brakemen or switchmen, and advises them to continue to perform all work required of them and customary in such positions.

The resolution concludes: "The Order of Railway Conductors has contracts with each and every railway company in this State, and not having any grievance, certainly and positions when the first to relate the contract of the contr sech and every railway company in this State, and not having any grievance, certainly should not be the first to violate such contracts." The resolution is attested by D. H. Clark, chief conductor.

Today Gen. McCook notified the authorities at Washington that all lines in his territory were open for the railroad companies to run trains. Immediately afterward Judge Hallett of the United States District Court issued an injunction against Eugene V. Debs, the A.R.U., et al., restraining them from interfering with the passage of United States mails, or the provisions of the interstate commerce act. Two hundred United States mails, or the provisions of the interstate commerce act. Two hundred United States marshals were then sworn in and arrangements made to send them to the threatened points the first thing tomorrow morning. A train will be kept in readiness to immediately move troops to points wherever they may be necessary. More trains have moved in Colorado today than on any day since the strike, although not a train except one on the Midland, has moved at Grand Junction. At Las Vegas the Santa Fe engineers and conductors agreed today to go to work.

REMAIN AT THEIR POSTS. REMAIN AT THEIR POSTS.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—At a special meet-ng of the Union Pacific Railroad engineers eld this afternoon it was decided to stand by the constitution of the Brotherhood of Locomotive, Engineers, This, means the the engineers will remain at their posts.

HELD UP AT OGDEN.

OGDEN (Utah.) July 7.—The Union Pacific train which left Omaha last Sunday arrived here this morning. The fireman, who tried to: from his way through the crowd, was knocked down and severely beaten by the strikers. He was finally rescued by the police and taken to the flospital. The strikers are determined and say not a wheel shall move until Pullman gives heed to their demand.

BETWEEN CHEYENNE AND OGDEN.

BETWEEN CHEYENNE AND OGDEN. BETWEEN CHEYENNE AND OGDEN.
CHEYENNE (Wyo.,) July 7.—All business on the Union Pacific between Cheyenne and Ogden has become completely suspended and no trains have been moved today. A train is being made up here to go over the Cheyenne and Northern to Orin Junction, where the Ninth United States Cavairy from Fort Robinson will be met and brought here. The troops will be distributed along the line of the Union Pacific.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—A special from Butte, Mont., to the Tribune says a battle took place this afternoon between the po-lice and sixteen "hobos." The "hobos"

GEN. BROOKS ACTS. OMAHA, July 7.—Troops from Fort Rob-nson, Niobrara, Russell and Washakie omana, July 2.—Troops from Fort Roo-inson, Niobrara, Russell and Washakie have been ordered by Gen. Brooks to Chey-enne, Rawlins, Laramie and Green River, Pocatello and Pilot Butte on the Union Pacific. Soldiers will be placed on all Union Pacific trains between Cheyenne and Ogden.

UNION PACIFIC MEN STAND FIRM. UNION PACIFIC MEN STAND FIRM.
OMAHA, July 7.—The resolutions adopted by the Federated Board of Union Pacific Employees were made public this afternoon by Judge John A. Riner of the United States Court for the district of Wyoming, to whom they were telegraphed. The resolutions declare absolutely against a strike and appeal to the men to stand by their contracts with the roads. Judge Riner then telegraphed the board expressing his gratification at its action.

President Cleveland Deals a Heavy Blow at Lawlessness.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President today dealt another and heavy blow at the spirit of lawlessness abroad in the West by causing the issue of sweeping orders to the commanders of the great army departments to open up and maintain free communication over the transcontinents railroad lines from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Such orders are unique in times of peace, and in themselves clothe she military commanders with great power. As explained in their text, the basis for this action which may involve the use of United States troops in at least ten States, is the organic law under which these railroads were aided by the government and incorporated, whereby they were made post and military roads and required to be kept open at all times.

The task before the military commanders is one of great magnitude for at very many points on these lines traffic is stopped by angry and turbulent môte, and the force at command is so small that it will require the most skiliful handling to cover the thousands of miles of lines. Perhaps the reason which has most strongly impelled the administration in making these orders is the fact the strikers have prevented the movement of United States trains when they were needed to reinforce military posts.

The conference at the White House.

report at stated intervals and these reports are read and considered.

It was after I celock before the conference broke. In view of the serious state of affairs it was decided to send more soldiers to the storm center of the trouble, and orders were issued by which it is calculated almost one thousand soldiers will be added to the Federal army near Chicago. The conclusion reached by the conference was embodied in the following statement given out by Secretary Lamont at 12:35 a.m.:

"Gen. Miles has been authorized to order from Fort Sheridan four batteries of artillery under Maj. Randolph from Fort. Riley, Kan., and four troops of cavairy from the same point. Gen. Brooks has also been ordered to send four troops of covairy from his command, and the Ninth Regiment stationed at Sacketts' Harbor, N. Y., has received like orders."

TO THE PRESIDENT.

Debs and Sovereign Address Themselves to CHICAGO, July 7.—The following letter was telegraphed to President Cleveland tonight by Messre. Debs and Sovereign of the A.R.U. and Knights of Labor:

the A.R.U. and Knights of Labor:

CHICAGO, July 7, 1894.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington—Dear Sir: Through a long period of depression, enforced idleness and low wages, resulting in widespread poverty, and, in many cases, actual starvation, the working people have been patient, patriotic and law-abiding, and not until the iron hold of corporate tyranny was applied, with the intention to subjugate the working people to the will of arrogant monopolies, did they make any effort to stay their oppressors.

intention to subjugate the working people to the will of arrogant monopolies, did they make any effort to stay their oppressors.

The Pullman strike was not declared until the employees of the Pullman Company were driven to the verge of starvation, their entreaties spurned with contempt and their grievances denied a hearing. No refusal to handle Pullman carswas declared by any raifroad employee until all propositions looking toward arbitration were rejected by the Pullman Company. Notwithstanding that the facts set above were known to the public and the national authorities you have seen fit, under the guise of protecting the mails and Federal property to invoke the services of the United States Army whose very presence is used to coerce and intimidate peaceable working people into humiliating obedience to the will of their oppressors. By your acts, in so far as you have supplanted civil and State authorities with Federal military power, the spirit of unrest and destruction has so far been augmented that a deep-seated conviction is becoming prevalent and this government is soon to be declared a military despottsm. The transmission of the United States mails in not interrupted by the strikers of any railway company, but by the railway companies themselves, who refuse to haulther mails on the trains to which Pullman cars were not attached. If it is a criminal interference with the United States mails for the employees of a railway company to detach from a mail train a Pullman palace car contrary to the will of the company, then it holds true that it is the same criminal interference whenever a Pullman palace car contrary to the will of the company, then it holds true that it is the same criminal interference whenever a mail train in accordance with the will of a railway corporation while said mail train in in transit.

The line of criminality in such cases should not be drawn at the willingness or unwillingness of railway employees, but at the act itself, and, inasmuch as it has been the common practice of railwa

while said trains are in transit and carrying the mails of the United States, it would seem an act of discrimination against the employees of the railway coporations to declare such acts unlawful interference with the transmission of mails when done by the employees with or without the consent of their employers. In view of these facts we look upon the far-fetched decision of Atty.-Gen. Oliney and the sweeping injunction against railway employees and the movements of the regular army as employing the powers of the general government for the support and protection of the railway corporations in their determination to degrade and oppress their employees.

The present railway strike was precipitated by the uneasy desire of the railway corporations to destroy the organizations of their employees and make the working people more subservient to the will of their employers, and as all students of government agree that free institutions depend for their perpetuity upon the freedom and prosperity of the common people, it would seem more in consonance with the spirit of democratic government if Federal authority was exercised in defense of the rights of the toiling masses to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; but, on the contrary, there is not an instance on record where, in any conflict between the corporations and the people, the strong arm of the military power has been employed to protect the working people and the industrial masses from the ravages of persecution or corporate greed. But the

in the right and working people in the wrong.

We can, sir, pledge to you the power.

of our respective organizations, individually and collectively, for the maintenance of peace and good order, and the preservation of life and property, and aid in the punishment of all criminals.

In the present contest between labor and labor corporations, we shall use every peaceable and honorable means at our command, consistent with the law and our constitutional rights to secure for the working people just compensation for the labor done, and respectable consideration in accordance with the inherent rights of all men, and the spirit of republicant government. In doing so we appeal to all the liberty-loving people of the nation to aid and support us in this most just and righteous cause.

(Signed)

EUGENE V. DEBS, President of the A.R.U.

J. R. SOVEREIGN.

Master Workman K. of L.

NOT RECEIVED.

NOT RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Debs dispatch has not been received by the President, and n response to it will be sent out tonight. A report was in circulation here tonight that the object of a two days' trip Secretary Herbert made, and from which he returned today, was to see Pullman, with a view to bringing about an end of the strike, but Secretary Herbert would not deny or confirmany reports as to the object of the trip. 25 The Church TO CATHOLICS. THE CHURCH TO CATHOLICS.

TIMES ART COUPON.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Archbishop Fee

JULY 8, 1894.

The Marie Burroughs Art Portfolio of Stage Celebrities.

Fourteen parts. Twenty pictures in each part. Three coupons of different dates with 10 cents are good for one part. SEVEN PARTS NOW READY---21 coupons and 70c. Apply in person at the Coupon Department or mail orders direct to THE TIMES

Los Angeles, Cal.

ed a pastoral to be read in all the Roman Catholic churches tomorrow morning, urging all Catholics to avoid occasions and places of tumult, and not to be found among those who may excite to violence and riot.

THE THIRD REGIMENT. ST. PAUL (Minn.) July 7.—The Third legiment, United States Infantry, ordered some from camp at Lake City today, start on the overland train on the Nor-Pacific at 4:15 o'clock.

BOATMEN AS DEPUTIES. BOATMEN AS DEPUTIES.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—The Northern Pacific train that will roll out this afternoon for the Coast is the first since the strike was inaugurated, and will be well guarded with the choicest brawn and nerve of the Minnesota Boat Club. Deputy marshals were wanted and the officials were desirous of having something more than the material ordinarily offered, so the gallant men of the Minnesota Boat Club volunteered their services.

AT FRANKFORT, IND.

FRANKFORT (Ind.) July 7.—The

FRANKFORT (Ind.) July 7.—The Clover Leaf strikers continue orderly here. All is "dead" in the yards tonight.

CALLED FOR AID. SPRINGFIELD (III.,) July 7.—The Sheriff at Spring Valley has called on Gov.
Altgeld for troops to suppress the miners. The Governor declines to furnish them until it is plainer that the power of the Sheriff has been exhausted. INDIANA ARMS.

INDIANA ARMS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.—After a long conference between Gov. Matthews, Federal Judge Baker, United States Attorney Burke and United States Marshal Hawkins, the Governor, at 1:30 this morning, ordered six companies of militia from the northern part of the State. The troops will not be in uniform, but will be sworn in as deputy marshals and will have full authority to arrest all strikers, who have disregarded the Federal Court's restraining order.

DETROIT, July 7.—Trains are moving on all the roads tonight. All classes of trainmen have called a secret meeting for morrow to discuss the situation.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC TRAIN.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—The first transcon-inental train over the Northern Pacific to so west since June 26 left the Union Depot tonight under escort of two companies of United States infantry and 150 deputies. IT IS AFFECTED NOW.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—The Cleveland, Canton and Southern, the only railway en-tering this city not affected by the strike on the others, was tied up today. GEN. WALLACE TO THE FRONT.

CRAWFORDSVILLE (Ind.,) July 7. This evening in Crawfordsville several large military companies were organized by Gen. Lew Wallace in view of the threat-ened trouble. Wallace believes that unless the strike is put down at once, a civil war

DES MOINES (Iowa,) July 7.—The Re-sublican State Convention has been post-oned from July 11 to July 25 on ac-ount of the raffroad strike. MUST OPEN UP.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Schofield, commanding the army, has sent orders to Gen. Merritt at St. Paul and Gen. Otts at Vancouver barracks directing them to use their forces to open up communication throughout the entire length of the Northern Pacific. Similar orders will be shortly issued covering the Union Pacific Ines. WASHINGTON, July 7.—Gen. Schofield

lines.

LATER.—Gen. Schofield has sent telegraphic orders to Gen. Ruger at San Francisco and Gen. Brook at Omaha similar to those directed to Gens. Otts and Merritt, placing under their charge the entire Union and Central Pacific systems, thus opening a line of communication from San Francisco to Omaha.

MUST PAY FOR HIS FUN. MUST PAY FOR HIS FUN.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7.—William Hoga,

a fireman on the Minneapolis and St.

Louis, was sentenced to pay \$50 or spend
thirty days in jail by the Circuit Court
today. He intimidated a non-union fireman and set the air-brakes on a train at
Afbert Lea, Minn. The road is in the
hands of receivers.

NEW YORK INFANTRY. OSWEGO (N. Y.,) July 7.—Capt. Regan, commanding Co. G, Ninth U.S. Infantry, has been ordered to be prepared with ten days rations to proceed with his command to Chicago on call.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY. OMAHA, July 7.—A special train was sent West tonight over the Elk Horn. It will take troops of the Eighth Infantry from Forts Niobrara and Robinson to points in Wyoming on the Union Pacific. Cheyenne will be reached tomorrow after-

WILL RESUME BUSINESS. OMAHA, July 7.—Cudahy and Swift will start their packing-houses again tomor-row, having assurances that their product

NEW YORK LABOR. NEW YORK, July 7.—No action has yet been taken by any New York labor organ-ization looking to active participation in

the great strike. PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE. PITTSBURGH, July 7.—It is expected a strike will be inaugurated here tomorrow and not be confined to the railroads.

A tin-plate scale was signed today at the conference of the manufacturers and workmen. This, with the settlement of a sheet scale, effects 16,000 men. A general resumption will take place. A WARNING FROM TEXAS.

A WARNING FROM TEXAS.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Gov. Hogg of Texas, who stopped here yesterday on his way home from the East, made an address to the members of the Merchants' Exchange. In the course of his remarks, he said:
"Events that are now transpiring make me shudder for the safety of my country. Texas, thank God, is free from strikes and bloodshed. Our municipal laws protect us from such calamity. The curse of this country today is the system of watering stocks and bonds: a system which, if much longer persisted in, will drench this continent in blood and cause the very foundations of the republic to tremble.
"The aim of Texas law-makers was to protect the people alike from the cormorant and the commune. The stupendous crime of watering stocks can not be perpetrated in Texas. Our laws are so rigid in their provisions that not a dollar more in stocks and bonds can be issued by corporations than an inventory made under the supervision of our State officers shows the actual value of the property. This is a problem that American manhood must solve.

"The masses cannot longer be robbed by

a problem that American manhood must solve.

"The masses cannot longer be robbed by means of fictitious bonds and stocks. The degradation and crime of forcing the peo-ple to pay interest on nothing is the most monstrous outrage of the century. This corporatic abuse must be checked, if we hope to preserve the free institutions handed down to us from patriotic ances-

CLEVELAND SWITCHMEN. CLEVELAND, July 7.—The switchmen ure still out here, and the railroad is making very little headway, handling only

A PROCLAMATION IN MISSOURI. A PROCLAMATION IN MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY (Mo.,) July 7.—Gov.

Stone has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of Missouri to uphold the law. He said the railroads must be allowed to run trains free from interference, if they can find men to do it. He warns all persons that he will enforce the law, regardless of consequences.

LAKE SHOW: MEN.

TOLEDO, July 7.—The Lake Shore enforcers and firemen held secret meetings.

TELEGRAMS FROM DEBS. TOLEDO, July 7.—Telegrams received at 11:30 from Debs ordering out all roads.

THE STRIKE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—The Fort Scott and Memphis and Memphis and Birmingham were the only routes out of eleven enter-ing Memphis that lost ground today. All of the other roads sent out trains as

WEALERS AT IT.

VANCEBURG (Ky.,) July 7.—Kelly's 'wealers captured an east-bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio, ten miles east of here at 7:20 tonight. The army was almost starved and desperate. FORCES AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, July 7.—At I a.m. the troops at Fort Omaha are under arms and wait-ing for a train. Their destination is un-known.

OUR INSULAR COUSINS.

LONDON, July 7.—The Chronicle says the lesson of the state of anarchy reigning in Chicago, is that modern conditions demand collective control over gigantic capitalist combinations.

The Westminater Gazette today prints an interview with W. T. Stead on the Pullman strike, who declares Pullman is an industrial caar. Stead would not be surprised if the struggle should show how easily an industrial war can develop into civil was.

"The railroad," said Stead, "is the Achilles's heel of capitalism, and America depends upon the railroads to an extent totally beyond conception in Great Britain."

IN TOUCH ABROAD.

IN TOUCH ABROAD. IN TOUCH ABROAD.

HARTLEHOOLE (England,) July 7.—Irving shipyards and those of Sir W. Gray at this place have closed down, owing to the strike of moulders. Four thousand workmen are thus thrown out of employment. It is expected that other yards will also be forced to close.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—It is unofficially KANSAS CITY, July 7.—It is unofficially stated in strike circles here at midnight that Debs intends calling out the Missouri Pacific system Monday. However this may be, the fact remains that the strikers are putting forth every effort to win. Their position at Argentine during the past twenty-four hours is unchanged, and they seem to feel that unless the Missouri Pacific men join them soon the strike here will be practically broken.

SANTA FE CONFERENCE.

SANTA FE CONFERENCE.

SANTA FE CONFERENCE.

GALESBURG (III.,) July 7.—The General Grievance Committee of the Board of Railway Trainmen of the Santa Fe concluded its conference with the officials here today. The division included all the Santa Fe system between La Junta, Colo., and Chicago. A statement for publication says a series of recommendations were adopted, to be presented to the members, the most vital one being that they have no direct grievance against the Santa Fe; that they are prepared to perform their usual duties, and that they recognize the suthority of no labor organizations above the Order of Railway Trainmen, It is believed this action will keep the Santa Fe from going out on a strike, and influence those who have gone out to return.

SHOPS CLOSED.

SHOPS CLOSED. TYLER (Tex.,) July 7.—Fifty men quit the Cotten Belt road shopswhere today in sympathy with the Pullman strikers. The

BOSTON, July 7.—An order was received by an agent of the A.R.U. in this city at midnight from Debs, instructing him to appoint a committee and arrange to bring about a strike on all railroads leading into

TIE UP THE PENNSYLVANIA. TIE UP THE PENNSYLVANIA.

TOLEDO (O.,) July 7.—L. de Mara of the
A.R.U. received a message from Debs tonight ot tie up the Pennsylvania line will
top traffic on the Ann Arbor and Hocking
Valley roads, as these roads use the former's yards, and will probably result in
the tie-up of every road in the city.

ALABAMA 'ON GUARD.

BIRMINGHAM (Ala..) July 7.—Gov. Jones has ordered troops from Evergreen, Pollard, Greenville and Fort Deposit to re-Polard, Greenville and Fort Deposit to report for duty today.

The strike situation tonight is gloomy. The A.R.U. is growing constantly. Tonight a mass-meeting of all branches of railroad organizations is in session, and it is rumored all engineers and conductors will go out.

TREASON AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Arrangements are being made fr a monster labor demonstra-tion at Cooper Union for the purpose of protesting against interference of the na-tional government during the strike. Pres-ident Debs was invited to speak.

#### THE NORTHWEST.

Washington Militia Opposed to Non-unionism.

Two Companies Placed Under Arrest but are Subsequently Released-A.Policeman at Tacoma Loses His Star-Trains Running.

lated Press Leased-wire Service. Associated Press Lensed-wire Service.

TACOMA (Wash.,) July 7.—The First and Second Regiments of State militia arrived this forencon from Woodlawn encampment en route home. They started last night, but the strikers had let the water out of all the water-tanks along the line. The trains were compelled to stop at Lake View last night, and this morning the troops filled the tanks with water from a creek with buckets. On the arfrom a creek with buckets. On the arrival of the troops at 11 o'clock Co. G. Second Regiment, of Spokane, comprising 40 men, notified Lieut.-Col. McCarty that

do men, notified Lieut.-Col. McCarty that they would not go out on a train manned by non-union men. Col. McCarty deemed this action mutiny, ordered the men under arrest, took their arms away and placed a guard over them.

At 1:30 p.m. Brig.-Gen. Curry lined up the company, gave them a lecture and asked them if they would shoot to kill if ordered to do so. They answered, "Yes," and "You bet." Their arms were turned over to them and they were put into the coaches. They obeyed. The Eastern Washingotn companies left on two trains this afternoon. By order of Gov. McGraw a detachment of 120 men, consisting of thirtymen each from Co. B, D and E of Seattle and F of Whatcom, accompanied the trains to Eastern Washington and will bring trains back.

Four troops of State cavalry, by order of Gov. McGraw, have been stationed in

trains back.

Four troops of State cavalry, by order of Gov. McGraw, have been stationed in Tacoma under arms to remain while trouble is threatened. They have gone into quarters in troops B's armory.

Mayor orr and Chief of Police Smith this afternoon took the star away from Policeman Bush who openly announced his approval of the Chicago riots. Twenty special policemen have been sworn in The City Council this afternoon passed ressiutions commending the Mayor's action and instructed him to add to the force as many men as are needed to preserve order. This action was taken as a result of violent assaults made upon half a dozen non-union wallroad employees during the last few days.

A delegation of strikers today notified Master Machanic Warner that they would give the road just twenty-four hours to draw the fires from all the engines operated by non-union crews. The delegations caid that if the fires were not trawn the strikers would put them out themselves.

All passenger trains except the over-tand have been operated today. On the Pacific division fourteen trains coming and going from Tacoma, besides military trains. Twenty-eight engine crews are working on this division, and ten engine crews were sent to Ellensburg this after-noon to man passenger trains now tied up there.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

TACOMA (Wash.,) July 7.—in instructing the grand jury in the United States Circuit Court today Judge Hanford directed them to inquire if any law of the United States had been violated by the strikers in this district. In concluding his charge the court said:

"There is upon the air rumors and reports of combinations and organizations commanded by individuals and actuated by a determination to proceed to the extent of actual resistance to the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States government, resistance to the court and its officers and defiance of the nation itself. Any such resistance, participated in by a considerable number of people, means an insurrection against the government."

LAW AND GRDER AT SPOKANE.

LAW AND ORDER AT SPOKANE. SPOKANE (Wash.,) July 7.—All is quie in Spokane. The derailed engines which in Spokane. The derailed engines which blocked the progress of east-bound trains were placed back on the tracks quietty, without demonstration by the strikers. A Law and Order Committee of over two hundred and fifty citizens was formed this morning. Two persons have been arrested and will be taken before Judge Hanford at Seattle to answer contempt charges. The troops from Fort Sherman are expected tonight.

DYNAMITE AT TACOMA. TACOMA, July 7.—Today a deputy mar-shal found a dynamite bomb fastened to a rail on the steel bridge at Fifteenth street. The bomb consisted of a half-inch gaspipe filled with dynamite and the ends filled with waste. The evident intention was to have the bomb exploded by the pas-sage of the engine of a train. Gov. Mc-Graw tonight ordered the four cavalry troops in this city to disperse tomorrow. Graw tonight ordered the four cavalry troops in this city to disperse tomorrow A train has been ordered to take the three Eastern Washington troops home.

#### THE COAST.

Only One New Feature to Record in California.

Gen. Dimond on Marshal Baldwin's St. ment-Arms Reclaimed from the 'Prisco High School-Oakland Women Preparing for a Fight.

secciated Press Leased-wire Revolce. SAN FRANCISCO July 7.—The only new teature of the railroad situation in California tonight is the raising of the block-ade at Los Angeles, where local trains be-gan running this morning on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads and from which point an overland was dispatched east on

Pacific and Santa Fe roads and from which point an overland was dispatched east on the Santa Fe route.

In Northern California, the blockade is more complete tonight than it has been at any time since the inception of the trouble. Out of Oakland or San Francisco not a train is running, rictous demonstrations at San Jose having tied up even the coast division of the Southern Pacific and made it useless for the company to dispatch trains from this city. The two companies of State militia have made no effort to overcome the strikers at San Jose. At Sacramento there has been no further trouble, neither the United States Marshal nor the State militia having made any effort since the riots of Wednesday to assist the company in moving trains. The Southern Pacific managers have apparently thrown up the sponge until some settlement of the trouble shall be arrived at in the East. The strikers at Sacramento are as determined as ever. Many of them are heavily armed with Winchesters and openly threaten to resist any effort to move trains. The strikers have established a soup kitchen near the depot. They are also soliciting the beople of Sacramento for funds for the support of the more needy families. Money and provisions have been generously donated.

An afternoon paper here states that the labor organizations of San Francisco are quietly organizing militia companies and arranging to assist the strikers in the event of a conflict here or in Qakland.

Gen. Dimond said tonight that the militia now on duty at Sacramento and San Jose would make no offensive moves for the present. As soon as the government at Washington has decided upon definite action, Gov. Markham will issue definite orders for the militia.

MASS-MEETINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Mass-meet-

MASS-MEETINGS. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 .- Mass-meet ings held last evening in this city and Oakland indorsed the strikers. The assemblage in this city was a notable gathering. Metropolitan Temple was Jammed, and thousands, unable to obtain admission, organized an overflow meeting in the open air. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Corporate monopoly was recognized as a common enemy and every point against the Pullman Car Company or its railroad allies was greeted with cheers. Both the President and his advisers were scored, any every mention of the name of C. P. Huntington was the signal for loud groans

and hisses.

Speeches were delivered by A. W.
Thompson, who presided; E. T. Yost, as a
representative of the A.R.U.; B. K. Collier,
Alfred Fuhrman, president of the Federated Trades; M. McGlynn, secretary of
the Trades Council; O. T. Rodgers and R.
Resolutions

Traces council; O. T. Rodgers and R. T. Fallard.

Resolutions were adopted, promising moral support to the A.R.U., condemning George Pullman and the Southern Pacific Company, countenancing the strike, attacking Federal, interference in the difficulty and demanding that the military service of this State and nation should be remodeled, classifying men fit for duty in such a way that those who own the most property shall be drafted first into the militia and army and ordered first to the front in time of insurrection.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT CRITICISED.

SAN FRANCISCO. July 7.—There is a

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—There is a strong disposition manifest among the officers of the militia to criticise the statement which Marshal Barry Baldwin made in today's papers in a very important point relative to the recent movement of troops in Sacramento. The Marshal says in that statement that his order to cease operations was not given until he had been informed that there was a strong feeling of disaffection among the troops.

Gen. Dimond directly contradicts this, and says that there was no evidence of any disaffection until after the Marshal rescinded his original order. "The truth of the matter is that he made — fools of all of us," concluded the general, in a maner that indicated a feeling something stronger than the words implied.

RECLAIMING THE ARMS.

RECLAIMING THE ARMS. RECLAIMING THE ARMS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The arms belonging to the National Guard, which were loaned to the High-school Cadets some time ago, were reclaimed on Friday evening, and were removed to the armory on Pacific street. The arms were removed because it was feared that they would fall into the hands of the workingmen who are being organized for service in Sacramento, if they were permitted to remain at the school.

AT SACRAMENTO.

AT SACRAMENTO. AT SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The strikers held a meeting at Federation Hall this morning. Chairman Knox of the Committee on Mediation addressed the strikers and counseled them not to resort to violence. His encouraging words that the "hattle was already won," were received with deafening cheers. It would seem that the strikers have concluded to take Manager Deb's advice to remain away from the company's property. Today less than half a dozen men are at the depot, and but

or is in progress.

The Ladies' Auxiliary held another meeting this morning and passed resolutions indorsing the strikers. A committee appointed to collect subscriptions from business men. The money will be used in providing for destitute strikers and their families.

providing for destitute strikers and their families.

A meting of business men wage held in the Orangeval Colonization Company's office for the purpose of preventing bloodshed here. It is understood that a committee was appointed to conter with the railroad officials and get them to promise they will not make any further attempt to move trains. The strikers will also be asked in case the railroad company agrees to the proposition to keep away from the company's property.

THE DISOBEDIENT TROOPS.

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The court-mar-

SACRAMENTO, July 7.-The court-mar-SACRAMENTO, July 7.—The court-mar-tial which is being held adjourned this evening until tomorrow morning. With the exception of seven men, all the members of Co. G. Third Infantry, of San Fran-cisco, have pleaded guilty to disobedience. It is thought they will be let off with a severe reprimand.

MARSHAL BALDWIN.

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—United State SACRAMENTO, July 7.—United States Marshal Baldwin was at the railroad depot again for the first time since the conflict of Wednesday. He emphatically denied that he had requisited President Cleveland to call out the regular troops to dislodge the strikers. It is known, however, he has addressed the Washington authorities on the situation here. Many strikers are armed with Winchesters and on account of overpowering numbers it is conceded the State militia would be routed in the event of a conflict.

THE SAN JOSE SITUATION.

THE SAN JOSE SITUATION.

SAN JOSE, July 7.—There is no change in the situation here this afternoon. The troops are still in the armory and the blockade complete. Trains stand on the tracks just where they were stopped by the strikers on Thursday.

WHAT KNOX THINKS.

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—In speaking of the situation to an Associated Press reporter today Leader Knox said: "It is my opinion that the railroad company will not attempt to do anything until the great battle in Chicago has been fought and won. If we lose there, which is not probable, the Southern Pædic Company officials, I believe, will attempt to drive us out. We are prepared to meet them, however, and any attempt to dislodge us—will result in bloodshed." WHAT KNOX THINKS.

MAKING READY FOR A FIGHT.

OAKLAND, July 7.—If the United States troops are sent to West Oakland there will surely be a fight. Today when it was reported that the soldiers were coming the Women's Sympathetic League, composed of wives and daughters of strikers, held a meeting, and made arrangements to turn Bartlett Hall into a hospital. When the news came from Chicago that men had been killed, the women were in session. One of them moved that they pray for their own, and every woman in the hall kneit in silent prayer. The women are preparing bandages and lint, and fixing oots and beds at their homes.

At a meeting of the A.R.U., the strikers decided not, to resist, the troops in a body, but to wage a guerills war against trains projected by soldiers. Meantime the strikers are carefully guarding the railroad, property from injury.

It is reported here that United States troops will be landed at Oakland Mole some time early in the morning. MAKING READY FOR A FIGHT.

THE TUCSON A.R.U.

THE TUCSON A.R.U.

TUCSON (Arif.,) July 7.—There is no material change in the situation here. The A.R.U. twenty strong is out. Different brotherhoods deny that they have struck, but say that they will have no trains brought onto the divisions out of Tucson by non-union men, for in so doing they would be violating the constitution of their respective orders.

This aftenoon the Southern Pacific Company ordered the firemen and engineers to take an engine to Tuma and bring through a passenger train that would be taken to that point from Los Angeles under a guard of United States soldiers. The men said they were willing to take an engine to Yuma and back, but warned the company that they would not have a "scab" train of any kind. No engine left. Local trains are running."

HE MOVED THE MAILS.

HE MOVED THE MAILS. FRESNO, July 7.—Postmaster Lyon of elma has solved the problem that has been agitating his superiors at Washing-ton. He broke the blockade this morning and moved the United States mails by loading a wagon and personally bringing his pouches to Fresno. It was the first mail from his office since June 27.

... HOW IS THIS? FRESNO, July 7.—Supto Frazier of the Southern Pacific has accepted the offer of strikers to run freight-trains, and said he would send out a train for Lathrop in the morning.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. The First Through Train Over the Santa Pe

Associated Press Leased-wire ogroup.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 7.—This morning the first through train bound the same through the city over the East passed through this city over the Santa Fe. It consisted of a mail-car, Santa Passed through this city over the Santa Fe. It consisted of a mail-car, passenger and Pullman cars, and was guarded by seventeen men of the regular infantry. As the train stopped at the depot, a bluecoat dropped off each end of the train and stood on guard. Several hundred spectators and strikers were at the depot, who shouted "scabby" to the engineer and conductor, but made no further demonstration. After the usual stop the train pulled out for Barstow without further incident. Soldiers will guard the train as far as Albuquerque, where they will be relieved by another detachment. This noon, a train ran around the beltiline via Orange, under the protection of United States marshals. It was reported at the Shpriff's office today that a plot was discovered to burn the Southern California bridge near the depot in this city, but officials gave, the rumor no credence, as railroad men here have been so far orderly and quiet, and most of them openly disapprove of lawlessness.

NO TRAINS TO SAN DIEGO.

NO TRAINS TO SAN DIEGO. SAN DIEGO, July 7 .- No trains arrived SAN DIEGO, July 7.—No trains arrived in this city or departed today. The train which arrived last night was to return this morning, but owing to carelessness or inefficiency of the engineer the engine ran out of water, and sprung a leek. The trouble was corrected today, and an attempt will be made to run it tomorrow.

THE FEDERATED TRADES. SAN DIEGO, July 7.—The Federated Trades held a session tonight to consider the question of sympathy on the part of organized labor throughout the country.

AT SANTA ANA.

Regular Trips by the Local Trains-An An

SANTA ANA, July 7.—(Special Dispatch.) The Santa Ana local made regular trips today between this city and Los trips today between this city and Los Angeles instead of one round trip as intended early in the day. Railroad officials now state that the train will make regular trips between Santa Ana and Las Angeles from now on. The regular crew, except the fireman, is in charge of the train. There were no trains through this city over the Santa Fe route today. Everything around the depot is quiet and the employees have nothing to do.

Early this morning considerable excitement was created at the corner of Fourth and Main streets by the incendiary remarks of one Joe Wilson, a would-be Anarchist. His career was cut short, though by the city police, who hustled him out of the crowd and sent him down the street with the threat that if he again indulged in such incendiary remarks he would be

THE LOCAL SITUATION

The Improvement Continues All Along the Line.

The Local Service Re-established on the Southern Pacific—An Overland
Gets Out Over the
Santa Fe.

The improvement in the strike situation ontinues to improve, and yesterday the outhern Pacific got its entire local service in operation. In fact, at Arcade Depot there was but little evidence of a strike, and from now on everything promises to run in its regular channel. The Santa Fe got out its overland, which

The Santa Fe got out its overland, which left in charge of a guard of United States regulars and deputy marshals, meeting with no detention. A number of local trains also got out and by today it is expected that the full local service will

All Local Trains Moving—A Busy Day at the Arcade.

Local trains to and from Santa Ana, San Pedro, Santa Monica, Crafton, Red-lands, and intermediate points were run-ning over the lines of the Southern Paning over the tines of the Southern ra-cific Company yesterday. Ten trains went out, and six trains arrived at the Arcade Depot, as against two to go out and two to arrive the day before. Seven regular crews, except that new firemen gook the places of the regular men, who are for the most part smoot the stylkers are discrews, except that new firemen gook the places of the regular men, who are for the most part among the strikers, are discharging their usual duties, as against only three the day before. Today the Monrovia, Chino and Tustin-Whittier locals will also be running, making up the full complement of local trains operated by the Southern Pacific at this city. Three more train crews will resume their duties today, or a total of ten in all. The officials say further that there will be plenty of men to run more trains when they get ready to start them moving.

You can now go by rail from this city to any of the towns indicated above, leaving the Arcade Depot on schedule time, and feeling as sure of reaching your destination as though the great railroad strike of 1894 had never occurred. Further, you can have the satisfaction of knowing that the men to whom you have entrusted your own life are old, experienced railroad men, that almost all of them are members of one or other of the various older and class of railway men as you will find anywhere.

The Arcade aDepot wore its customary business-like air all day. There was no crowd nor demonstration of any kind, but just the usual number of passengers arriving and departing; a few loungers attracted by the novelty of moving trains and clanging bells, and the soldiers in camp in the depot master announced the departure of trains, from time to time.

The San Pedro train was the first to pull out at 9:30 o'clock, in charge of Conductor Kearney and Engineer Horner. Then followed the Santa Ana local at 9:55 o'clock. Conductor Willets and Engineer Thomas were in their places as usual.

The morning train for Santa Barbara, in charge of Conductor Willets and Engineer Thomas were in their places as usual.

Thomas were in their places as usual. The morning train for Santa Barbara, in charge of Conductor Phillips and Engineer Martin, left at 10:55 o'clock, and returning arrived in this city at 11 o'clock in the evening, being two hours late.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning the Santa Monica and Crafton trains went out, the former in charge of Conductor Bassett and Engineer Hust, the latter run by Conductor J. B. Harrison and Engineer Patterson. Trains also arrived from these various points on schedule time.

ime.
In the afternoon five trains were again

sent out. One to Crafton at 4:30 o'clock, in charge of Conductor Fillmore and En-gineer D. Johnson; one to San Pedro, one to Santa Ana and two to Santa Monica, run by the same crews as in the morning.

The San Francisco express, about which The San Francisco express, about which there have been so many wild rumors in the air, is still lying at the depot with engine No. 1802 under a full head of steam attached. In the morning the train was moved from its position down beside the soldiers' camp up on to the track just south of the depot, where it is now lying. The company have no present intention of sending out the train, as near as could be learned. They say that it is useless to start the train from here and have it tied up at Bakersheld, where there is the worst crowd of toughs, train-robbers and hoodlums on the line. Just as soon, however, as they see their way clear to get and noodlums on the line. Just as soon, however, as they see their way clear to get the train past Bakorsfield it will depart. The train crew are all here ready for duty at a moment's notice. As made up at present the train consists of one locomotive and tender, three baggage and express cars, two day coaches, one secondexpress cars, two day coaches, one second-class sleeper and one Pullman. There are about twenty passengers on the day coach and seven in the Pullman, most of those who expected to go out on the train having wearled of waiting and gone by steamer. The number of men applying for work, yesterday was a surprise even-to the offi-cials.

yesterday was a surprise even to the officials.

"It is remarkable," said an official yesterday, "how many experienced railroad men turn up at a time like this and ask for work. They are many of them men who have railroaded in years past, but who have drifted into other callings, and now want to come back again. They are for this reason a trifle rusty, and old employees are, of course, given the preference."

The red, white and blue badges were The red, white and blue bagges were even more numerous than the day before. The conductors, engineers, brakemen and baggagemen, loyal to the company, who had their names published in The Times yesterday, as men who are willing to perform their regular work in their usual positions, have received several additions to their number.

yesterday, as men who are willing to perform their regular work in their usual positions, have received several additions to their number.

They want the entire list to be published every day.

At present it is as follows:
Conductors—W. C. Filmore, W. Sippy, J. Hartell, George H. O'Dell, J. W. Tuppen, R. D. Simpson, George H. Hollis, Charles F. Phillips, J. Bassett, J. A. Culp, J. P. Harrison, F. Curtis, J. W. Golden, E. S. Bodman, W. Perkins, H. Kerney, Hugh Burns, F. Bayles.

Engineers—Doc Bair, F. Small, R. Goble, Fred Potter, W. Stewart, R. Marfin, Jesse Martin, O. Poindexter, F. Horner, D. Chambers, W. Lowrey, C. Lowrey, F. Patterson, E. Curl, A. Spence, D. Mabry, J. Hust, L. Cain, E. C. Jordon, P. B. Wright, F. Strohm, C. E. Warrington, C. O. McDonald, T. Marter, D. Allen, S. A. Young, Dad Thomas, W. Brunner, C. McCains, J. Hetherington, W. H. Russell, W. A. Millsap, C. E. Hill, H. Spence, C. R. Petrle, E. Stevens, J. B. Moshler, G. A. Smith, D. S. Johnson, Charles Stead, W. A. Stewart, W. C. Stewart.

Brakemen—B. G. Warthen, Frank Holden, J. M. McAvoy, W. A. Brown, Thomas Lewis, Charles Hawkins, R. W. Fowler, W. Stoddard, William Bewser, Jamea-Melaney, David Booth.

Baggagemen—J. Brown, C. Lenn, L. W. Kipp, D. F. Ohrman, Charles Wells.

When asked if there had been any more meetings of the O.R.C. or Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, one of the men replied in the negative, saying that they had done with talking, and were now going to work.

"Let the merchants and other peaceable citizens wear the law and order badges," said one of them yesterday, "so that every one may know that they propose to stand by the government and by the laws. Then there will be any number of men who will be anxious to go to work again."

The strength of the A.R.U. about this

W. A. Millsap, C. E. Hill, H. Spence, C. R. Petrle, E. Stevens, J. B. Moshier, G. A. Smith, D. S. Johnson, Charles Stead, W. A. Stewart, W. C. Stewart.

Brakemen—B. G. Warthen, Frank Holden, J. M. McAvoy, W. A. Brown, Thomas Lowis, Charles Hawkins, R. W. Towler, W. Stoddard, William Bowser, Jamea Melaney, David Booth.

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The strength of the A.R.U. about this city is among the firemen, who, being

most of them young men, joined the new

most of them young men, joined the new order.

To a query as to the number of fremen who can be depended upon to work, Master Mechanic Sheedy said that there are a great many good firemen ready to go to work. The indications are that apolong as it is only the firemen who refuse to work, there will be no especial difficulty in supplying their places.

There were no incidents of importance down at San Fernando street during the day. The deputies kept a strict watch over the railway yards, allowing no one but the employees about the premises. The strikers remained as before about the sidewalk and curbing on San Fernando street, opposite. Most of them did nothing all day.

opposite. Most of them did nothing all day.

It was announced about 3 o'clock that the A.R.U. would meet at 7 o'clock in the evening at McDonald Hall, No. 1271/4. North Main street. Nothing was done except to discuss the general situation, and the meeting adjourned early.

THE SANTA PB.

All the Locals and One Overland Sent Out
Without Trouble.
La Grande Station is beginning to get
back to its normal condition.
The Southern California Railway Com-

The Southern California Railway Company succeeded in getting out yesterday morning the first overland train which has been run out since the begining of the strike. The train left La Grande Station soon after 7 o'clock. It contained three cars for baggage, express and mail, one day car, and one Pullman sleeper.

There were two companies of the Federal troops on guard till the train reached the Downey-avenue station, where all the soldiers were withdrawn from the train except a detail of fifteen of them, who were to remain aboard till it reached The Naedles, and during that time guard the mail.

Later in the day one train was sent out over the Kite-shaped track, another to Redondo and Santa Monica and one to San Jacinto and Temecula. One train arrived from San Diego.

The crews on the various trains were made up of old employees of the road and new men who had been engaged. There was no excitement about the movement of the trains, although a few hundred people were present to witness the departure of some of those that went out later in the day.

Stacks of Accumulated Mail Disappearing— Latest Developments.

The stacks of accumulated mail which incumbered the interior of the postoffice have disappeared during the past two days, and when the delayed east-bound numbers and sacks were carried out was pouches and sacks were carried out yes-terday morning and shipped upon the Santa Fe overland train, the clerks and officials breathed state. Santa Fe overland train, the clerks and officials breathed sighs of relief. Three clerks were dispatched to work this mail. while en route to Albuquerque, and many expressions of sympathy were tendered to them by their fellow-employees, when they reported for duty, after having been assigned to this arduous task.

Mail was also dispatched by rail yesterday to Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Santa Monica, Santa Ana and Crafton, on the Southern Pacific line, and to all points on the Kitz-shaped track of the Southern California road.

California road.

Upon the arrival of the steamer from San Francisco at 4 o'clock yearday morning, Superintendent Johnson had two clerks and a special train in waiting to receive and transfer the mail from the boat to the cars, with the result that it was rushed up to this city and distributed in time for delivery at 8:30 o'clock, while the contents of all pouches destined for other points in Southern California were promptly dispatched to their respective destinations.

That an effort will be made to compel the Southern Pacific Company to move its local trains up North is evident from the following communication, which was sent to Superintendent Johnson yesterday:

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) July 7, 1894.

James M. Johnson, Esq., Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Los Angeles, Cal.—Sir: I have the honor to request that you will immediately notify the proper officials of the Southern Pacific Company that they are required to transport the mails of the United States upon all local trains running out of San Francisco and Oakland, and that such trains are expected to be run in a reasonable manner, and as often as the ordinary business of commerce requires.

Your attention is further called to sac. California road.

Upon the arrival of the steamer from

ommerce requires.
Your attention is further called to sec.

Your attention is further called to sec. 3964, Revised Statutes, making all rail-roads postroads of the United States. In this connection, I beg leave to say that it may be impracticable for said company to operate trains carrying Pullman cars at the present time, but this does not excuse that company from carrying mails of the United States on all other trains. Very respectfully,

GEORGE J. DENIS,

United States Attorney,

Special United States Attorney.

Special United States Attorney.
In explanation of the above letter,
Messrs. Denis and Call, of the United
States Attorney's office, said that through
trains require, "for the comfort and accommodation of passengers, sleeping-cars,
and that these trains were mail-trains of
the United States, and, under the law,
are entitled to be protected; that local
trains not carrying sleeping-cars were
also mail-trains of the United States, and
the duty of the rajiroad companies is to
carry mails upon all these trains. If, for
any reason, it is impracticable for the
railroad at any time to carry through Special United States Attorney any reason, it is impracticable for the railroad at any time to carry through trains with sleeping-cars, they are not railroad at any time to carry through trains with sleeping-cars, they are not excused for that reason for not running local trains carrying mails. The government is enforcing the law upon all persons, to require that the mails of the United States should be carried in the manner provided by law, and that commerce must be kept free.

#### UNITED STATES COURTS.

Examination of the Grand Jurors in the Matter of the Clune Cases. The Federal building was again peopled by a large crowd of railroad men and others interested in the legal status of the strikers when Judge Ross convened the Circuit and District courts at 10:30 o'clock

Circuit and District courts at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, Judge Ross stated that he had not had an opportunity of taking up the Heartt contempt case as yet, and as it was one which needed very careful consideration, it would probably be a number of days before he decided it.

There being no motions in the Circuit Court, the arraignment of N. F. Ravlin, who was indicted by the grand jury Friday last, was called up, But H. T. Gordon, Esq., who appeared for the defendant,

day last, was called up, But H. T. Gordon, Esq., who appeared for the defendant, asked that the matter be passed in the absence of his associate, W. A. Cheney, Esq., and it was so ordered.

The matter of the motion to quash the indictments against Clune and others was then taken up, C. C. Stephens, Esq., stating to the court that he had found no authorities bearing directly upon the points he had made, but claiming that where no special procedure was specified the State laws were applicable in the Federal courts.

Gregory Perkins, at 105 North Broadway on July 4 last, that "the proper way to treat the strikers was to fill them with lead." This he denied emphatically, but it was evident, from the fact that witnesses had been subpoensed for the purpose of proving that he did say so, that the entire proceeding was instituted for the purpose of bringing this matter out.

G. W. Hollenbeck swore that Sweet did say that "the only way to treat these swirkers was to fill their bodies full of lead." but did not know what the conversation was which preceded the remark.

Gregory Perkins, Sr., testified that while talking about these men congregating at the depots, Sweet had said that he would order them away from there and then shoot them if they refused to go.

A. L. Jeffrey stated that he came into Sweet's office while the discussion was at its height, and heard Sweet say that in cases such as the destruction of property up North he would use force.

Juror Sweet, by leave of the court, stated that the fact of the matter was that a kind of double play was being made upon his words. The question of this strike came up while he and the other gentlemen were together in his office, and he stated his position very plainly. In Gregory Perkins, at 105 North Br on July 4 last, that "the proper

made upon his words. The question of this strike came up while he and the other gentlemen were together in his office, and he stated his position very plainly. In his opinion this was a three-sided question. There were the rights of the railroad employees, who were entitled to the product of their labors; there were the rights of the public, which were second to none, and there were also the rights of capital. He did not believe that any railroad employee had the right to destroy the property of the company; but he did believe that each individual had the right to quit work at any time. Those were his sentiments then, and they remained unchanged still.

Judge Ross remarked that he considered it but fair to Mr. Sweet for the court to say that he and one other juror had submitted a number of questions in writing to the court when this matter first came up, which indicated to the court very plainly that they were very friendly toward the strikers.

The other juror attacked was William P.

which indicated to the court very plainly that they were very friendly toward the strikers.

The other juror attacked was William P. Rhodes, another real estate man, who admitted that four years ago he had been employed by the Southern California Railway Company in its land department. An effort was made to show that he had been also employed as a "spotter," and was therefore prejudiced against the employees of the company. While he admitted that he had reported one conductor who had collected, but not turned in, his fare from Lordsburg, he denied emphatically that he had any feeling either against the men or for the officials of the road.

At the conclusion of the examination Judge Ross excused the grand jury until 10 o'clock Monday morning, and a recess was then declared until 7 p.m.

Upon reconvening at that hour the motion to quash the six indictments upon the ground that jurors Sweet and Ribdes were biased was argued by counsel for the defense briefly, and United States Atterney Deinis was granted until Wednesday next in which to prepare and file his brief in opposition to the motion, which will thereupon stand submitted.

The court thereupon adjourned until Monday morning next.

The court thereupon adjourned until Monday morning next. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE. Covarrubias is Again on Deck and in Putt Charge.

The threatened rupture between the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal's office was averted yesterday morning by the timely apearance of the Marshal, in propria persona, for the first time since the commencement of the

first time since the commencement of the strike.

Although still very weak, Marshal Covarrubias remained in his office almost all day, resting in a cushioned chair, but while unable to get around with his accustomed alertness and vigor, he was perfectly able to direct the affairs of his office. His first move, upon reaching the Federal building, was to confer with Judge Ross and United State Attorney, Denis as to the appointment made on Friedry evening, which resulted in the resignation of his chief deputy, Will B. Gard, The result of that conference was that Capt. Seaman resigned immediately, and Gard was reinstated, while Frank P. Filint, Esq., who was chief deputy under Marshal Risley, was placed in charge temporarily.

United States Marshal Covarrubias in an united States Marshal Covarrubias in an interview with a Times reporter yesterday afternoon, made the following statement with reference to the matter:

"The apointment of Capt. Seaman was

"The apointment of Capt. Seaman was made under a misapprehension of the facts; in this, that when I made it I intended only that Capt. Seaman should take charge of the force of deputies who were employed in connection with railway matters. This appointment was made by me at the request of Judge Ross and United States Attorney Denis with that understanding. After Capt. Seaman had taken his oath of office, however, I learned that he expected to, and did, assume complete control of the office of United States Marshal. When my chief deputy, W. B. Gard informed mof this fact, I immediately notified United States Attorney Denis, by telegraph, that it was not my intention that Capt Seaman should take charge of my office; that I would not allow him to do so, and that I would be at my office this morning to I would not allow him to do so, and that I would be at my office this morning to personally superintend its affairs. As soon as I reached the Federal building I called upon Judge Ross and United States cussed. At my suggestion it was decided that Mr. Flint, my attorney, should manage the affairs of my office until M was physically able to do so myself. Judge Ross consenting thereto.

"At the request of Judge Ross and "At the request of Judge Ross and United States Attorney Denis Mr. Flint consented to this arrangement, and is United States

own in charge.
"Upon being informed that he could not have full control, Capt. Seaman tendered his resignation, which I promptly, secontrol." accepted.
"I have been down here all day and The vector of the series of th

from National City, upon warrants issued by Commissioner Van Dyke, charging them with having conspired to retard the passage of United States mails. Both men were taken before the commissioner for arraignment, and at the request of their counsel the setting of their cases for examination was passed for the present. Bail was, however, required in the sum of \$500 each to insure their reappearance.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

No Shortage in the Various Staples-The Puel Supply.

As far as the various kinds of mer-chandise are concerned, there has been yet no great shortage in this city, as

chandise are concerned, there has been yet no great shortage in this city, as a result of the strike. Should the strike continue, however, for any considerable length of time, while there may be no shortage in the principal staples to be had, the people are likely to feel the pinch as regards their favorite brands or kinds of some of the articles they may wish to purchase.

Aiready some of the most extensively—used brands of coffee, tobacco and other articles have run so short that the supply will be exhaused within a very few days. As far as flour, rice, sugar and beans, as well as some of the other staples, are concerned, however, there need be no fear of a shortage as long as the steamers are plying between this city and San Francisco. Should, however, the boats stop running the consumption will be limited to the local stock, which, of course, will under such circumstances, gradually narrow down.

row down.

While there would be no great hardship, yet consumers would, in many cases, be obliged to put up with a different brand or kind of an article from what they

want.

One of the ways in which the tie-up is seriously interfering with business is by, to a great extent, preventing the dealers in various kinds of merchandise from selling their goods, as they have been doing, to smaller dealers and private customers, a few miles or more outside the

and is resumed, but so how on shipments, they are left out of emorphisms. The question of fuel is probably one the mest serious of those which now infront the people here, but, after all, sere is no immediate prospect of a famile. The supply of petroleum has fun veryort, and the cable and electric railways, well as some of the larger manufacting plants, where petroleum is ordinary used, are now using coal. There is afficient coal in the city to last for neval days, and more to be had if the Terinal Railway is kept running. There is afficient coal in the city to last for neval days, and more to be had if the Terinal Railway is kept running. There is not at present accessible, because the tie-up on the Southern Pacific.

The local stock of gasoline is practically shusted, but of local cit there is sumight to last for stream weeks. The local stock of gasoline is practically in the dry goods ince there cannot be no prospect of a serious anoriage, for he reason that merchants in this line keep retty well stocked ahead. Of paper there is a fair supply, except of bags, which restated to be running short. Should the oast steamship service be tied up, it, is stated that the local soap factory would be unable to keep up with the consumption.

stated that the local soal factory woundon.

In the hardware business there exists
state of affairs different from that inther lines, as, for instance, in the groary business. The user of a particular
find of coffee will, rather than go withoffee. This, however, is not the caseoffee. This is a puriously in a certain size and of some particular
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a numerous instances in hardware stock,
one of the articles that is running
bort is wrought-iron pipe; and there is
aid not to be a very large supply in
an Francisco. Of nails there is a fairceat stock, but should this give out there
vill, as long as the strike lasts, be no
ore available, except at ruinously high
rices. The nails being manufactured
trees, The nails being manufactured
trees in this city. To add to this price the
state of freighting them from San Franisco here would of snecessity raise the
rice so high as to make it practically
a embargo.

#### NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Ravlin Secures Bail-The W.C.T.U. and th White Ribbon.

White Ribbon.

N. F. Ravlin secured his release upon onds in the sum of \$7000 yesterday after-toon, his sureties being Dr. K. D. Wise, 2000; Joseph Tilley, \$5000, and Mrs. Sarah Lefever. \$7000. He will be arraigned

erance Union have raised objection, in a aild way, to the wearing of the white boon by the A.R.U.s and their sympathiz-rs, and write to The Times upon the subers, and write to The Times upon the subject. While not directly questioning the right of the order named to use their badge, they do urge that if it is worn it should be only by those who live up to the purity implied by the color han on by any who frequent salcons.

T. H. Dusan, agent of the Burlington route in this city, received from headquarters yesterday morning the following telegram:

through and local passenger train "All through and local passenger transit of the Burlington lines are running as isual, and we are receiving all freight subject, to delay, on account of labor troubles. We cannot route any perishable freight for or via Chicago. The line via

troubles. We cannot route any perishable freight for or via Chicago. The line via Streator and Kankakee is open for all business. This for your information." Quarters have been provided for the policemen kept on extra duty under or deep the policement of the policement statics. have been placed in Justice Austin's troom, so that the officers can have ance to lie down and rest when kep

nta Fe train yesterday morning, with detachment of the regulars, although but young man, bears quite a reputation a Indian fighter. He graduated at We colut in 1891, and was ordered West tillowing year, into the Apache countre the head of a few soldiers he went out to continue two of the west. ing straight into their village, took them both prisoners, and brought them safely back to camp.

#### FOUGHT IT OUT. Audinet Gilbert Patally Wounds Senor San

Maria.
ssociated Press Leased-wire Service.
NEW YORK, July 7.—A World's dis-

tch from London says:
"Information reaches here that the long-talked-of duel between Audinet Gib-er; of New York and Senor Deplar de Santa Maria of South America, a gentleman concerned in the famous Gibert di-vorce suit, has been fought, and that Senor Santa Maria has been severely, per-haps fatally, wounded. It will be rememhis wife's suit for divorce, publicly an-nounced his intention of challenging Senor Santa Maria. In a letter which the World reporter saw tonight it says that they met on the Belgian frontier, and that Senor Santa Maria was rim through the liver.

Senor Santa Maria was run through the liver.

"No mention is made of Gibert having been wounded, so he probably escaped uninjured. Senor Santa Maria was taken to Paris, and it is thought he will recover. The letter states that Gibert provoked the quarrel, which finally led to the fight."

#### ALLEN'S DEATH. Further Particulars of the Suicide of a St.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) July 7.—Ehle Allen, until two weeks ago the chief clerk of the Merchants' Hotel, and one of the most popular young men in the Northwest, lies dead at the summer home of his father at Linwood, Lake Minnetonka, having taken his own life by sending a bullet through

Two weeks ago today Allen stabled to Two weeks ago today Allen stabbed to death John H. Clapp, a popular young clerk, in a quarrel over Lulu Leyde, a young woman of 25, with whom both appeared to be infatuated. Allen arose early this morning and wrote a pathetic note to his mother, indicating that remorse for his crime and for the disgrace he had brought upon his family were the reasons for the act. Lulu Leyde, the girl, is in hysterics.

A Quadruple Fight.

CATLETTSBURG (Ky.,) July 7.—In a street encounter last night John and Ballard Faulkner, brothers, were instantly killed and Charles and Dave Justice mortally woulded. stiled and Charles and Dave Justice mor-tally wounded. Ballard Plyman was also seriously wounded. He and Lou Coule, a member of the Cincinnati lumber firm of Crane & Co., were arrested. The trouble stose over a sick woman, whom the justices claimed was neglected by the town authorities. Ballard Faulkner was a member of the Council,

Disorderly House Raided.

The house kept by Eva Hadley at No.

438 North Alameda streat was raided at

2 o'clock this morning for disorderly conduct, the arrests being made by Officers
Robbins and George, assisted by officers
Rico, Reynolds and Lennon. The inmates
among whom were several young "bloods,"
were breight to the police station, where

Gladstone Out of it.
BURG, July 7.—At a meeting of lothian Liberal Association a letMr. Gladstone was read in which ally places himself out of the race

The House Rejects Senate Tariff Revisions.

Ex-Speaker Reed Twits His Democratic Colleagues.

Mr. Wilson Insists on the Need of Free Raw Materials.

Speaker Crisp Appoints the Conferees-Dear of Representative Liste of Ken-terky-A Bill on the

WASHINGTON, July 7.-The interes some months ago, and was then trans ferred in a medified and more dignified form to the Senate, broke out again in the House today, when the tariff was pus in conference, after some lively debate in the House, the amendments being dis-agreed to in gross, and without opportunity for separate votes on

Mr. Reed took occasion to twit the Democrats of following the precedent set by the Republicans in the Fifty-first Congress, a proceeding which they had evi-dently denounced at the time. Mr. Wilson then urged in the House the necessity of standing steadfastly by the two car-dinal principles of the House bill, free raw material and the ad valorem system raw material and the ad valorem system of taxation, and of thus keeping faith with the people who had sent them to Congress to effect this reform. He was answered by Mr. Reed, Mr. Payne and others, and then, after the adoption of Mr. Wilson's motion and the appointment of conferees, the House, at 1:55 o'clock, adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Lisle of Kentucky.

CALIFORNIA WATERWAYS. WASHINGTON, July 7.- The Committee on Rivers and Harbors today decided upor the following changes from the House bill: Petaluma, Cal., increased from \$11,-000 to \$15,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers increased from \$90,000 to \$110,000; San Joaquin River increased from \$40,000

#### FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.-HOUSE. The tariff bill was engrossed today, and ordered reported back to the House Ways and Means Committee, with a recommendation of non-concurrence in the Sen ate amendments.
Speaker Crisp named as confreres or

the part of the House, Messrs. Wilson, McMillen, Turner and Montgomery, Democrats, and Messrs. Reed, Burrows and Payne, Republicans. THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads voted unanimously today to report a bill for settling the indebtedness of the Central and Union Pacific railways to the government. The bill agreed upon probably will not grant a fifty-years' extension, but it is more likely to provide that the sinking fund shall be used to lift the first mortgage, so that the government, as holder of the second mortgage, may foreclose.

#### CALL'S SOCKS.

The Florida Senator Rises to a Que

day when Sergt, Buzfuz exceriated the un-fortunate Pickwick and brought into court his damning proof in regard to "chops and tomato sauce" has there been a more extomato sauce" has there been a more ex-traordinary scene than the one to which Senator Call treated the Senate yester-day. On June 21 the Florida statesman startled the visitors at the Capitol by ap-pearing in the Senate chamber during the discussion of the tariff bill with his feet

clad simply in socks, a beautiful pair of tan shoes having been removed in order to give freer play to his "cracker" toes. Yesterday, rising to a question of privilege, he said: "Mr. President, it has become a custom for newspaper correspondents to falsify records and to slander the character of the members of this body, and we permit the press to libel falsely and infamously men who constitute this body. They have no hesitation in imputing indecency, indecorum, dishonesty and cordecency, indecorum, dishonesty and corruption to individual members of this body. Men without consideration in the country, without moral qualities, the mere semblance of men, without recognition anywhere, are permitted to enter the galleries here and to disseminate from one end to the other their infamous, cowardly, libelous and false attacks upon members. It has become a great evil. The interests of the republic, the interests of religion, of decency, of manhood and of character demand that this should be stopped and that the criminals who are guilty of it should be consigned to dens of infamy and punishment, where such men properly belong."

Senator Call grew more earnest as he

punishment, where such men properly belong."

Senator Call grew more earnest as he proceeded. He read with stirring emphasis and amid storms of laughter the story of the episode of the socks. "Mr. President," continued the orator, his voice tremulous with earnestness, "I came into the Senate with a wounded and lacerated foot, and, carefully avoiding exposure in concealment and the privacy of this desk here, I slightly removed one of my shoes, carefully concealing it."

At this extraordinary conclusion to an invective, a conclusion amounting to a confession of the whole charge, the Senate burst out in loud laughter.

## A BROKEN BAND. Arrest of Six Robbers Who Have Been Despoiling Centralia, Mo. Associated Press Leased-wire Service. CENTRALIA (Mo.,) July 7.—Six men

of the vicinity have been arrested here, charged with being members of a band of robbers. M. B. Lambert, a plasterer, made a written confession that he burned a store and stock of goods at Brown's Sta-tion, last November; also, that he burned two residences in Centralia the past

year.

This community has been molested by burglars and sneak thieves for several years. Jewelry and dry goods have been found in the houses of some of the accused and identified by the merchants of this city as coming from their stores. Those arrested were sent to jail.

The Corean Question.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Navy Department is informed the cruiser Monocacy sailed from Shanghal today for Chemutpo, Corea. The Baltimore goes to Nagusaki. American interests in Corea are not considered to be in any danger and the action of the Navy Department is simply a matter of precaution.

The Peary Auxiliary.

ST. JOHNS (N. F.,) July 7.—The steamer Falcon, having on board the Peary Auxiliary expedition, sailed this evening for Boudorn Bay, Greenland.

dance on their reservation. A party of New Yorkers is solourning at the agency, and, through flattery and copious wads of money, have persuaded the braves to give the dance. These dances are always attended with more or less trouble, but the authorities hope to keep the braves in check.

A Horsethief Killed.

TAHLEQUAH (I. T.,) July 7.—Will Grates was arrested in the Illinois district, south of here, by Indian police, for horse stealing. Before reaching this place, the prisoner made a break for liberty and was shot dead by the officers. Five bullets passed through his body.

Firemen Crushed. PROVIDENCE (R. I.) Fire in the Phoenix Building today did damage to the extent of \$90,000. The roof in the center of the building fell in and several firemen and others were injured.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Lima dispatch says that it is announced the government will issue a decree, requiring, after a fortnight, all customs payable in gold.

POSTOFFICE NOMENCLATURE:

Some Odd Names and How Some of Them Came to Be Adopted.

(St. Louis-Globe Democrat:) Postmaster General Bissell has undertaken a reform. He wants short names for postoffices. Some of Mr. Bissell's predecessors attempted reforms in the direction of postoffice nomenclature with rather, curious results. When the residents of a new town in Missourl sent in their application for a postoffice several years ago the name they suggested was not satisfactory to the department for some reason.

"Select another name," wrote the Postmaster-General; "something not so common, something peculiar."

"All right," the applicants replied; "call it "Peculiar." "And the mail bag has gone to "Peculiar," ass, county, Mo." ever since. H. Mr. Bissell doesn't have a run on "short" postoffices during the coming months it will be because the American sense of humor is temporarily short. There are already three Shorts in the United States. There are a Short Beach and a Shorteryille. Then we have Shorter, and a Shorteryille. Then we have Shorter, and a Shorteryille. Then we have Shorter falls, Short Hills, Shortly, Short Mountain and Short Off. North Carolina contributes the last mentioned. But variety in short combinations is not exhausted. Claims have been allowed on a Short Creek, two Shortvilles, a Short Tract and a Shortville.

Mr. Bissell says one-syllable names will be preferred hereafter. The Postoffice De-

tributes the last mentioned. But variety in short combinations is not exhausted. Claims have been allowed on a Short Creek, two Shortvilles, a Short Tract and a Shortville.

Mr. Bissell says one-syllable names will be preferred hereafter. The Postoffice Department has accumulated quite a collection of monosyllable offices. It has two Arks, eighteen Baths, five plain Bays, with numerous combinations like Bay City, Bay Ceriter, and the like; seven Bells; two Balls, and two Ball Plays. Indiana has a town named B; it is in Tippecance county. Tennessee has named a postoffice A B C. One hundred and twenty combinations have been made with Big, ranging from Big Bar to Big Woods, with such originality shown as Big Bug, in Arizona, and Big Patch in Wisconsin. Eleven Bissells leave no room for further honors to the Postmaster-General. Ten Belliontaines are spelled in almost as many different ways. The Tennesseeans seem to be fertile in the selection of unique names. They have got a Y Z postoffice, a Yum Yum, an Ipe, only one Jackson, strange to tell; a Let, an Ai, an Andy, a Ben, a Bob, a Boy, a Bud, a Cute, an Ego, a Gath, a Ho, a Ken, A Loo, a Nancy, a Notime, a Number One, a Seg, a Tang, a Tut, two Whigs, a Zach.

Missouri runs somewhat to synonyms. She has a Peculiar and the next thing to it, an Odd. She has a Freedom and a Libertyville. Missouri has her share of homely names of a postoffices, such as Fullitight, Dutchtown, Dudenville, Jimtown, Drynob, Ebenezer. Combinations with Lone seem to be popular in that State. There are Lone Elm, Lone Jack, Lone Dell, Lone Oak, Lone Spring, Lone Star and Lone Tres. The present Congress delegation has been well remembered. Missouri has a Rosoffices called Cockrell and Vest, also Dockery, Burnes, Joy, Bobb, Ryan, Hatch, Hall, Tarsney, Bland, Missouri has a Grover in one county and a Cleveland in another. She has a Gresham, also an Ingalls. Who but a printer could have chosen, for Missouri postoffices such names as Jeff and Ster? Consider the phase of human nature which prompted

Cain in Kansas, Abel in Alabama. A letter addressed to Canaan may go to sixteen States before it finds its destination. The long roll of postoffices contains a greater variety of saints than the calendar. Virginia has a St. Tammany's, St. Ann. St, Anne, St. Anne, St. Anne, St. Anne, St. Anne, St. Joephs attest the popularility of that saint and the irreverence of his later-day admirers. In Alabama there is a Saint's Store, and in Mississippi there is a Saint's Rest. Texas and Iowa have New Yorks. Cincinnati is

Alabama there is a Saint's Store, and in Mississippi there is a Saint's Rest. Texas and Iowa have New Yorks. Cincinnati is found in six States. There are four Chicagos and seven Philadelphias. St. Louis is found in Michigan and Montana, as well as in Missouri. Center is the name of a postoffice in twenty-two States. The Centertowns, Centervilles and other combinations with Center number 187.

In Delaware county, O., a postoffice is named Africa. Virginia has Negro Arm and Negro Foot. North Carolina has Negro Head, and Arkansas has Negro Head, and Arkansas has Negro Hill. The Acre is in West Virginia. The Bay is in Louisiana. Other postoffices with the articles the The Bend, The Corner, The Dalles, The Falls, The Forks, The Geyser, The Glen, The Grove, The Gums, The Hollow, The Plains, The Ridge, The Rock, The Springs, The Square, The Weirs.

Rock, The Springs, The Square, The Weirs.

There is no postoffice named Yuba Dam, although many people think there is.

Texas has a Yuno, and California has a Yuba City. Michigan and North Dakota have Devil's Lake. There are three Tariffs, one in Ohio, which is quite fit; one in West Virginia, and a third in North Carolina. Tariffville is in Tennesee. Mississippi has a Freetrade. Three States—Georgia, Kansas and New York—have Protection.

HOLLYWOOD.

HOLLYWOOD, July 7. — (Special Correspondence.) An oppressive quiet has settled upon us. The strike seems to be the only subject of conversation, and the situation is being cussed and discussed on every hand. There will be a slight damage to the iemoss if the trains are not in running order soon. On the Fourth, nearly three hundred people, eager to escape the heat and noise of the city, came out on the morning train, after being assured that the Valley Raifroad was still in operation, and was positively not going to stop. They were soon engrossed with the beauty of the canyons and the tempting viands of the lunch-baskets, and forgot their disappointment in not getting to the beach. The young people of the valley made up a picnic party, and went to Santa Monica in carriages.

Work on the railroad extension is being pushed, and it will be completed within a few days.

THE PALMS.

PALMS. July 7.—(Special Correspondence.)

M. Kiggens, formerly a resident of The
Palms, but now of Anaholm, spent the Fourth
with friends here.

Orchards in this vicinity will do well this
season. Apricots are now ripening fast, with
peaches not far behind.

M. Wilds says that a temperature deg. below zero was registered at Wejansk, Eastern Siberia, in February, This is the lowest temperature ever tered on the face of the earth.

#### IN ELECTRICITY.

Points on the Electric Lighting of Cathedrals.

leasuring Electricity.-Ventilating B by Electricity-Portraits by Tele-graph-Revenge is Sweet-

[From an Occasional Contributor.]

Too little attention has been paid in the past to the proper distribution of light in churches and other places of worship, and the experiments which have just been carried out in St. Paul's, London, have been of special value in determining many points in cathedral-lighting that have hitherto been obscure. The full details of the result of the tests have not yet been published, but it is understood that much additional information has been gained: First, the comparative value of the arc and the incandescent tamp in the illumination of places of public worship, especially with reference to the absorption of light by stonework. Second, the arrangement of masses of light, dispensing with standards and pendants, so that every individual in a congregation as large as that which assembles under the dome of St. Paul, can read small print with ease, and the determination of the volume of light required to give that result. Third, the placing of light so that its glare shall not offend the eyes either of the congregation looking eastward, or of the occupants of the choir and chancel looking toward the west. It was found that the dark shadows often met with in electric lighting are entirely unnecessary, and that if proper care be exer-[From an Occasional Contributor.] was found that the dark shadows often met with in electric lighting are entirely unnecessary, and that if proper care be exercised all the essential conditions of perfect lighting can be attained without cross shadows. The general result of these experiments will, beyond doubt, be a marked advance in the methods of lighting ecclesiastical edifices, by electricity, artistically, scientifically, and economically.

MEASURING ELECTRICITY.

One of the greatest trials of the central station superintendent is the erratic nature of the record of his "diagram," or, in other words, the irregularity of the demand for current on the part of his customers. A "demand indicator" has been introduced, the object of which is to furnish a correct means of ascertaining the actual call each consumer makes upon the generating plant of the central station. The influence of this instrument on the habits of the consumer is said to be most salutary—for himself as well as for the station. Instead of burning a great many lamps at a time for short periods he is induced to burn a normal number of lamps for long periods; thereby unconsciously "flattening" the station load diagram and equalizing the work of the plant over an extended period. At the same time a generous provision is made whenever the consumer wishes to have a special blaze of light. Once a month he gets an electric light "bonus." He gives twenty-four hours' notice in writing, to the station, and the indicator is short-circuited, for the space of time he desires. He can then burn any num-MEASURING ELECTRICITY. writing, to the station, and the indicator is short-circuited, for the space of time he desires. He can then burn any number of lamps in excess of his usual maximum, and the demand is not registered. Another meter for the recording of current used is the invention of an Englishman. It is said to measure the supply of electricity to consumers with as much simplicity and accuracy as can now be obtained in the use of gas. Its action is obviously simple. It is well known that when an electric current is applied to water it generates gas; the gas thus generated is collected in a receiver, and by ingenious mechanism, the discharge of this gas each time it fills the receiver moves a recording dial similar to that on a gas meter. All the attention the meter requires is said to be the addition of a little water in the course of three or four months.

VENTILATING BUILDINGS BY ELECTRICITY.

A new system of ventilation has appeared, which should prove serviceable in hospitals, conservatories and public buildings, where the temperature has to be kept within certain limits. The apparatus consists of an electro-magnet, placed in a circuit, with a battery, and a revolving drum, and its operation is dependent on the electrical control of one or more air valves, by means of a thermostat, or thermometer, adjustable to certain predetermined degrees of cold or heat. It can be adapted to any existing air shafts or any form of ventilator, and it can also be applied to the working of ventilating fans for starting and stopping at certain temperatures. Supposing that it is desired to keep at soom between \$5 and 75 deg., Fahrenheit. The apparatus is adjusted to these two points on the thermometer, or thermostat, and, as the temperature rises to 75 deg., contact is made, the drum turns a quarter of a revolution, opens a ventilator and cools the room. VENTILATING BUILDINGS BY ELEC-

current—considerably less than that required to ring an ordinary electric bell.

REVENGE IS SWEET.

One experience of the attentions of a pickpocket is enough for most men, but a certain young electrician, who describes in an English electricial journal how he was deprived of a much-prized \$20 scarr pin through the blandishments of a sweet-voiced, pretty, though light-fingered maiden, is understood to be willing to lose a week's salary if some enterprising thief would only "try it on again." He was stepping onto the platform from a railway car, and—the old, old story—the comely young woman embraced him rapturously, exclaiming: "My dearest Charlle, you are here!" His name was not Charlle, but he was the dead image of her dearest brother of that name, hence the mistake. When he presently realized that his pin was gone, the desire for revenge was strong within him. He arranged a small contact for the successor to the lost scarf pin, bought a tiny electric bell, and made a double pocket accumulator. He is now ready for all emergencies. If the fair lady again mistakes him for her brother, the tinkling of the pocket bell will last until the policeman arrives. A contact is made for his watch, any attempt to disturb which starts, the tell-tale. The third item of his comprehensive electrical outfit is a small incandescent lamp, concealed in an artificial flower, pinned to his coat. This lamp is for pleasure, rather than business; it can be turned on at the theater during the performance, when the lights are turned down, and a look at the programme is desired. The plant is completed by a fine platinum coli, placed in a cavity made of abestos, by means of which a cigar can be lighted in the stormlest weather. The whole paraphernalia weighs about twenty-two ounces, and concerning it, its organisor makes the somewhat questionable statement: "The only bother is the recharging of the battery."

PORTRAITS BY TELEGRAPH.

It has been recently stated that Prof. Alexander Graham Bell believes that at REVENCE IS SWEET.

PORTRAITS BY TELEGRAPH.

It has been recently stated that Prof. Alexander Graham Bell believes that at no very distant day we shall see each other from Washington to New York as easily as we can now hear such other talk. M. Bertillon, the inventor of the anthropometrical system adopted by the Paris police, and head of the department in which the system is worked is proposing to revive the use of the Pangelegraph, an instrument by which it was sought to transmit portraits and aketches by telegraph. The apparatus was tried in 1877, but gave unsatisfactory results. Possibly, with the aid of the additional light thrown on the subject of late by Amsutz and others, the Pan-telegraph might now be made practical. It is long since the face of an operator. In Berlin, Frussia, was seen over the wire by his friend in Potsham, and so

accurate was the transmitting power of the apparatus used that the headlines of a newspaper presented at one end of the line were read distinctly at the othed. M. Bertillon's idea is that such a system would be invaluable for the purposes of his official department in view of the fact that portraits of suspected Anarchists or of criminals are constantly being forwarded by the police of one-country to the other. THE DAY OF THE BLAY OF

criminals are constantly being forwarded by the police of one-country to the other. THE DAY OF TME ELECTRIC LAUNCH.
There is every likelihood that more electric launches will be put afficial this year than ever before. In addition to the fifty odd electric launches, which were used last year at the World's Fair, and are now being scattered all over the country, the purchasers being electric railway companies, and the proprietors of pleasure waters, several fine boats are under construction, or have just been launched, for private owners. A boat was run off the stocks last week for Cornelius Vanderblit, Jr., and is to be used by him at Newport, where John Jacob Astor and some other yachtamen will ase have their launches, charging them generally from local electric light stations. The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, has also just bought a boat in this country, and it is now in use at Ottawa, where it is charged from a local power circuit. Congressman Sorg of Ohio has had made for himself a magnificent forty-seven-foot twin screw electric launch, which he will run this season on Lake Chautauqua, charging it from the isolated plant at his house. In the meantime boats for passenger traffic have been put afloat at Chicago, Milwaukee, New Haven, Altoona, Buffalo and several other cities and are being so largely patronized that their number is rapidly increasing. The trolley railway companies find that while they can only get 5 cents for hauling passenger all around a town for a full hour, they can get 10 or even 25 cents from the same person for a pleasure boat ride lasting less than half an hour; they are, therefore, developing to the best of their, ability this new system of passenger traffic. TROLLEY CURRENTS AND RAILROAD

TROLLEY CURRENTS AND RAILROAD
SIGNALS.

A most serious possibility has been pointed out by a leading American engineering journal. While we in America have been finding out all about the way in which stray electricity eats holes in waiter and gas pipes by electrolytic action, English engineers have taken warning, and the Board of Trade has enacted rules for the control of of the circuits of electrict street-railways. In the course of the preliminary discussion before the Board of Trade, a very grave question presented itself, to-wit: whether a wandering earth quirrent from an electric railway might not reach the track circuit of a block signal system on a steam railway line, set the signal at safety when it should be at danger, and thereby cause a serious accident. Such nomadic currents are often powerful enough to not only work electric bells and telegraph instruments, but even to be employed for electric lighting, and, although there is no instance on record of the turning of a semaphore in the manner suggested, there is no reason whatever under the present conditions of electric reilroading why it should not

#### IN MEXICO.

How the Boys of the Tropics Enjoy Them selves.

New York Times:) A traveler just returned from a long trip to Mexico tells the following interasting facts about boy life in that country: On the highlands, where most Mexicans live because their largest cities are situated there, the boys have no such resources for outdoor amusements as the boys of the United States enjoy. There are few fish to catch and few ponds or streams on which to row, sall a boat or swim. The ponds are scarce, large lakes far apart, and most of the streams very swift and muddy. Often, too, all of the water is taken from the streams to sprinkle the fields with in dry weather. In some of the rivers are found a few catish and suckers, larger than those in the eastern parts of the United States, and a few small shiners and minnows, but in most of them none that are worth catching.

Of course there is no skating or coasting. On the tops of the great mountains, like Popocatepetl and Orizaba, there is deep snow all the year round and in winter it is cold enough for thick ice, but few boys ever climb so high, and thousands live

younger brother. Next domestic animals are lassoed as they run about the yard, and to do this requires much practice at first. Very soon, however, the boy becomes so expert that he can throw the noose over any foot of the animal that he chooses to while it is running at full speed. The next step is to learn to do it from the back of a horse in full gallop, and this he practices on any stray donkey, goat, pig or cat that he may encounter.

When the donkeys are scarce and the dogs and other animals have sought refuge in some out-of-the way places, the boys practice on each other, and take turns running past their companions, and trying in every way to avoid being caught. Most of the dogs in Mexico have been lassoed so often that they run for cover at sight of a rope in a boy's hand, while others are so hardened that they stand still and watch proceedings and spoil the fun by not running at all. This sport is not all orued, as the rope is so light it cannot trut the animais, and they soon learn to stop running the /moment they are caught.

As a rule Mexican children are very polite and rarely rude or saucy. There is little quarreling among them and seldom any fighting or bullying. Many of the children who are not fortunate enough to live in the chiles never go to school and cannot read or write. On the great farms thousands of children live and die without seeing or knowing anything at all about the great outside world. Some of the farms are larger than whole counties in the United States, and some have hundreds of laborers, all of whom, from father to son, live and die on the same farm. The boys there begin to work when they are very young, generally herding cattle on horseback, and they seem to enjoy their free, healthy lives as well as any other boys.

In every town of good size there are public schools, and their schoolroom, during half a day, sounds like a great behive, as the children's eyes on their books so they will learn something in spite of themselves.

What would probably most interest a strange boy i

#### BOAS IN COMBAT.

An Exciting Duel Between Two Snakes:

Trees Were Filled With Chattering and Screeching Monkeys-Spar-

tic boa constrictors in the world," said Henry Closer of Necropolis, O., the pro-fessional snake hunter and dealer, known to circus and museum managers throughout the country as "Big Doo" and "Old Dollar a Foot," that being his market price for ordinary snakes. "On my last trip to Brazil after snakes," he said to a

Bots, both male and female, stein fight fiercely over prey that one snake has captured and which another one covets, and at certain seasons of the year deadly combats between male boas are frequent, the fight being over the possession of a female for a mate. It was a sight such as this that I witnessed one day in the depths of a Brazillan forest. I wasn't out for snakes that day, either. If I had gone prepared to catch boas on that occasion I should have bagged two of the biggest snakes that ever came from Brazil or any other land of snakes.

"I was out taking a business look around after some rare specimens of monkeys. I had chased a choice long-tailed fellow up a tree and was trying my wiles on him, when I was startled by a loud, hissing sound that came from another part of the forest, like a gust of wind escaping from some narrow space. I looked in the direction of the sound and to my surprises aw two enormous boas on the ground, locked together and twisting in such a desperate struggle that big bunches of leaves were sent flying about in the air as if they had been disturbed and lifted by a whirlwind. Then it was that I groaned aloud and metaphorically kicked myself because I had not gone forth loaded for snake, for I would have corralled both of those gigantic serpents before they knew it.

"There are many variettes of monkeys in the Brazilian forests, and every one of them is a toothsome morsel to the boa. Usually a person may know that one of these great reptiles has come to hunt in the woods by the wild scampering of all kinds of monkeys through the trees, flying from possible capture by the boa. At the same time there must be a peculiar fascination to these monkeys fin a fight between boas, for this particular battle had not been going on three minutes before the trees all around the spot were filled with monkeys, chattering and screaming enough to make a steam calliope player jealous. With the snake flight off of the bills, this aggregation of monkeys would have been the ground. For a moment their eff

great bodies awayed to and fro like slowlymoving pendulums. Their eyes glittered
like fire. Then each serpent drew itself
quickly half its length above the ground.
Like an arrow each head shot forward,
and instantly the two enormous reptiles
were locked in each other's coils like immense cables twisted together.

"Up and down, to and fro, the writhing
mass moved in quick undulation, each serpent struggling for an opening that would
place the other at a disadvantage. Their
forked tongues darted in and out of their
mouths like jets of fiame, and their hissing
was incessant. The troops of chattering
monkey spectators had been joined by hundreds of harshed-voiced but brilliantlyplumed birds, which flew frantically about,
and added their excited cries to the deafening monkey chorus. Of course there is no skating or coasting. On the tops of the great mountains, like fire. Then each serpent drew itself snow all the year round and in winter it is cold enough for thick ice, but few boys ever climb so high, and thousands live and die in sight of everlasting snow or fee without ever touching it. The Mexican boy has plenty of play, though, in spite of the fact that he cares little for hoops, balls, kites, or marbles.

Unless he is very poor, he has a horse and saddle of his own, and learns to ride as soon as he can manage to climb up to the horse's back, and even the poorest boy has a donkey or can borrow ohe in five minutes' time.

The most common plaything of the Mexican boy is the lasso, or rista, as they call it. It takes the place of popgun, peashooter, sling, bow and arrow—everything in short but the horse, and he never tires of it. He commences practicing with his mother's clothes line as soon as he is able to make a noose in the end and to coll it, and doesn't stop until he can throw it easily over a post or the head of his younger brother. Next domestic animals are lassoed as they run about the yard, and the requires much practice at the arrow each head shot forward, and instantly the two enormous reptiles used instantly the two enormous reptiles under instantly the two enormous reptiles and instantly the two enormous reptiles and instantly the two enormous reptiles duickly half its length above the ground. Like an arrow each head shot forward, and instantly the two enormous reptiles and instantly the two enormous reptiles under instantly the two enormous reptiles and instantly the two enormous reptiles and instantly the two enormous reptiles under instantly the two enormous reptiles and instantly the two enormou

"Suddenly in one of the trees a hiss like escaping steam was heard, and the boa in that tree shot his great length toward the ground again. The challenging hiss was answered by one still louder from the other boa, and it flashed down to its former position, and confronted its foe. The boas did not rush together at once. One would strike at the other with the rapidity of lightning. With equal quickness that one would avoid the rush by dodging to one side of the other, and instantly make a counter attack. This interesting sparring match lasted for at least five minutes, when one of the snakes drew itself two or three feet above the other and made a quick downward feint, Its antagonist ducked its head lower to avoid the stroke, and that movement was fatal. The upper boa darted on down, and so quickly was its deadly intention carried out that I was not aware it had been done until I saw the upper snake with three of its coils around the lower one. "There was a dreadful crunching of bones, and in the twinkling of an eye the victorious snake had drawn the vanquished one three folds further within its fearful embrace. There was more crunching of bones, and in the twinkling of an eye the victorious snake had drawn the vanquished one three folds further within its fearful embrace. There was more crunching of bones, and in the tree, and at last the great reptile dropped heavily to the ground, a crushed and lifeless mass. For a moment the victor held the vanquished in its coils, and then released it. The victorious serpent glided from the tree, moving rapidly several times around the crushed body of the lifeless foe, with loud and angry hisses, shooting its red tongue in and out like a weaver's shuttle. Then it moved a few feet and stopped. "Much to my surprise, a third boa now appeared on the scene, a magnificent female specimen. She joined the conquerer in the late terrific battle. I then knew it was for her the dead boa on the ground and measured him. From his nose to the tip of his tail he covered thirty-four and a ha

were found, an imspector made a nasy examination of the contents, saw that they were only ordinary wearing apparel, chalked the backs, and we started off. We went up town and made for a good restaurant. The interesting small talk of travelers filled in the time until we three were seated at a table, and the order given for luncheon. The lady sat next to the wall.

"I suppose everything is all right, Julie?" asked my friend.

"Yes, indeed," she replied, smiling triumphantly.
"I promised to show this gentleman something," he said. "There's no danger that anybody will catch on, so if you've no objections—"

He paused. She blushed furiously, and replied: "Well, I don't know that I care, but it's unusual."

He paused. She blushed furiously, and replied: "Well, I don't know that I care, but it's unusual."

Then she reached down toward the floor on the side next the wall, and, of course, I don't know exactly what she did, but when her hand appeared again it was closed over something. She held it toward me, saying: "Open both hands and be careful." I did as she told me, and she laid upon my palms a garter that fairly blazed with disponds. I took one look and whispered. "Smuggled?" She nodded vigorously, while her companion smiled approval and remarked: "I shall keep that interesting piece of ribbon. It saves me several thousand dollars in duties."

"There's another like it," said the fair cousin. "But I guess I won't take that off." The other, of course, was on the side not next to the wall. "You have to get a cab now for your curiosity," she added, "for that article was worn for use as well as profit, and if I walk—well, it might come down, and that wouldn't be pleasant."

#### A GREAT PROJECT

The Submarine Tubes Between England and France.

Tunnel to Cost \$75,000,000, in Which Electric Cars May Be Run-De-tails of the Scheme in

(New York Sun:) Another scheme join England and France is receiving serious consideration in those countries. It is proposed to build a double tubular tunnel under the Straits of Dover. The old scheme of building a tunnel under the bed of the sea, which has been advocated by Sir Edward Watkins for years, never received the sanction of the British Parliament, because many conservative Englishmen believed such a construction would facilitate an invasion of their island by the yanguished of Waterlier

racilitate an invasion of their island by the vanquished of Waterloo.

It has also been proposed to bridge the straits. The latest plan has the support of Sir Edward Reed, who is a member of Parliament and has been Lord of the Treasury and Engineer-in-Chief of the Admiralty. It has been received with favor miralty. It has been received with favor by a large number of members of Parliament, and therefore seems to have serious chances of success, and the more so that it avoids the difficulties and objections that were urged against its predecessors. The project consists in simply submerging, between a point of the French coast, situated in the vicinity of Cape Gris-Nes and another on the English coast, located between Dover and Folkestone, two tubes that would constitute two absolutely separate tunnels, each serving for the passage in one direction of trains drawn by electric locomotives.

for traction.

The tube would be of steel plate with double walls, and the intervening space would be reinforced by I beams and filled in with concrete. The putting in place would be effected by sections of 300 feet, hermetically sealed at each end and floated to the place where they are to be submerged.

to the place where they are to be submerged.

One of the extremities of the section
having been fixed upon a sort of a caisson
that will afterward form the functions of
a pier, the caisson is weighted so as to
cause it to sink. The other extremity
continues to emerge, and receives the end
of the following section, the junction being made by huge hinges. The caisson
of this section is sunk, and so on. When
all the sections are in place, the formation of the joints is begun.

Sir Edward prefers to sink the sections
of the two tubes simultaneously in properly cross-bracing them, in order to form
a sort of rigid girder that would present

ich greater resistance to transverse

The caissons forming piers are designed

CATALINA ISLAND.

AVALON (Catalina Island,) July 6.—(Special Correspondence.) The establishment of a money order department at Avalon will be heralded with much satisfaction by the great body of people who make their summer homes on Catalina. Postmaster Carraher is to be commended for this, his latest effort to increase the postal facilities of the island. "Jack-the-skipper" has terminated his present contract with Uncle Sam, and a daily mail service is regularly installed. Ex-Mayor Hazard, Louis Vetter, Dr. Bird, J. A. Pirtle, County Clerk Ward, Al Barker and J. A. Kelly of Los Angeles, came over on the Rambler on Wednesday to participate in the Fourth of July fostivities. The Mascot bore an enthusiastic fishing party to Church Rock on Wednesday. A fine batch of barracuda and several yellow tail was the result of their morning's sport. Among the distinguished guests who celebrated our national holiday on the island were Gov. N. O. Murphy, wife and son of Arizona. Gov. Murphy is one of the morrecent converts to Catalina's glories, and after a short stay in Los Angeles will re-

## ANTI-STRIKE.

#### The True Trend of Public Sentiment.

Popular Condemnation of the Attempted Despotism.

Many Strong Letters from Good and Courageous Citizens.

Lawless Boycott Discussed - A General Demand for the Encement of Law.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of The Times:) "And they shall teach my people the difference between the holy and the profane, and cause them to discorn between the clean and the unclean." In meekness instructing them that oppose themselves; if God peradventure will give

meekness instructing them that opposes themselves, if God peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth."

The men who stand in the pulpits of our city today are men of large opportunity and immense responsibility. As teachers, the place they occupy is a peculiarly happy and fortunate one, inasmuch as men and women go to church for the express purpose of learning what they do not already know from those whom they believe qualified to instruct them.

Ministers have recognized moral duties in distinction from religious duties. Our great Pattern set a lauable example in that he attended to even the physical necessities of a man before trying to convert him. Indeed, most of Christ's service on earth was for the relief of physical distress and mental darkness, for a hungryman or an ignorant man is illy prepared to receive the things of the Spirit. He was essentially a teacher. "Go, thou, and ol likewise." "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins." "Go, stand, speak in the temple all the words of this life."

Today men and women are restless. They are not satisfied with themselves or

my people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins." "Go, stand, speak in the temple all the words of this life."

Today men and women are restless. They are not satisfied with themselves or with their opinions, as is shown by their loud and positive assertions without foundation in reason or even thought. At heart they are doubtful as to the correctness of their opinions, and will continue doubtful as long as the issue of the present deplorable strike is uncertain. Most men need tangible evidence—or what passes for evidence with themselves—that they are straight before they are able to have faith in themselves; and whichever way this strike terminates men will ideduce from the results arguments to prove themselves right in their convictions. Now—only now, is your opportunity to convert them from mental darkness. After the strike is settled will be too late to reach and influence the mind of the people as a body. Now the people are sensitive to mobilising influences.

"My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge. Besause thou has rejected knowledge, I also will reject thee, and thou shalt be no priest unto me." Speak to the people today without fear or favor. Show them that they are being controlled by sentiment rather than principle in that they sympathize with those who set at defiance law and order and are bringing unexampled shame upon the dear old flag. Show them how utterly un-American—how utterly and entirely opposed to the principles of our national Constitution this shameful boycotting is. It, is a most pertinent fact that our great national anniversary passed without due observance, except in isolated instances. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speak-th." This boycott is an imported thing. It is not the product of home manufacturer. It has not been evolved from the plinciples of our free government. Shame and diagrace lay heavily upon the heart and stopped the mouths of our openhearted, sincere, patriotic people.

The whole world is looking upon us. Every people under the

he Cry of "Peace, Peace, When There is No Peace." LOS ANGELES (Cal.,) July 7, 1894.—(To LOS ANGELES (Cal.,) July 7, 1894.—(To the Editor of The Times:) It has been suggested that a committee, composed of representative business men of this city, proceed to San Francisco, where the main office of the Southern Pacific Company is located, in the hope that the great strike on that road might be settled through their influence, by arbitration. Now, the question arises: "What is there to arbitrate? The strikers refuse to operate trains unless the company will take off the Pullmans, but has the railway any grievance against Mr. Pullman? If so, we have heard none. Why, then, should one party, who has no interest in the controversy between Mr. Pullman and his employees, offend another, simply to please a third? Manifestly it would be the height of folly on the part of the railway company to yield to so unjust and so ally

ontroversy between Mr. Pullman and his employees, offend another, simply to please a third? Manifestly it would be the height of folly on the part of the railway company to yield to so unjust and so silly a demand. The railway company has absolutely nothing to arbitrate, and it is very strange, indeed, that so many, otherwise intelligent, persons have not tumbled to this fact.

Again, let us consider the primal cause of the trouble, and see whether the policy of arbitration should be pursued in the case of Mr. Pullman. The public are doubtless, by this time, pretty well acquainted with the original dispute, but we will state it briefly again. In a nutshell, it is this: The Pullman Company reduced the wages of its employees (no matter for what reason, that was the company's own business;) they refused to work at the reduced scale, and demanded that Mr. Pullman submit the matter to arbitration. Mr. Pullman simply said that he had nothing to arbitrate, and that if the men did not care to work for him any longer, he would, for the present, cease to manufacture skeping cars.

Now the manufacture skeping cars.

Now the manufacture skeping cars.

Now the manufacture cannot be compelled to carry on his business against his will, or to pay any higher wages for services than he sees fit. But that is precisely what "Debs & Co." are trying to force him to do!—to force the Pullman company and the railway to accede to demands as unjust and absurd as it is possible to imagine. No one will deny that the strikers have a perfect right to quit work whenever they choose, but Mr. Pullman has just as good right to close his establishment when he chooses. Labor should be granted all the rights and privileges that capital has, but no more. The strikers say that they are willing to arbitrate, but what in the name of common sense is there to arbitrate? Arbitration is a splendid thing when there is any question to arbitrate, but what in the name of common sense is there to arbitrate? Arbitration is a splendid thing when there is any ques

der and against the anarchistic tendencies of the times has earned for your valuable paper the praise of all law-abiding citizens. How unthankful, then, is our paper that does not take such a stand at this time.

It seems to me that much of this strike business in which men follow an unthinking leader is due to a want of moral pluck. It is easy to run with a crowd; to stand fast and think for one's self while so many around us are with the running flock takes pluck.

pluck.

Our ratiroad engineers and firemen are men of intelligence and bravery. Let us hope that they will not fear to think and act against this mob-tending strife.

CITIZEN.

Are the Soldiers a Disgrace?

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of The Times:) I quote from the editorial page of Evening Express of Friday last:
"There are lots of people who are contemptible who are not in contempt of

This seems to me to be peculiarly ap-plicable to the author of authors of some, of the editorial twaddle in that and other recent issues of that paper. For instance, from a lengthy and venomous editorial, headed "Ruled by Prejudice," I clip the

in State governments used the search papers in the city has applauded when the Federal troops came here, though it knew, as well as any other cittien of Loa Angeles, that they were not needed, and they been of these soldiers be? Thirty years ago of these soldiers be an one, the presence of United alone, the presence of United alone, the presence of United and now, the presence of United and protect of the community was a thing unheard of.

Willis nearly all the rest of our distracted country is being tom un by an one of two hundred of the boys in the community was a thing unheard off what the morrow may bring forth, Loa Angeles is singularly quiet and pascellular this is due to the fact that we have one or two hundred of the boys in Due in our midst? I do not agree that this is our to the mortion of the Unionist before the warry putting un the congratulate ourselves that it is so. I have not beard that these soldiers have committed any outrages or have behaved other of the Unionist before the warry putting united any outrages or have behaved only united any outrages or have behaved only the present rough and proposed to enter into an argument in regard to the merits of the strike, but I cannot avoid and fearless position of The Times, and the present could have been to inquiring whether it was friend or feet that we have every reason to the present of the Unionist before the warry putting any of the proposition of the Unionist before the warry putting and the conduct. I do not propose to enter into an argument in regard to the more than a service of the union such as a proposition o

duty in any other portion of our common country.

As an old journalist, one who has spent the greater portion of his life in the editorial rooms, I sannot express too strongly my disfavor of this "personal journalism," as expressed in the editorial attacks of both the Herald and Express, upon a co-laborer in the field. It is always an evidence of weakness to indulge in warfare of this kind in the leading journals of the country, and the effort to incite the poor newsboys to a strike and thus rob them of their needed nickel, is contemptible in the extreme and well illustrates and brings home to its author the item at the head of this article.

"LAW AND ORDER."

interaction with the provided in the province of the property with the property it would be the height of the part of the radway company has above by nothing to aphitrize and it is an extension of the province of the property will be the height of the province of the pr

where, oh, where, is that "bloody shirt"
Where is it "at"—so to speak.

And how long has it been since a man would have risked his lite almost who dared to hiss at an American soldier as he bore aloft in the first of least respectful elence instead of Jeers and hisses by pie folds he had a right to at least respectful elence instead of Jeers and hisses by respectful elence instead of Jeers and Jeers.

After all it is well, perhaps, that we counted the fact that these same people who are now heaping curses on the railroad ticket at the next election and so on to the end. They have voted railroad ticket at the next election and so on to the end. They have voted railroad ticket at the next election and so on to the end. They have voted railroad ticket at the next election and so on to the end. They have voted railroad ticket at the next election and so on to the end. They have controlled the bear.

INDEX.

Beware of Outraged Liberty's Strone Arm PASADENA, J

The Pendulum Will Swing Back to Place.
SANTA MONICA, July 7.—(To the Editor of The Times:) The impregnable position of The Times in the present crisis is the admiration of all men who appreciate the worth of moral courage. No vindication is needed, and no defense. When the uncertain pendulum of populan-approval swings back to place again, as swing it will, from its mad sway of unreason, the unjust and un-American buy-cott attempted against the paper will share, with the boycott invoked by Debs and his co-conspirators, the contempt of all right-thinking people—a contempt extending to the instigators and manipulators of the foreign method adopted from the semi-barbarism in which it had its birth. No cause is righteous enough in itself to long bear the odium of such unrighteous means for its accomplishment.

FRED H. TAFT.

FULLERTON (Cal.,) July 7.—(By Telegraph to the Editor of The Times:)
Thanks for your fearless, patriotic stand taken against the tyrannical conspirators, rioters and strikers.

P. A. SCHUMACHER.

#### RATES FIXED.

my admiration of your editorials bearing upon the subject. The Times, in counseling prudence, moderation and obedience to law, is really the laboring man's best friend, could he but see it. Allow me also to express my admiration of the cartoons you have published upon the subject. They are strong and to the point, and convey an impression that it would be impossible to combinate that it would be impossible to combinate the many other way. While not fully agreeing with The Times in all political matters, I read it as the representative newspaper of Southern California, and admire its fearless and independent stand in all matters of public interest. I bear in the matter of public interest. I bear in the matter of public interest. I bear in the present crisis.

Respectfully, A LOVER OF LAW.

LAW Will Yet Reign Supreme.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of The Trans.) From the utterances now being heard through the newspapers and by voice, it is noticeable that the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And it is indeed time! But it is sad to see how readily the cartiple of The Trans.) From the utterances now being heard through the newspapers and by voice, it is noticeable that the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse themselves. And the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a rouse the sensible and true Americans are beginning to a r manding receipts of the agent at the time they purchase their going tickets, and have same stamped by the quartermaster at Santa Monica. Unless these rules are followed, at will be impossible for parties to get the reduced rate returning. From Los Angeles and intermediate points to Santa Monica, regular round-rip tickets will be sold. The usual camp equipage will be carried free in baggage cars at owner's risk."

> Jules Durfeuille, residing at No. 985 Yale Jules Durfeuille, residing at No. 985 Yale street, committed suicide Friday by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Deceased was a partner in the liquor-business of J. Vache & Co., corner of Commercial and Alameda streets. No cause has been assigned for the act. Mr. Durfeuille had been married about a year and his marital and business relations furnish no good ground for self-murder. The Coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Died of His Wound. Peter Peterson, a fisherman about 40 years of age, living near San Pedro, who was shot a few days ago by a youth who had escaped from the Whittier Reform School, died at the County Hospital yesterday as a result of the wound, which was over the heart. Coroner Cates was notified and an inquest will probably be held to-morrow.

#### H. HASKELL.

Statement in His Behalf by a Committee of th

Statement in His Behalf by a Committee of the First Baptist Church.

The committee of twelve appointed by the First Baptist Church, at Mr. Haskell's request, to investigate the charges made against him in your paper of June 1, are convinced, from the evidence, after a most thorough and exhaustive investigation, that Mr. Haskell has not been guilty of any criminal act or intention whatever.

This committee has taken sufficient time not only to thoroughly and carefully investigate the charges made, but also to look into his previous record, and have obtained abundant evidence on this point, covering a period of fifteen years prior to his coming to Los Angeles. Statements of acquaintances of long standing, letters from his former pastor, church acquaintances, business associates and employees who have known him intimately in his home and business life for many years, without an exception, bear testimony to his good name.

The only consure which, in our judgment, can be justly laid to his charge is that of thoughtless indiscretion.

(Signod) D. Read, chairman: W. F. Jacobs.

thoughtless indiscretion,
(Signed) D. Read, chairman; W. F. Jacobs,
clerk of committee; Melville Dozier, D. K.
Edwards, Richard Green, C. O. Adams, John
Lowe, C. H. Barker, Charles H. Brown, I. S.
Johnson, Samuel S. Chase, C. C. Boynton, E.

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### Dr. Wong's SANITARIUM!



Four years ago my daughter, Virginia Bell, was treated by Dr. Wong for what physicians called hip disease, and had pronounced incurable, after treating her for eight years. Dr. Wong's diagnosis was that she was afficted with one of thirteen forms of cancer. His medicine effected a permanent cure in seven months' time. Two years ago my grandson became blind in one eye. Dr. Wong restored his sight in three weeks' time.

A LASSWELL, Savannah, Cal.

After I had been treated eleven years by six different doctors for consumption, and they had stated that I couldn't live two months, I took Dr. Wong's medicine and was cured in seven months. I enjoy excellent health and weigh 170 pounds.

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ORTH MAIN ST., Lanfrancos Building. Telephone 60. Los Angeles, Cal A SINGER SPOILED.

King Oscar of Sweden Would Have Made King Oscar of Sweden Would Have Made a Fortune on the Stage.

(London Truth:) King Oscar, out of patience with the long and fearfully cold Swedish winter, has gone to sun himself on the Riviera. He is an accomplished tenor, and was in his young days one of the first in Europe. Before he succeeded his brother he was the idol of Stockholm society, in which he then mixed a good deal. He was fond of singing at private concerts, at the houses of his friends, and, indeed, might have, were he obliged to earn a livelihood, supplied the void caused by the retirement of Mario from the operatic stage.

ure of the King was everything the stage required for a trovatore. A more strikingly handsome or prepossessing face could not be imagined. The eyes were at once black as night and bright as day, the features of a noble aquiline cast and the countenance beamed with affability. He escaped being a dilettante by having to serve in the navy, and not as a prince, but as an ordinary officer, except in respect of pay, he not being allowed, because of his royal status, any salary. On coming his royal status, any salary. On coming to the throne he gave up music, except in the innermost home circle, to attend to the serious and the parade duties of king-

ship.

His amiable, tactful and courteous manner render personal intercourse with him delightful to his subjects—even in Norway; where he is bound to live at least six weeks a year. Prince Eugene, more than the other three sons, inherits his grace of manner and the taste for pictorial art of the late King Charles. Oscar is a charming writer. I was shown, in Sweden, elegantly-turned little notes which he wrote in former days to different friends. Queen Josephine, his mother, treasured his letters written from abroad when he was a young naval officer. I believe she had them printed for private circulation.

The article on Charles XII, which appeared last year in a London magazine, and was supposed to have been specially contributed to it by the King, was written more than twelve years ago, and publicly read by the royal author. In summer, when the Norwegian soason is over, the Queen goes to Ulricksdal and the King to Drottningholm. She lives on the ground floor, in the rooms used by the crown Princess of Demmark and her mother. The King drives over to see her every Sunday and lunches with her. His amiable, tactful and courteous man-

An Easy Process.

[New York Times:) The skeleton of a small animal, such as a mouse or lizard, is not repulsive, and many boys would like to have one for their room; but few would care to dissect the animal, even if they knew how. You have no need to do that, and yet you can have a skeleton beautifully cleaned and the bones polishes more perfectly than any human being could do it. The next time you catch a mouse in the trap, do not give it to the cat, but bury it in the back garden close to an ant hill, and in a few weeks, a few days, perhaps, if the ants are large and there are many of them, you will have as fine a specimen of any museum could show.

The area of the Yellowstone Park is 3575 square miles.

LANGMUIR — At her home, La Crescenta, Cal., Mary Farnsworth, beloved wife of Murray Langmuir, aged 24 years 2 months. Notice of funeral later.

THOMAS—At Sycamore Flats, San Gabriel Canyon, Thursday, July 5, James A. Thomas, formerly of Los Angeles, Cal., aged 34 years 5 months 15 days.

Funeral from family residence, Giendora, Cal., at 2 p.m., Sunday, July 8.

## REDUCED RATES THE BOOK OF THE BUILDERS

Is the only authentic history of the Fair, and is written by the men who designed, built and operated it.



To comprehend the full significance of the World's Columbian Exposition, we have to go back for half a century and try to realize the conditions and environment of that

It was the year 1842. The Antarctic Continent had just been discovered and its existence announced to the world. Within half a dozen years the states of Arkansas and Michigan had been admitted to the Union. The question of the Northeastern boundary between the United States and Canada in the State of Maine was agitating the public mind. Some years were yet to elapse before the first cloud should rise on the Southwestern border, which was to terminate in the Mexican war; and California and Utah, New Mexico and Arizona were still Mexican provinces.

At the seat of government in Washington, the grandfather of President Benjamin Harrison had just completed his brief term as President of the United States. The Seminole War was under way; Fremont was exploring the Rocky Mountains; and the present Prince of Wales had attained the age of one year.

The telegraph was not yet in use. It was only twelve years before that Peter Cooper had sent over the rails the first locomotive driven by steam in this country. The railroad was to that time what the telephone and phonograph are to our time-new, strange and mysterious inventions, at which men looked in wonder and amazement.

The entire State of Ohio contained only 31 miles of railroad; but for every mile of railroad it had a score of miles of canal, and the slow canal-boat was virtually the fast railroad train of that time.

Two or three hundred miles to the westward over the prairie, remote and unaccessible, cut off from all communication with the outside world except by the slowest of slow transportation, stood a little settlement of fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, struggling to establish itself on the borders of that wild western wilderness, where the Indian and the buffalo roamed in undisturbed possession. It is hard to conceive of Chicage

as it existed then.

Only fifty years later the World's Columbian Exposition was held on this same spot. The struggling settlement had grown into the great metropolis, with a population of over one million. The Exposition was simply the unwritten history of these fifty years; the "Book of the Builders" is the living Chronicle of that history.

It is a book which no one can read without feelings of pride and enthusiasm for the "Land of the Free." To read this great book is to place your finger on the pulse of American Progress for the last half century; to grasp its every movement; to know the development of the Sciences, Arts and Crafts; to record each new invention, every research and discovery, in that time.

It is impossible that such a book should fail to lift you up to a higher and richer conception of modern life. To secure this most important work of the year ought to be your first thought and care. The method is simple; the price is insignificant.

Cost per Part, 10 Coupons and 25 Cents With 5 Cents Extra for Postage.

Call on or address,

The Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles, Cal.

#### CHURCH NOTICES-

And Society Meetings.

Rev. Valle, pastor, 21st st. near Estrella.

Rev. Valle, pastor, 21st st. near Estrella.

Rev. M. Dennen, D.D., preaching. Special praise

service at 7:45 p.m. by large chorus, choir

and orchestra. Sermon by Rev. Valle;

subject. "The Present Conflict." Selections

by the choir, Gounod's triumphant anthem,

"Praise Ye the Father," "We March to

Victory." by J. Barnby, and "Lift Your

Glad Volces" (Emerson; alto solo, "I Hath

Not Seen," from the "Hely City," diss A.

Stoneman; bass solo, "Now Heaven in

Fullest Glory Shone," from the "Greation,"

F. T. Knewing. All are welcome. "S

EV. DR. M'LEAN, PASTOR, SIMPSON M.

REV. DR. M'LEAN, PASTDR, SIMPSON M.
E. Tabernacle, will preach today upon two
mational themes; at il a.m., "National Liberty," 7:20 p.m., "The Labor Problem."
The G.A.R. are respectfully invited to these
services, especially the morning service.
Sekts free and everybody welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, THE APOSTLE
(Episcopel). Olive st., opp. Sixth-st. Park;
Rev. John Gray, rector. Morning, II
o'clock, subject, "The Duty of the Church
to the People;" evening, 7:45 o'clock, "The
Lessons of the Hour." The public welcome,
especially all workingmen.

8
ILDET DEPENDYEERAN CHURCH, COR.

PIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR.
Second and Broadway. Preaching, 11 a.m.
and 7:30 p.m., by Rev. J. B. Stewart; Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m.; Y.P.S.C.E., 6:20 p.m.
Prayer-meeting daily at noon, and Wednesday 7:45 p.m. Strangers invited to all services. loes.

THE THEOSOPHISTS GIVE A PUBLIC

lecture this evening at Blavatsky Hall, No. 431½ S. Spring st., at 7:45 o'clock; speaker Dr. G. F. Mohn; subject, "The Evolution of the Soul." The rooms and library will be open from 2 to 4 p.m. dally.

of the Soul." The rooms and library will be open from 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

SPIRITUAL MEFTING — MRS. GEORGIA.

Cooley, the gifted medium, of Portland, Or., will give an inspirational secture, followed by tests, this evening, 7:30 o'clock, at Foresters' Hall, 107½ N. Main st. All invited. Admission loc.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY (UNITARIAN,) cor. Hill and Third sts. Rev. J. S. Thomson, pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a.m. Sabbath-school, 9:30 a.m. Subject Sunday morning, "Where is Heaven?" There will be no syening service.

OHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL, CORNER Flower and Pice sts. Alfred S. Clark, rector; residence, 1420 S. Flower st. Services 11 a.m., 7:30 p.m.; Sunday-school 9:45 a.m. Strangers invited. Electric cars pass door.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN CHURCH—REV. ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN CHURCH—REV. R. M. Webster, pastor. Services in New Music Hall, S. Spring st., at 11 a.m.; sermon by the pastor; music under the direction of Mrs. Larrabee.

rection of Mrs. Larrabee. SECOND UNITED PRESSYTERIAN CON-gregation worship in Y.M.C.A. Hall at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Edith L. Peake, cyangeliet, will speak morring and evening.

Come.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH, NO. 113 S. Spring st. "A Balance Wheel Needed" is the subject of Rev. J. H. Phillips's sermon at 11 o'clock. Everybody invited. S. FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CALEdonia Hall, 1194 S. Spring st.; 11 a.m., Sunday-school; 1215 p.m., pastor, Rev. A. A. Rice.; subject, "Race Salvation." 8

A. Rice.; Subject, "Race Salvation."

IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Tenth and Pearl. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Chichester, will preach at 11 a.m. Y.P.S.C. E. at 6.30 p.m. Everybody welcome... 8. E. at 6:30 p.m. Everybody weitomes: S CHISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES AT CALE-donia Hall, 119½ S. Spring st., Sunday, 2:30 p.m., conducted by Rev. Mary E. Conklin. Subject, "Harmony." All invited. 8 GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHECK Will A. Knighten, pastor; subject this evening, "Lessons From the Strike." 8 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—PREACHING 10:30 a.m., 254 S. Main. Subject, "Revival of Sin." J. P. Filbert, C.S.D., pastor. 8

#### I IVE STOCK FOR SALE-

And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—I HAVE MORE GOOD HORSES in my yard than I ever had at one time before; draft horses, family horses, driving horses and saddlers, and, for the quality, will sell cheaper than any man in town, and, remember, I guarantee every horse or will refund the money if not as I say; just 'n with 22 head; call and see them before looking elsewhere. CITIZENS' STOCK YARDS, cor. Second and San Pedro sts. V. V. COCHRAN, Prop.

TARDS, cor. Second and San Pedro sta. V. V. COCHRAN, Prop.

FOR SALE — FINE, HEALTHY CHICKS, highly bred; 50 chicks, including brooder, 83.50, or 25 chicks and brooder, 34.50; thoroughbred S. C. brown Leghorn chicks at \$10 per 50, with brooder; S. C. brown Leghorn eggs, bred from prize birds, pen headed by noted prize-winning Forsyth cock, "Standard," at \$2 per 13. Telephone or address, C. J. WILLIAMS, Palms, Cal. 8

FOR SALE — THE BEST, SINGLE, light-driving, hand-made harness on the coast for \$15; made from best leather and guaranteed; one price to all, and that the lowest, W. F. MANN, 107 N. Broadway, next Tally-Ho Stables.

FOR SADE—FINE DURHAM COW, GEN-

FOR SADE—FINE DURHAM COW, GEN-tie and easy milker, giving about 5 gallons of milk a day; for cash, or would sell on the installment plan. Apply 712 MON-TREAL ST.

TREAL ST. Apply 112 MONFOR SALE — FINE-APPEARING YOUNG
mare, well bred and absolutely reliable for
a lady to drive. Call 1144 W. WASHINGTON, cor. Bush; see Sunday, bet. 10 and
2 o'clock.

2 o'clock.
FOR SALE — JUST THINK; \$90 TAKES a fine mare, light 2-seated oak-wood surrey, cart and harness; original cost, 1 year ago, \$170. \$24 GRAND VIEW AVE., Westlake

FOR SALE—SMALL BUT EXTRA FINE buggy and saddle horse and light buggy, at sacrifice, by owner leaving State, F., 128 S., BROADWAY.

FOR SALE— MARE, GOOD UNDER SAD-die or in harnes, or for farm work. Ap-ply at 1131 S. ORANGE GROVE AVE., Pasadens. FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; WORK horses and mares; sold on monthly payments. 117 WINSTON ST., back Postoffice.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED COACH DOG pups, perfect beauties; very cheap. Call or address 1527 GIRARD ST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; GOOD WORK AND driving horses and marcs from \$25 up. Rear 417 WALL ST.

FOR SALE— FINE 4-YEAR-OLD SORREL horse, city broken, safe for lady. Inquire 514 S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, FINE SIN-gle and double drivers. Rear of 508% S. BROADWAY. FOR SALE — 2 YOUNG, FRESH COWS, large milkers. Corner 21ST AND TOBER-MAN STS.

#### IVE STOCK WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLE HORSE, GOOD TRAV eler, for its keep, by elderly lady; light use; good care. Address H, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. WANTED — A GOOD HORSE FOR HIS keep; bay preferred; light work and best of care, Address H, box 24, TIMES OF-FICE. WANTED-HORSE OR COW; WILL GIVE

lot 100x150, Clearwater, WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A HORSE FOR its feed; light driving, best of care. W., 770 SAN JULIAN ST. WANTED - PASTURE; COWS TO PAS-ture; Vermont ave., close to Prospect Park. J. M. BAKER.

# DENTISTS— And Dental Rooms. DR. L. W. WELLS. SPRING AND Pirst, Wilson Block: elevator; gold grown and bridge work a speciality; teeth extracted; no pain. Room 1. DR. URMY, DENTIST, 124% S. Spring st. Painless extracting; new process, first-class work, at lowest prices. W. H. MASSER, GRADULATE IN DEN.

W. H. MASSER, GRADUATE IN DEN tistry and medicine, room 14, Californi Bank building. Bank building.

DR. J. E. YOUNG, DENTIST, 221 S

BPRING ST., rooms B and C.

DR. C. V. BALDWIN, DENTIST, ROOMS

BS C. STAPFER, CHIROPODIST AND nanicure. 211 W. FIRST, opp. Nadeau R. B. ZACHAU, 124 S. MAIN, ROOM and S. Diseases of the feet only.

LIST, NOTARY PUBLIC; LEGAL

#### WANTED-

WANTED SEVERAL YOUNG MEN; MUST be rustlers; good salary or commission. call at 429 S. SPRING, between 3:30 and 10 a.m.; none but good men need apply. 8

10 a.m.; none but good men need apply. 8

WANTED — INSTRUCTOR, VULCANIZER,
salesman, cigar man, nyechanical and unskilled assorted situations. EDWARD NITTINGER, 3194 S. Spring. 10

WANTED—MAN TO DISTRIBUTE CIRCUlars, 34 per thousand; enclose stamp; references. NATL, DIST. ASSN, Chicago.

WANTED— A GERMAN BOY, 14 OR 15
years, old, careful and not afraid of work.
Address H, box 99, TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED—MAN OF EXPERIENCE THAT
can speak Spanish, to accept a good positton. 410 STIMSON BLOCK. 9

WANTED—SALESMAN, SIDK. LINE TO WANTED — SALESMAN; SIDE LINE TO sell to dry goods and general stores. BOX 772, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED-AN INTELLIGENT, GENTEEL woman to do general housework; small house; very light place; low wages at first; woman wanting a home preferred. Address H. box 94, TIMES OFFICE.

MANTED — GOVERNESS, HOSPITAL Turse, waitress, operator, saleslady, traveling companion, housework; assorted situations, EDWARD NITTINGER, 3194, 26 VANTED-LADIES WHO CONTEMPLATE

FICE. 8

VANTED — A VIGOROUS WOMAN WITH sound, vigorous principles, to represent an established firm. Address H, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 9 ANTED-NEAT GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework and children; good home; wage \$8...Apply 713 W. SIXTH ST., this morn ing....

st. 12
WANTED-WOMAN TO COOK AND WASH
in small family; wages \$10. J. B. BREWER, corner Vernon ave. and Alameda st.

WANTED — A TEACHER FOR TRINITY county, \$70, July 16. C. C. BOYNTON, 120% S. Spring.

WANTED — BOSTON FEMALE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 353 S. Broadway. 14

WANTED— Help, Male and Female. WANTED - FIRST-CLASS HOTEL AND household help, city and country. MRS. SCOTT AND MISS MCARTY, Employment Agency, 1014, S. Broadway. Tel. 819. VANTED-HELP FREE AND WORK. NITTINGER, 3191/2 S. Spring. Tel 112

#### WANTED-

WANTED—BY THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURance Company of New York, solicitors and
canyassees with push and energy, who
can secure bona fide applications for insurfance, by honest and business-like methods, will be offered favorable contracts
with liberal terms. For further information
address W. O. N. MORRISON, manager
for Southern California, 318 Bradbury,
building, Los Angeles, Cal.
WANTED—MEN WITH PURE AND

WANTED—MEN WITH PUSH AND ENterprise as special and general agents for
the Mutual Guarantee Company of Mextico: indorsed by the leading banks of
Mexico, as well as the Mexican government. For particulars call on MITCHELL
& CHITTENDEN, 409 and 410 Stimson
Block. Block.

WANTED — AGENTS; SAMPLE SASHlock free by mail for 2c stamp; immense; unrivalled; only good one ever
invented; beats weights; sales unparalleled; \$12 a day. BROHARD, box 33,
Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.

WANTED — THE DELSARTE CORSET waists and braces; the most popular goods a lady can sell; easy sales, large commissions. Write for terms. DELSARTE MFG. CO., 111 State street, Chicago, III. wanted—General agents; selling new articles to dealers; exclusive territo-ry; no competition; no capital required; 200 to 300 per cent profit. COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., 69 Dearborn est., Chicago, III.

#### WANTED-

WANTED — I WANT TO STRIKE SOME one who needs a first-class book-keeper and good, all-around office man; am willing to leave the mater of salary to arbitration; 10 years' experience; best references. Address T. M. B., P.O. BOX 493, city.

WANTED-POSITION AS GARDENER OR

WANTED — SITUATION BY A FIRST-class traveling man; 8 years' experience in the East: references. Address F. B. W. 245 S. HILL ST. Los Angeles. Cal. 8 WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of small means can get board and room, with use of parlor and bath, at \$2.50 a week. Address X.Y.Z., TIMES OFFICE. 8 WANTED—STEADY WORK ON PRIVATE place or drive milk wagon; small wages; references. Address RODAL, 845 Maple ave., city. WANTED — SITUATION BY A YOUNG man with horse and road wagon. Address BOB, 28 Bryson Block.

### WANTED-

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPE-writer, competent and experienced, fa-miliar with book-keeping and business will furnish her own machine and services for \$50 per month; city references of the very best, Address Sunday, Monday and Tues-day, H, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 8 day, H, box 80, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — A YOUNG LADY, JUST through a course of shorthand and type-writing, will give her time for a few months in any business to acquire practical experience in office work. Address H, box 75, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT stenographer would like position either formand first-class salary; is also experienced cashier. Address H, box 79, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — BY A LADY HAVING ONE fittle girl, would like sole or part charge of another; references exchanged. Address MRS. F. C. FULLARD, 607 Tenth st., San Diego.

Diego.

WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN will take charge of children at their own homes during absence of parents; charges is cents an hour. 141 S. BROADWAY. 8

WANTED— A SITUATION, HOUSEWORK, with a child 2 years old; no objection to country, Pasadena preferred. Address H, box 83, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A COMPEtent dressmaker; terms with an assistant, 32 per day; high-class work done. Address or call 490-8. MAIN ST.

WANTED—SITUATION: GOOD COOK AND WANTED-SITUATION; GOOD COOK AND

worker; city or country; good home pre-ferred than high wages. Address H, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED - DRESSMAKER WANTS ENgagements in families; \$1.50 per day. 323
W. Second st., REVERE. 9 WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN LADY, Fo-sition as housekeeper. Call or address 301, E. PICO ST, Mrs. Platt. WANTED — LADIES WISHING DRESS-making done at home please call 102 S. HILL ST.

### WANTED— RELIABLE HELP. WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, 125 E. Fourth. WANTED - SITUATION BY SWEDISH girl to do cooking. 1348 S. HILL ST. 8

WANTED—TO RENT TWO ROOMS IN Ex-change for enough furniture for three rooms; old couple preferred; no children. Address H, box 66. TIMES OFFICE. 8 WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY, ROOM and board in first-class private family, not too near center of town; state terms. Ad-dress H, box 95, TLMES OFFICE. 8

#### WANTED-

VANTED - PARTNER WITH \$250 CASH; must be able to work; call Monday and see, \$29 W. FIFTH ST.

WANTED-

WANTED— IMMEDIATELY, 1 OR 2 GOOD escond-hand water or wine tanks, about 2000 or 2000 gals. capacity each; must be good and cheap. Call or address W. W. HOWARD, 304 W. First st. WANTED — A HORSE ABOUT 5 YEARS old, harness and low 2-seated spring wagon, preferably with brake; cheap; state price. H. boxses, AIMES OFFICE. 8 WANTED - THE BEST BARGAIN IN A home that \$1000 to \$1500 cash will pur-chase; state location and full particulars. Address H, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 8 Address H, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 8

WANTED — FOR CASH, SMALL HOUSE
and lot; value 3600 to \$1000; also want a
lot southwest; value \$1000 to \$1500. J. Q.
HUTTON, 136 S. Broadway.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND, LIGHT, CANopy top buggy; must be cheap for cash;
give description—and price. J. J., 1026
WILDE ST., Los Angeles. 8

WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER for house and lot reast of Main, from \$800 to \$1000, not far out. OLIVER & CREAS-INGER, 237 W. Pirst st. WANTED — TO PURCHASE HORSE AND harness for light business or use of horse for his keep. Address H, box 92, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE CF
5 rooms and bath centrally located for
cash. Address H, box 71, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — A WELL-BORING OUTPIT
that will go down 1500 feet. Address ALLISON BARLOW, 227 W. Second st. WANTED-IRRIGATION BONDS; ST. amount you have and lowest price. dress H, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. WANTED - FURNITURE, ETC, IN small or large lots, for spot cash. COL-GAN'S. 316 S. Main. WANTED-5 TO 10 ACRES OF LAND Hollywood, JOHN S. SAMPSON, JR., S. Broadway.

WANTED-HIGH-GRADE BICYCLE CHEAF for cash; particulars. H, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. WANTED — GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, cheap. Address F, Box 8, STATION C. 12 WANTED - 2 OR MORE FRESH COWS Inquire 1356 S. GRAND AVE. 8 WANTED — GOOD BUGGY. ADDRESS G, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 8

S. Broadway.

WANTED—A NEW SECOND-HAND STORE WANTS goods. ETCHISON & LANE, 617 S.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS furnished house of 4 or 5 rooms in pleasant locality; 3 in family; no children; occupy Wednesday next; best care of premises; rent must be moderate. Address H, box 69, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, TWO OR more pleasant rooms, unfurnished preferred, for light housekeeping. Address description, stating price, to H, box 85, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO REMARKANT TIMES OFFICE.

8
WANTED—TO RENT BY AUGUST 1, BY 2
adults, 4 or 5-room house or flat near corner Temple and Centennial or Beaudry
ave. Address HOUSE, carrier 24, Station
C.

C. WANTED — BY RELIABLE PARTY, 3 furnished rooms south of Washington st., west of Grand ave.; references. Address. 2008 FLOWER ST., Los Angeles. 3 WANTED — BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, fruit ranch to work on shares; would lease for term of years. Address H, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. WANTED -- COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, 6 to 8 rooms, in southwestern part of city; references. Address H, box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A 10, 12, OR 15-ROOM HOUSE, north of Sixth on Hill or Olive. Apply at once to 336 W 22D ST. 12 WANTED — UNFURNISHED LODGING-house close in. ABBOTT, room 45, Stowell Block. WANTED-TO RENT PONY AND CART for summer, 230 S. MAIN ST.

#### WANTED-

WANTED—20 ROOMERS AND BOARDERS at the ROCHESTER HOUSE, 1012 Temple st.; under new management; thoroughly renovated; newly furnished; home cooking; terms reasonable. 8 WANTED—A PIANO; PARTIES LEAVING town can find storage for plane with responsible party; small rental in addition for use by adult only. MUSIC, P.O. box 142, Station C, city.

142, Station C, city.

WANTED—PRADERS IN GRAIN TO SEND
us their orders, either as correspondents or
traders; special terms. Address RUMBLE,
Produce Exchange, San Francisco, Cal. WANTED — SOME ONE TO OCCUPY J pleasant front room and board with pri vate family. 638 S. PEARL ST. 8 TO LET-UNFURNISHED ROOMS, BEAU-tifully decorated, at the ST. LAWRENCE WANTED—TO FURNISH AND HANG wall paper, 15 cents per roll. Room 4, WILSON BLOCK.

WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING TO GO Inyo county call immediately at a WANTED — STAMMERERS AND STUT-tuterers to call at 219 E. 29TH ST.; posi-tive cure.

#### FOR SALE-

City Lots and Land. FOR SALE = \$4500; 9-ROOM HOUSE ON Flower, st., with modern conveniences. \$1600—New 5-room cottage, 1½ acres of land, on installments. \$1200—New 4-room cottage on installments on car line, \$2000—A fine new 6-room cottage near car Hne. \$2000—5 acres, good 5-room house, barn, flowing well, a short distance from city. \$1000—10 acres in alfalfa, 12 miles from Ontario, \$25 per acre. per acre.
res at Glendale, all in bearing
G. D. STREETER & CO.,
110 S. Broadway.

That beautiful lot 70x217 on Portland st., between Adams and 28th sts.; if you want this for 33000, come at once.

Also a few more fine lots on West Beacon st. (80 feet wide;) remember this is the finest street in Bonnie Brae; beautiful palms, wide sidewalks and price only 1000.

We also have one of the finest residences in the Harper tract for sale; lot 75x162; a corner; this is a beauty.

Also wome fine lots in Harper tract to those who will make good improvements.

MILLER & HERRIOTT, 114 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS—

13 114 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS—
\$850—Lot 28th st. near Figueroa,
\$900—Lot Ingraham near Seventh, 55x150,
\$1100—Lot W. 22d, 50x146,
\$850—Norwood near 23d, 50x146,
\$1500—Fine corner lot, Bonnie Brae,
\$1200—Orange ave. near Union, 50 feet.
\$4000—6 lots near Tenth-st. hotel.
\$900—Lot 11th st. near Pearl,
\$2000—Cor. Hoover and Adams sts., 100x
\$132. BRADSHAW BROS.,
\$133 S. Broadway,
\$135 S. Broadway,

FOR SALE—

You can buy a fine, large lot in the Denison tract, between Eighth, Eleventh, and Towne and Stanford aves, only eight blocks from the Postoffice, for \$300 and upward; and home; a house built on it in accordance with your own plans and by your own constructor; and pay for it on the installment plan; only \$150 down; \$10 per month.

MING & BAYARD, 128 S. Broadway.

S. C. GRAND AVE., NEAR

FOR SALE—\$2000; ON GRAND AVE.. NEAR Washington, 50x185; first-class location. \$1250-Choice residence dot on 18th st., west of Figueroa, 50x170. \$2000 - Lot on Alvarado, clean side of street, 45x150, bet. Seventh and Eighth. \$1750-Corner lot on Orange st; a barsain. E. F. C. KLOKKE, \$242 S. Broadway. OR SALE — CHOICE LOTS EAST OF Hoover st., near 23d, for only \$750 each; a

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD.

8 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—NOW 18 THE TIME TO BUY a plece of Broadway property, and we have two pleces, we know to be the cheapest on the street, bet. Second and Sixth sts.; good frontage and deep. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE-4125 TO \$175, ON EASY TERMS, will buy fine building lots on 25th st., 1 block of electric cars; street graded and curbed; don't buy till you see them. GRI-DER & DOW. 109½ S. Broadway. 11
FOR SALE-4375; A CHEAP LOT, 65130, ½ block of University electric cars. GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway. 8 FOR SALE-FINE LOTS NEAR WEST-lake Park, \$350 to \$350 each. EDWIN SMITH, 115 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$600: A FINE, LARGE, RESIdence fot on Eleventh st., near electric
line; street all graded and improvements
surrounding; price only \$600. NOLAN &
SMITH. 228 W. Second.
FOR SALE—\$1600: A BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lot, 100x100, near the corner of
Figueroa and Adams; price only \$1600;
this is a snap. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W.
Second.

days for \$3000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE— \$375; A BEAUTIFUL BUILDfor solventry in the solve

OR SALE-LOS ANGELES CITY-

THE CHICAGO OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

GRAND BARGAINS. GRAND BARGAINS.

\$200 and up buys large 50-foot lots in Grider & Dow's Adams-st tract, fronting on Adams, 37th, 38th (100 feet wide,) 28th and Central ave., all of which are being graded and graveled, and have cement walks and curbs, street trees planted and water piped; only 15 minutes' ride on the Central-ave. or Maple-ave. electric cars to business center; a grand view of the mountains; here you wrill see the oldest walnut trees in the country; don't buy any place till you see this tract; take cars to Adams at.; agents on the ground to show property; see the class of houses now being built and improvements being made; no cheen houses allowed; every lot will double in value before the improvements, are completed; free carriage from our office.

GRIDER & DOW,
109½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THE HARPER TRACT, ONE
of the choicest corner lots, 68x142, close to
electric road; can be bought at a very low
figure, and is first-class property.
31050—Lot on Maple ave., 50x150, near
11h at.

1050—Lot on Maple ave., 50x150, near lith st. 50x 150. E. F. C. KLOKKE, 8 242 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$300; LOT 50x150 ON CARONDE-let st., within 1 block of Westlake Park and electric cars.

\$550—Lot on Winfield st. near Burlington; lot 50x125; good neighborhood.

\$550—Lot on Pico near Union, 50x125. All the above are near to electric roads.

B. F. C. KLOKKE, 243 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x150 ON W. 31ST ST., near Grand ave; street graded and curbed; large walnut trees; owner must sell; call and see it and make offer; worth \$500 SI K. LINDLEY, 106 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; \$12,000; 4 cash, balance in first-class; Shivasy resitt for nerthwest corner Adams and Hoover 147:198; finest lot in Los Angeles. BRAD SHAW BROS., 139-S. Broadway. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: CTTY LOTS houses and acreage; we have some good bargains for eale, and unincumbered tity property for exchange, HAGAN, PEREZ & DE LUNA, 123 W. Third st.

property for exchange. HAGAN, PEREZ & DE LUNA, 123 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—ON FIGUEROA ST., BET. 23D and Adams, and opposite the handsomest improved residance block in the city, lot 60x190 to 20-foot alley; price \$4000. E. F. C. KLOKKE, 242 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A CHOICE LIST of city property, and ranches of all descriptions for sale or rent. K. P. CULLEN & CO., Minnesota headquarters, 227 W. First st.

FOR SALE—\$400; A VERY CHEAP LOT. 3 blocks from the Plaza; \$50 cash, balance 310 per month; just the thing for a workingman. OLIVER & CREASINGER, 237 W. First st.

First et.

FOR SALE—MAIN AND TENTH-ST. Hotel; a few fine lots close by; must be sold within the next few weeks; can give you obergains. G. C. EDWARDS, 250 W. First

bargaina. G. C. EDWARDS, 220 W. First st. 8

FOR SALE—LOTS; TWO FINE RESIDENCE lots on 20th and 21st sts., close to Figueroa; price \$200 and \$900 respectively. MING & BAYARD, 128 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — \$350; FINE HIGH LEVEL lot, near Crown Hill and Westlake Park; good view of ocean and mountains; easy terms. P. O. BOX, 426.

FOR SALE—\$5500; S. BEOADWAY, FINE piece improved property, now fenting; offered for few days. BRAIDSHAW JBEOS, 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOT ON W. 11TH ST. BET Sentous and Vertion sts.; price for this week only 4490. JOHN S. BAMPSON, JR., 165 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOT LOTS FOR SALE OR clease, adjoining property now being developed. HAGAN, PEREZ & DE LUNA, 123 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—SNAP; MUST GO; E. THIRD

FOR SALE-SNAP; MUST GO; E. THIRD

FOR SALE—A LOT IN OH-WELL DIS-trict, \$60 — \$100 down, balance \$10 per month. Address H, box 8, TIMES OF. FICE.

FICE.

SOR SALE—\$55(] A NICE RESIDENCE LOT near-the cerner of flat and Figueros; price, only \$950. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Sec-ond. ond.

FOR SALE — AN EXCEPTIONAL BARgain on S. Main st., for a few days, under Ioreclosure G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First

FOR SALE-LOT IN URMSTON TRACT, FOR SALE-LOT IN URMSTON THAGI, MAXWEII St., Close to HOOVER, a snap at 1350. S. K. LINDLEY, 108 S. Broadway. 10 FOR SALE-\$3800; CHEAPEST LOT ON W. Seventh st., 120x13], at 330 per front foot. OLIVER & CREASINGER, 237 W. First. 8 FOR SALE-\$1600; A CORNER, 50x150, IN the Bonnie Brae; cheapest lot in the tract OLIVER & CREASINGER, 237 W. First. FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER, 100:150 to 20-foot alley, on Figueros at; price \$4000. Address OWNER, Times office. 9
FOR SALE—50 FEET, \$100; EASY PAYments; Boyle Heights cable. W. H., 120 g. VIGNES 8T.

FOR SALE-5 ACRES IN FRUIT, HOLLYwood, 300 per acre. rood, \$300 per acre.

17 acres in oranges and lemons in Covins, 11 acres in oranges and lemons in Covins,
11 acres on W. Pico st., % mile from car
line, \$260 per acre.
3 1-3 acres, Lick tract, on Vermont ave.,
adjoining city, \$750.
Alfalfa ranch at Burbank of 40 acres,
125 per acre.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Bearing orange and lemon grove at
Azusa, to trade for income Los Angeles
or Egastern property.
2 large 10-room houses in Kansas City for
Los Angeles property.

Angeles.
10 acres, Ontario, in oranges and lemons for Los Angeles property.
BRODTBECK M'GONNELL,
118 S. Broadway.

8 III S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, FOR HOUSE and lot in the western or southwestern part of the city, a splendid 8-acre fruit ranch, pianted in Lisbon lemons and Washington navel orange trees, 12 and 20 years old, healthy and in full bearing; beautiful site; on East San Gabriel boulevard, next to Esat San Gabriel houlevard, next to Esat San Gabriel houlevard, next to a special condition of the control OR SALE-\$250,000; ORANGE ORCHARD walnut orchards, dairy or farm ranche fine city residences, hotels, lodging-house

FOR SALE-

ond.

OR SALE - \$800; AT ALTADENA, 5
acres; the inest residence lot in the county;
price only \$500; has been offered \$1500 for
if only a few months ago, but must sell
now, and is willing to sacrifice for onehalf is value. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W.

FOR SALE — \$2250; A BEAUTIFUL AND highly improved 5 acres on Figueroa st. near the city; good, 5-room house, etc. place in me condition and very cheap at \$250. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second, II FOR SALE — \$4009; 10 ACRES JUST-80UTH of the city, all in full bearing blackberriesgwill produce \$2000 this year; one of the finest places of property in the county; price only \$4000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. FOR SALE — \$12,009; 20 ACRES ON FIGUERO ST. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. ACRES ON CENTRAL SECOND ST. SECOND S

the finest fruit orchards in the county; price only \$5000. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$1500: 10 ACRES ABOUT 12 miles east of the city, good 7-room house, 4 acres assorted fruits in bearing; good artesian well. 5 acres alfalfa; all good land; price only \$1500; \$1000 cash balance 2 years without interest NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$3000: 7½ ACRES ALL IN lemons in fine condition; good 4-room cottage and outbuildings; first-class water right and altogether a nice suburban home; located at Alhambra; price only \$3000; on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$1750: 25 ACRES LAND NEAR

easy terms. Notian & Smith, 225 W.
Second.
FOR SALE—\$1750; 25 ACRES LAND NEAR
Burbank, nearly all planted to peaches
and prunes; price \$1750. NOLAN & SMITH,
228 W. Second.
FOR SALE—\$16,000; 40 ACRES FINEST 6year-old softabell wainut grove in the
county; all interset with peaches and
prunes in full bearing; this place will
soon produce at a low estimate \$10,000 a
year; as owner is non-resident will sell
now for \$16,000; here is a snap. NOLAN &
SMITH, 228 W. Second.
FOR SALE—ONLY \$250: IN THE FINEST SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—ONLY \$250; IN THE FINEST part of Coronado Beach, a 2-story cottage, 1½-inch redwood, sealed and papered; buttery, closets, balcony, with stained glass doors to upper story; porches back and front; barn, outhouse, chicken-fur; part fenced; needs painting outside; or will exchange for a lot in city, Los Angeles, and pay cash difference. AUGARDE, 330 Winston st., city.

FOR SALE—111 ACRES MQIST LAND, ADjoining Wilmington, 375 per acre; assessed walustion, 440 per acre; 20 acres in jown

OR SALE—III ACRES MQIST LAND, AD-joining Wilmington, \$75 per acre; assessed valuation, \$40 per acre; 20 acres in jown of Wilmington, \$100 per acre; easy terms; will sell in any quantity; this is a rere bargain, and harbor appropriation for San Pedro will double the value immediately. HAGAN, PEREZ & DE LUNA, 123 W. Third et

Third st.

FOR SALE — LOTS IN HIGHLAND
Park, Highland View and Sycamore
Grove tracts, through which the Pasadena Electric Railway is now being constructed along Pasadena ave.; prices,
\$100 to \$5000, one-fourth cash, balance
in one year in monthly payments. M.
D. JOHNSON, 213 W. First st. FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE LOT block from car line; \$100 down, install

block from car line; \$100 down, Installments.

Handsome 8-room bouse, beautiful grounds, best location; sacrifice for cash.

Remarkable bargains in very desirable unimproved lots.

\*\*Bis S. Broadway.\*\*

FOR SALE—NEAR FULLERTON, ORANGE county, in the froetless belt, as 80-acre orange and wainut ranch; one of the finest in Southern Californis; will be sold as a whole or in part; owner a non-resident; price for the entire place, water stock included, \$28,000, which is a bargain. E. F. & KLONKE, 252 S. Broadway.

east; this is line, sandy joan son, and cut into 5 20-acre safalfa lots or orchards; only \$3500. MEDKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE RANCH IN FOOTbills; 10 acres, with private water in abundance; a fine reservoir, and set to prunes and oranges. 5 years old; also has a small assorted orchard of 1 acre; pays 25 per cent. on price asked; only \$4500. MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 118½ S. Broad-

per cent. on price saked; only \$4500.
MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 1184 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—MONEY MADE ON POULTRY—
3 cores, \$450, near town, \$100 cash.
6 seres, \$100 payment. Eagis Rock Valley.
5 cores, \$450, will give good trade.
317 cash, \$17 monthly. buys 4-room house,
with 316 tests, \$18 monthly. buys 4-room house,
with 318 H. E. SIDDALL, \$12 W. First.

FOR SALE— 5 ACRES; 4-ROOM HOUSE,
well, windmill and tank, horse, wagon and
all necessary tools to work the place; 2
acres in lemons, 3 acres in softshell walnuts, with bearing posches between rows;
price \$3350; at Cahuenga Valley. F. L.
OROSS, care Dr. Davidson's, Hollywood. S.
FOR SALE—NEAR FULLERTON, IN THE
frostless belt of Orange county, 40 cores
of strictly first-class land; rich sandy loam;
6 acres in walnuts, now in bearing; small
outage; water stock with the land; price
for a short time, only \$7500; a bargain. E.
FGR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; 15 ACRES

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; 15 ACRES
in San Gabriel Valley 7 miles from city;
all in fruit trees 4 years old, as follows;
5 acres in French prunes, 5 acres in tragedy prunes and 5 acres in muir and Sal-FOR SALE-OR LEASE, 9-ROOM, HARD-duished house, stable and large lot, at Santa Morrica, or would exchange for lots or house in Lee Angeles, southwest part of Palms, Cal. JOSEPH CURTIS, The Paims, Cal.

FOR SALE—FOOTHILL LAND NEAR
Passadena; no frost; independent
water; 20 acres, \$0000; ½ in old orchard;
5 acres for less than cost of improvements. W. H. NEISWENDER, 218 W.

ments. W. H. NEISWENDER, 218 W. First st.

FOR SALE—THE HEAUTIFUL CAHUENGA Valley frostless foothill and valley lands improved and usfimproved; come out and let me show you some fine ranches. F. L. CROSS, at Dr. Davidson's house, Holly-

FOR SALE—800-ACRE RANCH SUITABLE for mixed farming, with a variety of stock, tools and teams, for sale, trade or rent; six miles east of Riverside. T. C. NARAMORE, 1274 N. Broadway. 9

FOR SALE—850; 10 ACRES IN LANKER—shim, improved; 4 acres in peaches and prunes; good well, house and chicken-houses, MEAGHER, WILSON & CO., 109 S. Broadway.

S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—1 ACRE OF LAND, JUST OUTside city at Vernon, with bearing oranges and prunes, only \$750. JOHN 6. SAMP-SON, JR., 106 S. Broadway. SON, JR., 105 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, FOUR SECtions of good land in Kern county, near
railroad, \$500 per acre. Address C. E.
S., TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FINE 5-ROOM RESIDENCE,
close in, on S. Pearl st, with all modern
improvements; \$4000. MING & BAYARD,
128 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—LARGE OR SMALL IMPROVED
or unimproved ranches for sale or exchange
for city property. SMITH BROS., 145 S.
Broadway.

Broadway.

FOR SALE— CERTIFICATES OF SCHOOL land, 640 acres, from 80c to \$2.50 per acre, well located. Address H, box 82, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—I SELL THE EARTH. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona, Cal.

#### COR SALE-

FOR SALE-\$2000; ON W. 28TH ST., A 5-room cottage, built 1 year ago; porches, built 2 year ago; porches, built 2 year ago; porches, and the strain of the condition; choice an improvements, in the very best part of this newly graded and curbed street.

8. F. C. KLOKKE, 242 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—\$500: A VERY FINE, NEW.

11-room residence near Seventh-st. cable, in direction of Westlake Park, on lot 60x191, well improved; house elegantly furnished throughout; price, including furnished through \$500; this is one of the finest new residences in the city, and is offered at a great sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$500; IN SOUTH PART OF the city, near Grand ave., a very fine new 2-story, 9-room residence with all the modern improvements; this is only about 100 yards from Grand-ave, cable line, and a great bargain; terms very easy. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$500; A BEAUTIFUL NEW 2-story, 9-room residence on Grand ave., with all modern improvements; price only \$5500; this is atrictly first-class in every respect, and a sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

POR SALE—\$4000; A BEAUTIFUL NEW, 10-room, 2-story residence in south part of the city, near Grand ave.; price only \$4000; this is a great bargain and will bear close investigation. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

of the city, near Grand aver, 14000; this is a great bargain and will bear close investigation. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$500; A VERY ATTRACTIVE new 8-room residence, on large lot, on 25th st., convenient to two car lines; price 25500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$1900; NICE, 6-ROOM RESIdence on Wall st., near Seventh; price only \$1900; \$600 cash, \$500 in 6 months, and balance \$25 per month without interest. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$500; In THE BONNIE BRAE tract, near Westlake Park, a beautiful new \$5-room residence on lot 76x150; price only \$5500; this is about \$2000 less than actual cost. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. FOR SALE-

## LOVELY HOME,

ONLY \$2100

Will buy a beautiful 7-room modern cottage with bath, pantry and closets, front and back parior, bay window, fine mantel and grate, folding doors, piped for gas, hot and cold water, elegant reception hall, marble washstand, screen porches; 'tis complete in every respect; located on the clean side of 27th st., within 2 blocks of the electric cars; lot 50 feet front and fenced; cement walks, yard improved; street graded and graveled; cement walks and curbs; this is the grandest bargain offered; only \$2100, on easy installments; see it at once; free carriage from our office. Tel. 1299. See

GRIDER & DOW, 109% S. Broadway. OR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT, 10 blocks west of Broadway, \$1100. 5 rooms, Santes st., \$1500. New 8-room house near 11th and Main,

\$4000. New 8-room house, Bonnie Brae tract, \$4500. \$4500. BRODTBECK & M'CONNELL, \$4600. BRODTBECK & M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway.

8 113 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND LOT ON EASY terms, \$1200.

4-room cottage, lot 50x140, 10-minutes' walk from First and Spring ets.

\$750-3-room cottage, plastered; 4 lots, 50x 125 each; good well; 125 fruit trees; horse, buggy and harness, just south of city.

These are prices to suit the times; look at them.

GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., GOWEN, EBERLE & CO., 143 S. Broadway.

GOWEN, BIBERLE & CU.,

8 148 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOME ON EStrella ave.; house has 10 rooms, newly
built; all modern improvements; electric
cars pass the house; if you want a nice
place, do not fail to see t.

\$6000—Bonnie Brae tract, on Burlington
ave. 8-room house, all modern improvements; fine neighborhood; very desirable,
242 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—CLOSE IN; WE HAVE THE
most complete 8-room house, every modern

way.

POR SALE—1300; A BEAUTIFUL, 5-ROOM cottage betysen Ninsh and Tenth sts.; near electric-tine; price for a few days only \$1300; owner lives East and has ordered a sale at a great sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

POR SALE—\$2400; 7-ROOM COTTAGE, bath, stable and shed; lot 50x150, on 30th at near Math: a comfortable home, and

way.

FOR SAIR - LARGE, FINE, LODGING-bouse, including building and ground for sale or excessive for good residence prop-erty. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway. OR SALE—ON INSTALLMENT PLAN, A new hard-finished house, 4 rooms, bay window, bath, pantry and closets, near Macy st. WM. MEAD, 118 S. Broadway. 8 OR SALE— \$1850; A BEAUTIFUL NEW cottage of 5 rooms, bath, corner lot, W. 12th st.; cement walks; bargain. BRAD-SHAW BROS., 139 S. Broadway.

SHAW BROS., 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON INSTALLMENT PLAN, A lovely home in Boyle Heights; 9 cooms, with bath, pantry and closets. WM. MEAD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—3-ROOM HOUSE, BARN AND chicken-houses; large lot, fruit trees, cement aldewalk; take Contral-ave. cars. 1421 PALOMA ST.

FOR SALE—41800; ELEGANT 5-ROOM house, to 50x150, only 15 minutes' walk to Courthouse. H. P. ERNST & CO., 301 W. First st.

FOR SALE—515 CASH. 515 MAN. FOR SALE - \$15 CASH, \$15 MONTHLY,

buys cottage, southwest; no interest; no saxes until all padd for. SIDDALL, 312 W. First.

FOR SALE — \$1700; 7-ROOM COTTAGE, good location; terms easy. H, box 80, TIMES OFFICE.

COR SALE-SALE-PIANOS! PIANOS!
213 S. Broadway.
CHICKERING! STE
CHICKERING! STE
CHICKERING! STE

CHICKERING! STECK!

Large stock: low prices: easy terms; we also have the following planos, which have been used only a short time, and will be sold very cheap:

1 Vose,
1 New England,
1 Steinway,
2 Jewetts,
1 Chickering,
CARDNER & ZELLNER,
213 B. Broadway, Potomac Block.

213 S. Broadway, Potomiac Block.

FOR SALE — SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

MUSIC CO., 111 N. Spring st.

PlaNOS! PlaNOS!

Low prices! Easy terms!

One good square, 365.

One good square, 366.

One Fischer upright, 3150.

One Kimbail upright, 3150.

Also a large stock of the Matchless Shaw ianos.
Tuning, repairing and moving.
Fine pianos for rest.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.

Fige planes for real:
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
FOR SALE — ARE YOU LOOKING FOR
bargains? Go to the THIRD-ST. FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 118-120 W. Third st.,
and see the new arrivals of fancy Chinese
and Japanese mattings, at from 9½c to 30c
per yard; 50 patterns to select from; a large
assortment of new and second-hand office
desk, including single, double, flat-top and
cylinder; also general line of household
furniture, olicioths and Haoleums; secondhand carpets in great variety.
FOR SALE—EXCELSIOR SCHOOL DESMS,
52.50; walnut flat-top doek, 510; oak secretary and desk, 515; bedroom set, 515; gascline stoves, 56.50; folding bed, 518; New
Process, 510; invalid chair, 29; cookstoves,
55; a nice assortment of carpets, mattings,
etc.; large French plate mirror, 512; COLGAN'S, 316 S. Main.
FOR SALE—DECKER BROS. J. AND C.

GAN'S, 316 S. Main.

FOR SALE—DECKER BROS. J. AND C.
Fisher. New England and other fratclass planos. Mason & Hamilin and A.
Chase organs. We also have a number of
bargain in second-hand planos and organs. Tuning, repairing, polishing, etc., at
lowest rates, and first-class work guaranteed. KOHLER & CHASE. 225 S. Spring

COR SALE-

FOR SALE — A BEAUTIFUL NEW UP-right Emerson plano, French walnut case, at actual factory cost. FISHER & BOYD, 312 W. Second st.

WAY.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION HOUS
50 choice orange-tree butts, finB. DUNCAN, 145 S. Broadway

FOR SALE—CANARIES; FINsingers at low prices; elegastock. 686 MONTREAL ST.

S. BROADWAY.

OR SALE— LARGE GASOLINE nearly new; take Pico car. 1339

FOR SALE — CHEAP, A DEEP-WEI pump and 30 feet pipe. 1850 N. MAIN. FOR SALE-TOP BUGGY. APPLY 128 SAN PEDRO ST. 14

## FOR EXCHANGE-

FOR EXCHANGE — \$12,000; FOR GOOD vacant lot, close in or improved property, a beautiful 9-acre fruit ranch with good 8-room, modern-built house; this place is located on the clean side of Colorado st., Pasadena, and one of the prettiest homes in the county; price \$12,000; clear of incunbrance. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE—\$5500; A GOOD 10-ROOM residence in west part of the city, valued at \$5500; will take house and lot in Pasadena and \$2000 cash. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

and \$2000 cash. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE — \$8000; 2 GOOD 8-ROOM
2-story residences, only a few blocks from
the center of business, this city, and only
a few steps from Temple st. cable; renting
continually; price \$3000: mortgage \$3000;
can run indefinitely; will trade equity for
any good, clear property in this city or
county; here is a chance. NOLAN &
SMITH, 228 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE—\$18,000; FOR CITY PROPerry, a well-pstablished manufacturing and
retail mercantile business; stock will invoice \$18,000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W.
Second.

OR EXCHANGE—\$10,000; FOR IMPROVED or unimproved city property, 40-room hote with beautiful grounds, and very centrally located at Pasadena; price \$10,000, clear of incumbrance; owner will assume on good property here. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

Second.
FOR EXCHANGE—\$4000; BUSINESS BUILDing in this city; good store, 20x50, with 5
good living rooms above; good location for
any kind of business; price \$4000, \$1300 incumbrance; will trade equity for any good
acreage. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

ond.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$5000; A GOOD 10-RODM
residence and 4-room cottage, on lot 86x
157, centrally located, and together valued
for cash at \$5000; will exchange for good
fruit ranch, about same value. NOLAN &
SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE — \$12,000; FOR GOOD.

city property, one of the best-improved
and most productive 15-acre fruit oghards
In this county, located 2½ miles north of
positofice at Pasadena: price \$12,000, clear
of incumbrance. NOLAN & SMITH, 228
W. Second. of incumbrance. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.
POR EXCHANGE—\$15,000; FOR IMPROVED city property, a highly-improved and very productive iemon and deciduous fruit orchard, with good water right, near Pasadens; price \$15,000, clear of incumbrance. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.
POR EXCHANGE — \$7000; FOR EASTERN property, a highly-improved 24-acre fruit and alfalfa ranch, about 3 miles south of this city; good house and outbuildings. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.
POR EXCHANGE—\$6000; A GOOD PLECE of income business property on Sixth st., valued at \$6000; will take in exchange sood manch near Anaheim. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

valued at \$6000; will take in exchange good ranch near Anaheim. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE-\$5000; GOOD STOCK OF general merchandise in good country lown and a well-established trade; will exchange for city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 23 W. Second. for city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228
W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE — UNDER FENCE, 640
acres fine land and plenty of water for
same, near San Diego; hotel, furnished and
making mosey; and sendences, barns
and property of the sendences, barns
gitto per month; blacksmith shop and postoff har, 75 bart state, 25 cows, Jorsey bull,
diese, making money; crchard and 150 cons
of har, 75 bart state, 25 cows, Jorsey bull,
diese, carriages and implements to run
place; land will grow all fruits raised in
Southern California, and is the very best
soil to be found; this place is a moneymaker; price \$40,000, clear; wants income
city property; prefer it on this Coast.
MEEKINS & SHERWOOD 1184 & Rocad-

city property; prefer it on this Commerkins & SHERWOOD, 1181/4 S. Br

MEEKINS & SHERWOOD, 110 ACRES CHOICE land, within 3 miles of Asusa; 3½ acres in bearing fruits, good water right and water piped on land; will trade for lot in cky, or house.

\$4000-40 acres finest land in California, 1½ miles from Anaheim; good water right; want house or good lots in cky.

2 fine properties on best streets, on car hines, in East Los Angeles, slightly incumbered, for other clear property.

A splendid family horse, perfectly gentle, for bicycle or other personal property, for bicycle or other personal property.

8 W. H. NEISWENDER, 10 AT 10 A

PASAGERS; modern house of 9 rooms, good stable; lot 85x363; lawn, shade trees, etc.; cholce location; price \$9000; want a few acres near city, with good house, sworth shout \$4000 or \$5000, halance in any kind-of real estate, bonds, stocks, or any good securities. F. J. GILLIMORE, 303 S. Spring st. st.
FOR EXCHANGE—WILL GIVE AN EXTRA
fine 3-year-old orange grove and 50,000 3year-old seedling nursery, tree of all incumbrance, in best location in Rediands, in
exchange for city property, and will assume. OWNER, P. O. box 188.

sume. OWNER, P. O. box 183.

FOR EXCHANGE—8-ACRE, 5-YEAR-OLD, Washington havel orange grove on Euclid ave., Ontario, for improved or unimproved property in this city, or good town in Southern California; \$5000. MING & BAY-ARD, 128 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$1800; GOOD, NEW, 6-room house in south part of the city, between Main and Grand ave.; price \$1800; \$500 mortgage; will trade equity for good vacant lots. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—\$5000; 8-ROOM HOUSE with closets, bath, pantry, etc., on Magnolia ave., for Michigan property near St. Joseph or Benton Harbor. MING & BAYARD, 128 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — \$5000; 3-STORY AND basament business building, cost \$5000, on Temple st. clear; want well-improved truit ranch of equal value, clear. A. C. HISCOCK, 213 W. First.

ranch of equal vasue, creat. A. C. His-COCK, 213 W. First.

FOR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE TEN ACRES in prunes; inch of water to 4 acres; house, a hore and hedge; 2½ miles from railroad; for othy or Eastern property. W. E. JUD. 80N, 315 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE—I NICE COTTAGES ON corner, close in, ranked, perfect condition; price \$7500, incumbered \$2500; will exchange equity for clear vacant land. OWNER, P. O. box 183.

FOR EXCHANGE—NICE 10-ACRE FRUIT and berry ranch with house, barn, etc., on Redondo Railroad, for house and lot in city; \$2500. MING & BAYARD, 128 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—I WANT VACANT LOTS

OR EXCHANGE—I WANT VACANT LOTE and will assume small incumbrance, and give in exchange cottages, rented, good location, close in. OWNER, P. O. box 18. FOR EXCHANGE — WANTED, A SMALL improved place near the city from \$1500 to \$3000, in exchange for house and lot city. MING & BAYARD, 128 S. Broadway.

city, MING & BAYARD, 128 S. Broadway, 8

FOR EXCHANGE — A 5-ACRE GARDEN spot, all in full-bearing fruit, at Lankerahm for a house or lot in Los Angeles. Apply 125 S. LOS ANGELES ST. city.

FOR EXCHANGE — WE HAVE \$ ACRES good land in Riverside county we will trade for good horse and buggy. MACKNIGHT & CO., 252 S. Broadway. 8

FOR EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF \$47,500 IN improved Chicago property for Los Angeles or acceptable country property. Address H, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 8

FOR EXCHANGE—R. W. POINDEXTER, 205 W. Second; largest and best list of property in Los Angeles. Call if you want prompt attention and good offers.

FOR EXCHANGE—EASTERN PROPERTY for California; seaside for Los Angeles and will pay a cash difference. A. L. AUSTIN, 155 S. Broadway.

#### LINERS

COR EXCHANGE

POR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU FOR a valuable patent in general use, county and State rights; big thing. HARLAN & BURKETT, 237 W. First st. DR EXCHANGE — 10-ACRE FOOTHILL ruit ranch near Monrovia for lot or house and lot in city worth \$1400. MING & BAY-ARD, 128 S. Broadway.

ARD, 128 S. Broadway.

OR EXCHANGE—AT HARTFORD, CT. A residence for property here; also a Connecticut River larm. WOODWORTH & MARKINSER, Passadena.

OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT HOTEL building, foothills, all modern improvements; want city or acreage property. 7201/2 S. SPRING ST.

R EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN HOUSE, outhwest, incumbered; will take clear property in city or country. J. Q. HUTTON, 16 S. Broadway. 236 S. Broadway.

OR EXCHANGE 60 LOTS, SOUTH MONrovia, clear, for livestock or other property. BROCKMBIER, 102 S. Hill st. 8

RECHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, holde improved unincumbered real estate, defress BOX 158, Monrovia, Cal. 9

REXCHANGE—SOME GOOD PAPER and cash for real estate, HARLAN & URKENT, 237 W. First st. R EXCHANGE-FINE CITY PROPERTY

OR EXCHANGE — WALL PAPER AND hanging for wagon, buggy; harness, orw, horses, real estate or house. Room 4, WILSON BLOCK.

OR EXCHANGE—WANTED, TO TRADE for horse and buggy; also want a few more houses to rent. J. Q. HUTTON, 136 and calcimining for horse an Call at 2303 S. GRAND AVE. 8 gon. Call at 2308 S. GRAND AVE. 8

EXCHANGE — LAND COMPANY
with for lot in city; value \$500. Address
box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 8

EXCHANGE—DIAMOND RING FOR A

top desk. Address DESK, Times of-

#### RUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES\_

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE — \$800; AN ESTABLISHED restaurant in this city, feeding over \$00 people daily, and clearing about \$400 per month; price \$800; if sold at once; rating health only reason for selling. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$350; A PRODUCE BUSINESS on Spring st, paying a handsome profit, of about \$40 per and stress. \$350. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$1200; ONE OF THE MOST grofitshile clear stores in the city; will invoke the stock and sixtures, \$350. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$1200; ONE OF THE MOST grofitshile clear stores in the city; will invoke the stock and sell the fixtures at \$400. The stock and sell the fixtures at \$1500; this is a same. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$600; A WHILL—ESTABLISHED currier grocesy on S. Main; this place has always done a good business; death of the proprietor is the only reason for selling; price about \$600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR SALE—\$000. THE LEBASE OF THE

OR SALE—\$900; THE LEASE OF THE best-docated for-room family hotel in the city; price for some furniture and 3-years' lease and \$400 rent (which is siready paid.) a only \$900. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. d.

ALE—4125; CIGAR STAND IN ONE
best locations in the city, and doa very profitable trade; rent very
; price of stock and fixtures, only
NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8 SIZE. NÓLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 8
OR SALE—\$10507 A BOOK, STATTONERY
and news business, very centrally located
in this city; stock and fixtures will invoice
about \$1300, but, as the owner has other
very important business, which demands his
termediate attention, is willing to sacrifice,
if asle can be made at once. NOLAN &
SMITH, 238 W. Second.
OR SALE—\$2000; AN OLD—BSTABLISHED
grocery business, within a few blocks of
this office; no bonus asked; stock, with
horses and delivery wagons, will invoice
about \$2000 this is a safe and legitimate
business. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

SALE - \$50; AN ESTABLISHED LIV-business in this city, doing a good busi-s; price \$50, or will trade for vacant NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. SALE - \$300; AN ESTABLISHED dy manufacturing business in this city, I located and doing good trade. NO-N & SMITH, 228 W. Second. SALE-BY H. P. ERNST & CO., 301 W. et at.

ones.

O-Fruit and candy stand, Broadway.

O-Restaurant; daily receipts \$30.

5-Cigar stand, Main st.; rent \$15.

LODGING-HOUSES.

O-8 rooms; \$1290-30 rooms.

O-11 rooms; \$1250-20 rooms.

00-20 rooms; \$650-29 rooms.

00-40 rooms; \$1000-18 rooms.

H. P. ERNST & CO.,

301 W. First st.

SOI W. First at.

FOR SALE — IN TUCSON, ARIZ., THE
gents' furnishing goods business of the
lete Wm. Florsheim, established 15 years
ago; the stock consists of a complete assortment of gents' furnishing goods, hats,
shoes and clothing, valises, gloves and notions, and is in first-class condition; the
store is the best-located in the city, and
has a fine established trade. For particulars address MRS. GERTRUDE FLORSHEIM, Tucson, Ariz.

FOR SALE—A FINE OPENING; WE OF-fer for sale, for a few days only, a well-established manufacturing business; capital required, about \$400; this is a rare and unusual opportunity to obtain a paying business that is practically a monopoly. O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO., Bradbury Bldg.

My liet shows a nice lot of opportunities for this week. I personally inspect ampass on every proposition before presenting it to a client. Haying a practical business experience, you will find it to you sheerest to call and see me before placing your cash in any business. Advice free JOHN S. SAMPSON, JR., 105 S. Broad way.

FOR SALE—HOTELS AND FURNISHED lodging-houses; we have a long list of the best-paying, best-located houses in the city, and some of the greatest bargains in that line ever offered in the city; call before you purchase. OLIVER & CREASINGER, 237 W. First st.

237 W. First at.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH \$2000 TO \$2500
to take half interest in a well-established,
general merchandise store located 25 miles
from Los Angeles; is one of the most productive fruit sections in Southern California. Address D, box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

nia. Address D, box 28, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE \$550—
One of the neatest and best-paying adging-houses in the city, close in; rent 25,
OLIVER & CREASINGER,
8 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE— COMPLETE FARMING OUTfit and dease of 400 acres of good grain and, good house, bearn and water, 4 miles from Los Angeles. JOHN JEANES, Lagua Ranch, Station B, Los Angeles. 24

FOR SALE — WELL-ESTABLISHED STA-tionery and book business in best town in Southern California; expenses light, profits large; good reasons for selling. Inquire of R. W. POINDEXTER, 305 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE R. W. POINDEXTER, 305 W. Second. 8
FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE
city; a 30-room lodging-house, well furmished, choice location; rent only \$50 per
month; see this and you will buy. ELLIS
& CO., 252 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — \$1150; A MONEY-MAKING
grocery, close in; the price includes the
building; rent \$8 per month; best buy in
the city, OLIVER & CREASINGER, 237
W. First et.

W. First et.

70R SALE — THE BEST-PAYING BUSImess in Los Angeles county. For particusars and full information call at GARDNER & OLIVER'S, 106 S. Spring at. 10

FOR SALE — BEST PAYING LODGINGhouse in city; thoroughly established; 68

rooms; central; unequaled bargain at \$550

cash. 720½ S. SPRING ST.

70R SALE — \$75; ESTABLISHED TEA,
coffee, spice and butter business, including
hore and buggy for delivery. Address H.

DOR SALE — \$750 A NEAT LITTIN GRO.

OR SALE— \$750; A NEAT LITTLE GRO-cery on S. Spring st.; rent only \$25; worth more money. OLIVER & CREASINGER TO LET—FURNITURE, AND BUSINESS for sale; sevral first-class rooming and family boarding-houses. HILL & CO., 139 S. Broadway.

OR SALE - MUST SELL; NICE BOOK

RUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES-

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE FOR part cash, balance real estate, a first-class stock of hardware; stock will invoice about \$12,000; is well located in this city, and doing a good business; owner has best of reasons for selling. O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO., Bradbury building.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A first-class, well-established business in this city wants a partner with about \$3000; no better opportunity for a business opening better opportunity iv:
anywhere.
\$2000 to \$2500 will buy a stock of groceries
In a fine location for business, and doing a
cash trade of over \$2000 a month.
O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO.,
Bradbury Bldg.

WANTED — WE HAVE A GENTLEMAN looking for a legitimate business opening; he will invest from \$2000 to \$10,000 in abusiness that will stand investigation. O'BRIEN INVESTMENT CO., Bradbury Bldg. 8

FOR SALE — GROCERY; ESTABLISHED sales over \$100 daily; stock about \$1500 splendid opening. TAYLOR, 102 Broadway 10 FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOTEL, 65 ROOMS; positive bargain; price \$4000; cost \$7000. HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second. 8 FOR SALE — \$300 WILL BUY PRODUCE business; pays \$4 day; 4 horses, 2 wagons, HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second, 8 FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, on Broadway; elegantly furnished; \$500. HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second. 8 FOR SALE—DELICACY STORE AND RES.
taurant; Spring st.; great bargain; \$325
HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second. 8 FOR SALE—\$250, OR BEST CASH OFFER made, will buy nice truit store. Spring st HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second. 8 FOR SALE-LODGING-HOUSE, 16 ROOMS choice location; close in; rooms all full HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second. 8 HUBER & BARNARD, 227 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE— OR EXCHANGE; SHOOTING
gallery, nicely fitted up; new building. Address L. TIPPINS, Redondo Beach. 5.

FOR SALE — THE BEST-PAYING BUSIness in Santa Monica. Apply to C. F.
SCHADER & CO., Santa Monica.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE, DOING A
good business, well stocked; long lease;
low rent. 414% S. BROADWAY. 14 Jow rent. 4144 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—THIRD INTEREST IN POPULAR colony scheme; small capital required. W., TIMES OFFICE.

TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS OR PROPERTY promptly, for cash, apply to BEN WHITE, 221 W. First st.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDID CHICKEN ranch. Inquire 125 S. LÖS ANGELES. 14

TO SELL YOUR BUSINESS, SEE HUBER & BARNARD, 221 W. Second. 8

FOR SALE — \$100; CIGAR STORE. SEE WHITE, 221 W. First st.

FOR SALE—\$250; PARTNER IN SALOON.

#### FOR SALE-\$250; PARTNER IN SALOON. WHITE, 221 W. First st. MONEY TO LOAN.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY, (Incorporated.) Loans money in any amounts on all kinds of collatoral security, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, merchandise, etc.; also on pianos, iron and steel safes, and furniture in lodging-houses, boarding-houses and hotels, without removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN—
Plenty of money,
On real estate,
Or planes,
Or furniture,
Or ilbraries,
Or any good security.
Mortages negotiated.

oLIVER & CREASINGER, 237 W. First st.

8 OLIVER & CREASINGER,
237 W. First st.
NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY
Loans money on, all kinds of colinteral seourity, jeweiry, diamonds, pianos, professional libraries, lodging-house and hotel
furniture, iron and steel astes, merchandise,
etc.; also bonds and mortagees bought and
sold; money quickly; business strictly private and confidential, JOHN MITCHELL
JONES, manager, room 7, 121 Temple st.,
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TO LOAN—\$500 TO \$100,000 ON GITY AND
country property; 54 to 8 per cent. net
without delay; mortages and bonds
bought and sold; loans made on personal
security. JOHN L. without delay; mortgages and bonds bought and sold; loans made on personal security. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, broker, 220 W. First st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, REpayable in monthly installments, equal to rent; tenth series now open. HOME INVESTMENT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, W. A. Bonynge, secretary, 115 S. Broadway.

MONEY LOANED ON DLAMONDS, watches, jeweiry, planos, live stock, watches, jeweiry, planos, live stock.

carriages, bleycles, all kinds of personal security. LEE BROS. 402 S. Byring st. TO LOAN— MONBY AT CURRENT RATES of interest, in amounts from \$1000 to \$10,000, on good real estate security. E. F. C. KLOKKE, 242 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR IN small amounts, at current rates, on approved security. WHATLEY & CO., 203 Bradbury building.

DAN MFARLAND, 430 BRADBURY building (Tel. 1304,) buys and sells mortages, bonds, stocks; money to loan on improved real estate.

R. W. POINDEXTER, BROKER, 305 W. Second, lends money at reasonable rates, on any good property. If you want to lend or borrow, please call.

TO LOAN—\$300 TO \$50,000 ON LOS ANgeles real estate; call and see me for low rates on inside property. H. HART, 146 S. Mair st.

IF YOU WANT MONEY WITHOUT DE-

lay, no commission, at prevailing rates, see SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 148 S. Main st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT DELAY, ON real estate or personal property, HAYS LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO., 2214 8. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT., REpayable in monthly installments. JOHN
A. WEIR & CO., 513 Stimson building.
G. S. ROBINSON LOANS MONEY ON COLlateral security, also city and country property; low interest. 213 W. FIRST ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

T and 8 per cent. C. A. SUMMER &
CO., 107 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, BROWN & HUNT, N.E. cor. Second and Spring sts. TO LOAN-\$1000 FOR 2 YEARS, 10 PER cent. net. on good security. P. O. BOX 306, Station C.

TO LOAN-\$500 TO \$5000. R. D. LIST, 127 W. Second st. MONEY WANTED

WANTHD \$2500 OR \$5000, 9 PER CENT net, on city property worth four times the amount. R. W. POINDEXTER, 305 W Second. Second.

WANTED—\$375 FOR 2 YEARS; REAL EState security; call Monday morning early, 320 W. FIRST ST.

SPECIALISTS-

DISCASSIS Treated.

DR. C. W. UNGER, EX-ARMY DOCTOR from Berlin, Germany, cures all female and ehronic diseases, both medical and surgical; catarrh, rheumatism, medicine \$1 a bottle; cancers, tumors, piles removed without knife; come and see the cancer. 510 S. MAIN ST. Office hours, 10, 12, 2, 5; 7, 8.

DR. B. G. COLLINS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, with the L. A. Optical institute; eyes examined free, 125 S. SPRING ST.

MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH — SPECIALTY midwifery; ladies cared for during confinement, at 737 Bellevus ava. Tel. 113 ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL, 160 W. 16TH ST., cor. Hill. Tel. 301.

MASSAGE— Vapor and Other Baths MRS, LE GRAND ANWAY, FORMERLY OF Boston, experienced masseuse; open Sun-days. Room 8, 231% S. SPRING ST. MRS. LE GRAND ANWAY, FORMERLY OF days. Room 8, 331½ S. SPRING ST.

PATENTS-PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS IN ALL countries obtained, bought and sold by S. J. DAY & CO., who since 1849 have acted for leading inventors, manufacturers and others. Los Angeles office, rooms 222-223 BRADBURY BLDG.

TO LET-

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED front room, ground floor, with private ve-rands and entrance, in private house, with or without board. 821 BROADWAY. 10 TO LET - FLATS IN THE VICKERY Block; rooms in the Vickery Block, 501-505 N. Marn at. R. G. LUNT, 227 W. Second st. Second st.

TO LET — NICE SUNNY FURNISHED rooms only 34 and 35 per month; fine artesian water. THE ELGIN, 502 Downey

Ave.

TO LET-UNFURNISHED, VERY PLEASant rooms; most healthful locality; fine
view. 324 CLAY ST., myar Third and Hill.

TO LET-DESIRABLE ROOMS FURNISHed and unturnished at the ST. LAWRENCE, corner Seventh and Main sts.

TO LET — UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR
light housekeeping cheap; also houses for
rent. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway. inght housekeeping cheap; also houses for rent. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway.

TO LET—2 FURNISHED ROOMS WITH bath, suitable for light housekeeping; no children. Inquire 107 N. OLIVE ST. 8

TO LET—HANDSOME 'TITTE OF 4 ROOMS, furnished, with bath; light housekeeping; also single rooms. 525 SAND ST. 8

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT bay-window room; also small front room; rent reasonable. 427 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—1 LARGE, AIRY ROOM; CAN accommodate two with board for the same. 317 N. SOTO ST., Boyle Heights. 8

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, HOUSEKEEPING rooms; large, good, fine location, empty July 1. 627 W. SEVENTH ST.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FUR-O LET — HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FUR-nished; also single rooms, and en suite. 127 E. THIRD ST., near Main.

nished; also single rooms, and en suite.

127 E. THTRD ST., near Main.

9

TO LET-ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, \$1.50
per week; also for housekeeping. Bath
parlor, 553 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET-2 5-ROOM FLATS AND BATH
rooms in VOGEL BLOCK, southwest corner Seventh and Broadway.

TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR
en suite, \$2 per week and upward; baths
free. MENLO, 420 S. Main.

TO LET — FURNISHED FRONT ROOM,
first floor; best location in city; private
residence. 928 HILL ST.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY.FURNISHED, FIRST
floor of 5 sooms, complete for housekeeping. 129 S. OLIVE ST.

TO LET—THE IRVING, 220 S. HILL;

TO LET—THE IRVING, 220 S. HILL; large, sunny rooms, with or without house-keeping privileges.

TO LET—THREE LARGE, UNFURNISHED rooms; sink, closets, bath. 339 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. TO LET-JUST VACATED, 2 CONNECTING rooms for housekeeping; single rooms, 214 W. SIXTH ST. TO LET-AT THE WINTHROP, 330% S. Spring st., furnished and unturnished rooms

TO LET-3 ROOMS, LOWER FLOOR, UN-furnished; also furnished rooms. 556 HILL

ST.
TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS; LIGHT housekeeping allowed. 326 W. FIFTH ST. TO LET—AT ROEDER BLOCK, NO. 2, 241
S. Main, sunny front rooms and fine offices.

TO LET—AT ROEDER BLOCK, NO. 2, 241
S. Main, sunny front rooms and fine offices.

TO LET—AT ROEDER BLOCK, NO. 2, 241
S. Main, sunny front rooms and fine offices.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, reasonable, THE CAMDEN, 618½ S. Spring. TO LET — SUNNY ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, 45 per month. 1024 S. FLOWER. 14

TO LET—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS
for housekeeping. 6024 S. PEARL 5T. 9:

TO LET—PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOMS
for housekeeping. 6024 S. PEARL 5T. 9:

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; SUMMER
prices; private family. 1016 S. HOPE. 9

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS
single or én suite. 129 S. OLIVE. 8

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; LIGHT
housekeeping. 421 S. MAIN ST. 9

TO LET—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FIFTH
AND FREMONT AVE.; cheap. 9

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITE FOR HOUSEkeeping. 110. 518 MAPLE AVE.

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITE FOR HOUSEkeeping, 110. 518 MAPLE AVE. Receiping, 310. 518 MAPLE AVE.
TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed rooms at 1131 S. HILL ST.
TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; LIGHT
housekeeping, 312 S. HILL ST.
10 TO LET-3 OR 4 ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished. 644 FLOWER ST. 10 TO LET - TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms. 320 W. SEVENTH. 8 TO LET-CHEAP, SUNNY ROOMS, 329 W.

#### POOMS AND BOARD.

table. 9
TO LET — WANTED; 20 ROOMERS AND boarders at the ROCHESTER HOUSE, 1012 Temple st.; under new management; thoroughly renovated; newly furnished; homeooking; terms reasonable. 8
TO LET—GOOD BOARD WITH PLEASANT TO LET-GOOD BOARD WITH PLEASANT rooms in attractive home; gas, bath, verandas, flowers; southwest; references. Address A, box 86, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET-THE CLIFTON HOUSE, NORTH Broadway, opp. Courthouse; the best \$1, day house in the city; nice, quiet location; baths free.

TO LET-THE PRIMROSE, NICELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, also other rooms with board; single meals. 413 W. SECOND ST. 8

TO LET-2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board. 347 S. HILL ST. 11 TO LET-BY JOHN H. COXE, 318 Bradbury Bldg. 12-room house, Boyd st...... \$40.00

3-room cottage, E. 15th st..... Offices in the Lawyer Block. 5-room cottage, 506 E. Second...... 13.50

TO LET-509 MONTREAL ST., 7 ROOMS, \$20, bath and range.

807 New Depot st., 5 rooms, \$12; bath.

805 New Depot st., 5 rooms, \$11.

1843 E. First st., 7 rooms, bath, lawn, flowers.

F. H. PIEPER & CO.,

8

flowers.

F. H. PIEPER & CO.,

8

108 S. Broadway.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS
and large hall, with all modern improvements; barn, stable, chicken and pigeon
coops and woodsheds; flowers, lawns and
trees; 6 minutes ride on electric car from
cor. Second and Spring sts. Inquire at 132
S. MAIN ST.

TO LET — ELEGANT MODERN FLAT, 4
rooms, Second at, near Olive; bath, gas,
water; rent \$22; also several small cottages, unfurnished and furnished. BRADSHAW BROS., 139 S. Broadway.

TO LET — ONE 4-ROOM, FURNISHED
flat, \$18; one 4-room, unfurnished flat, \$16;
one 5-room unfurnished house, \$12. MATTISON,
owner, 911 S. Hill st.

TO LET—HOUSE II ROOMS AND BATH, S. TO LET-HOUSE II ROOMS AND BATH, S. W. close is: all modern improvements; very low price te good party. Apply to C. A. SUMNER & CO., 107 S. Broadway.

TO LET-

TO LET-ELEGANT HOUSE JUST COM-pleted, 6 rooms and bath; 1009 S. Main modern flat, 6 rooms. 736 S. SPRING. TO LET-HALF OF DOUBLE HOUSE, \$12 for 6 rooms with water; close in. R. VERCH, room 80, Temple Block. TO LET — 10-ROOM HOUSE, ELEGANT, modern improvements, \$25; 90-foot front. Inquire 923 PEARL. TO LET - 10; 8-ROOM HOUSE, VIC-toris st., near 12th. A. BARLOW, 27 W. Second st. TO LET - HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, 729 EL-more ave. Apply OWNER, 12 Freeman Block. Block.
TO LET-FINE HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ALL modern improvements. 717 TEMPLE ST.
TO LET-FINE HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS ALL modern improvements. 717 TEMPLE ST. 7 modern improvements. 717 TEMPLE ST. 7
TO LET-HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS. NO. 515 S.
FLOWER ST. 10

TO LET-TO LET-HO FOR AVALON!
Cottage tents furnished, carpeted, two
double beds, and all complete for housekeeping, except towels, table linen and
cuttery. E. H. DOUGLAS, candy kitchen,
Avalon, Cal. Avalon, Cal.

TO LET - NICE, NEW COTTAGE, 3 14-foot rooms, on the beach, Santa Monica, newly furnished, complete for housekeeping; 3 beds; just below the Arcalia. Address owner at Santa Monica, J. H. MUL-

FORD.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES ALL OVER the city, all sizes and prices; one as low as \$11; others from \$20 to \$125 per month; we can suit the most fastidous. OLIVER & CREASINGER, 237 W. First st. 8 TO LET-HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON OCEAN ave., Long Beach, completely furnished, to

Beach, sts., or address BOX 148, Long 8
TO LET-FOR SUMMER MONTHS, % OF house, turnished or unfurnished; used by Miss, Marsh's school, 1340 and 1342 S. HOPE ST.; terms moderate.

TO LET — 4 FURNISHED ROOMS WITH bath, pantry, clothes closet and screen porch, situated between two car lines, 123 W. 23D ST.

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED. TO LET-NICE, FURNISHED HOUSE OF 4 rooms and bath; plano; close in. CALK-INS & CLAPP, 105 S. Broadway. TO LET—CHEAP; CLOSE IN, COMPLETE-ly furnished house of 7 rooms. Inquire 21 N. BEAUDRY. ### TO LET - "OWLS" NEST," CATALINA; furnished; 7 rooms, bath, etc. E. SYNGE, P. O., city.

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LOST-SATURDAY, JULY 7. ON SPRING or Broadway, bet. First and Fifth, a small silver watch, with short gold chain attached. Finder please return to 421 W. SECOND ST. and receive reward. SECOND ST. and receive reward.

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TO LET - BRICK COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS and good a

AN INFORMAL TALK.

Business Men Again Discuss the Strike.

presentatives of the Chamber of Com-merce, Board of Trade and Merchants' Association Talk the Matter Over.

A joint meeting of the executive committees of the Merchants' Association, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade was held at the rooms of the Board of Trade, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Association, who had prepared a memorial, addressed to Senator Stephen M. White at Washington, and setting forth the distress existing in and about this city, as a result of the strike, the paralyzed condition of business, and the loss to the fruit-growers of the country. The memorial urged, further, that the government consider the advisability of enacting a law proyding for a national court of arbitration, to settle all disputes between employers and employees. After a very interesting discussion, lasting about an hour, it was finally decided to let the matter stand over until 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, in order that the various committees might be empowered to act officially by the respective organizations. At that hour the three executive committees will again meet.

Maj. W. C. Furrey, who was in the chair, called the meeting to order. He stated that the committee of the Merchants' Association had been in conference with the strikers, and with the object in view of again restoring harmony between them, and putting an end to the present state of affairs in this city. The committee found that the men will go to work if the railroad will take all the men back who have gone out and leave off the Pullmans, or if they will take all the men back and induce Pullman to arbitrate. The company declines to accede to either proposal, and both sides stand firm.

Maj. Furrey then read the proposed memorial, and called for a general discussion.

M. L. Graff, Esq., being called upon to speak, said, referring to the situation gen-

M. L. Graff, Esq., being called upon to speak, said, referring to the situation generally, that on the one hand lay the legally-constituted authority of the State and of the United States, whose duty it was to protect the property and lives of the citizens. On the other, a body of men in conflict with the laws of the land. He said that he was sorry for the workingmen and the innocent people, who are suffering, while having no part in the struggle, but that the time for legislation on the matter was in time of peace, when men can think and judge impartially. He stated, further, that as there was no grievance among the men here, there was really nothing to arbitrate wherein the merchants of this city could lend a helping hand. The time of conflict, said the speaker, is a bad time for radical legislation.

Ex-Mayor Hazard said that he did not

trouble, but the present is scarcely the time.

Mr. Mullen explained on behalf on the committee who drafted the memorial, that it had been read to the strikers, who approve it, and that the only hope of settlement held out by the railroads was along the line of arbitration. The committee, he said, looked rather to the moral effect the memorial would have, than to anything else.

Charles Forman suggested that instead of the proposed memorial they send resolutions to Washington, asking the President to exert the power of the government to suppress the disorder, and that Congress legislate in the matter.

dent to exert the power of the government to suppress the disorder, and that Congress legislate in the matter.

M. L. Graff said further, that there was danger that their action might be construed as encouragement of the disorderly element, and that the only thing in his opinion which was feasible was to ask the government to uphold the laws.

One speaker said that an engineer, who had come to him as his attorney to leave his will, had stated that he proposed to keep right on working for the Southern Pacific Company because he had no grievance; that he knew of plenty of others who would do the same, and that all they wanted was that the merchants and other cityzens of this city would make a square stand for law and order.

An informal discussion followed, in the course of which J. T. Sheward animadverted to the resolutions adopted at the meting of the business men held on Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, referring specifically to Col. H. G. Otis as the member of the committee which drew up the resolutions, which he claimed were "cut and dried" and railroaded through. He was interrupted in the midst of his remarks by Mr. Forman,

mittee which drew up the resolutions, which he claimed were "cut and dried" and railroaded through. He was interrupted in the midst of his remarks by Mr. Forman, who stated that, as a member of the committee in question he knew of his own personal knowledge that Col. Otis had not written or suggested a word of the resolutions adopted, but that they had been drawn up by J. S. Slauson and acquiesced in by Col. Otis and himself. It was finally decided that a joint meeting of the three executive committees should be held Monday at 4 o'clock, the committees first to meet separately. A committee of three was also appointed to daw up some form of resolutions. The chair appointed Messrs. Johnson, Mullen and Hazard, representing the Board of Trade, the Merchants' Association, and the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting then adjourned.

PALSE REPORTS CORRECTED.

The Recent Public Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Incorrect reports have been published, grossly distorting and wickedly misrepregrossly distorting and wickedly misrepresenting the character, conduct and spirit of the public meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of making a joint expression of sentiment upon the existing state of affairs.

A persistent effort has been made by two weak and flurried Los Angeles papers—the Herald and the Evening Express—to create the impression that the editor of The Times had too much to do with the movement. This idea is foolish and erroneous. That meeting was composed of representations of the control of the control

ment. This idea is foolish and erroneous. That meeting was composed of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Merchants' Association and the Citizens' League, and it was called by them without conferring with Col. Otis, and entirely without his agency, and even without his specific knowledge.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. Freeman, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and upon motion (not made by Col. Otis) the Hon. L. J. Rose was placed in the chair by unanimous vote of those present.

Col. Otis (the Bogy Man,) introduced no

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resolutions of his own, and made no speech, but he stands by the resolutions which were introduced and adopted, and for which he voted with pleasure.

Mr. J. S. Slauson, however, did move for the appointment of a committee on resolutions and the motion prevailed. The chair appointed Messrs. Slauson, Otjs and Forman that committee. They retired and shortly agreed upon a series of resolutions, not drawn in whole or in part by Col. Otis, nor suggested nor inspired by him. The resolutions were reported to the meeting and adopted without a dissenting vote. They were adopted, not because the committee favored them, but because the committee favored them, but because they were right, and the whole meeting approved, them. Everybody had a chance to express his opinions, and several short speeches were made, some of them touching upon collateral subjects.

A motion was finally made—not by Col. Otis, however—to adjourn; but the chair, desiring to show perfect fairness by giving still further opportunity for gentlemen to express themselves, did not put the motion at that time, and discussion went on for several minutes longer.

It was Mr. Slauson who suggested another and a fuller meeting at some subsequent time, thus proving that the position of the committee was clearly favorable to the amplest discussion, then or later.

Finally, after discussion had ceased, and no further business appearing to be before the meeting. Col. Otis said: "Mr. Chairman, if we have ne further business to transact, I move that the meeting do now adjourn." No objection to adjournment being made, the motion was put by the chair and carried without a dissenting vote.

There was no hurry and no debate cut off; everything was deliberate, fair and open.

These are the facts about the meeting, which was correctly reported by Mr. Charles D. Willard, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and his report published in Friday's Times.

The truth shall not be misrepresented in the interest of either vengeful or timid persons or newspapers, or for the purpose

#### THE FACTS OF IT.

Plain Statement from the Pullman Company.

Workmen Well Treated and Receive a Fair Share of Profits of the Car Works-A Heavy Pay-

Just previous to the strike from which the country is now suffering being declared, the Pullman Car Company prepared a statement defining its position in the controversy with its employees, and quoting facts and figures to justify the stand taken. The statement, as printed in the Chicago Herald on June 26, is as follows:

in the Chicago Herald on June 26, is as follows:

"In the first week of May last there were employed in the car-manufacturing department at Pullman, Ill., about thirty-one hundred persons. On May 7 a committee of the workmen had an interview, by arrangement, with Mr. Wickes, vice-president, at which the principal subject of discussion related to wages, but minor grievances as to shop administration were also presented, and it was agreed that another meeting should be held on the 9th of May, at which all of the grievances should be presented in writing. The second meeting was held. As to the complaints on all matters except wages, it was arranged that a formal and thorough investigation should be made by Mr. Wickes, to be begun the next day, and full redress was assured to the committee as to all complaints proved to be well founded.

"The absolute necessity of the last

of 1893, when Mr. Pullman entered the room and addressed the committee, speaking, in substance, as follows:

"At the commencement of the very serious depression last year we were employing at Pullman 5816 men and paying out in wages there \$305,000 a month. Negotiations with intending purchasers of railway equipment that were then pending for new work were stopped by them, orders already given by others were cancelled, and we were obliged to lay off, as you are aware, a large number of men in every department, so that by November 1, 1893, there were only about two thousand men in all departments, or about one-third of the normal number. I realized the necessity for the most strenuous exertions to procure work immediately, without which there would be great embarrassment, not only to the employees and their families at Pullman, but also to those living in the immediate vicinity, including between 700 and 800 employees who had purchased homes, and to whom employment was actually necessary to enable them to complete their payments.

"I canvassed the matter thoroughly with the manager, of the works, and instructed him to cause the men to be assured that the manager, of the works, and instructed him to cause the men to be assured that the company would do everything in its power to meet the competition which was sure to occur because of the great number of the company of the great number of the g sure to occur because of the great number of large car manufacturers that were in the same condition and that were exceedingly anxious to keep their men employed. I knew that if there was any work to be let, bids for it would be made upon a much lower basis than ever before. (Note that the selling prices of passenger. hereage, by refrigerator as fore. (Note that the selling prices of passenger, baggage, box, refrigerator and street-cars in the last two years have fallen by percentages, varying in the separate classes from 17 to 28, the average reduction, taking the five classes together, being 24 per cent.) The result of this discussion was a revision in piecework prices, which, in the absence of any information to the contrary, I supposed to be acceptable to the men under the circumstances. Under these conditions, and with lower prices upon all materials. I personally undertook the work of the lettings of cars and by making lower bids personally undertook the work of the lettings of cars and by making lower bids than other manufacturers, I secured work enough to gradually increase our force from 2200 up to about four thousand two hundred, the number employed, according to the April pay-rolls, in all capacities at Pullman.

THE COMPANY BEARS ITS SHARE. "This result has not been accomplished merely by reduction in wages, but the "This result has not been accomplished merely by reduction in wages, but the company has borne its full share by eliminating from its estimates the use of capital and machinery, and in many cases going even below that and taking work at considerable loss, notably the fitty-five Long Island cars, which was the first large order of passenger cars let since the great depression, and which was sought for by practically all the leading car-builders in the country. My anxiety to secure that order, so as to put as many men at work as possible, was such that I put in a bid at more than \$300 per car less than the actual cost to the company. The 300 stock cars built for the Northwestern road and the 250 refrigerator cars now under construction for the same company, will result in a loss of at least \$12 per car, and the twenty-five cars juist built for the Lake Street Elevated road show a loss of \$79 per car. I mention these particulars so that you may understand what the company has done for the mutual interest and to secure for the people of Pullman and vicinity the benefit of the disbursement of the large sums of money involved in these and similar contracts, which can be kept up only by the procurement of new orders for cars, for, as you know, about three-fourths of the men must depend upon contract work for employment. I can only assure you that if this comabout three-tourins or the men must de-pend upon contract work for employment. I can only assure you that if this com-pany now restores the wages of the first half of 1893, as you have asked, it would be a most unfortunate thing for the men, because there is less than sixty days-of contract work in sight in the shops under

all orders, and there is absolutely no possibility, in the present condition of affairs throughout the country, of getting any more orders for work at prices measured by the wages of May, 1893. Under such a scale the works would necessarily close down and the great majority of the employees be put in idleness, a contingency I am using my best efforts to avoid.

"To further benefit the people of Pullman and vicinity we concentrated all the work we could command at that point, by closing our Detroit shops entirely and laying off a large number of men at other repair of all cars that could be taken care of there.

"Also, for the further benefit of our people at Pullman, we have carried on a large system of internal improvements, having expended nearly \$160,000 since August last in work which, under normal conditions, would have been spread over one or two years. The policy would be to continue this work to as great an extent as possible, provided, of course, the Pullman men show a proper appreciation of the situation by doing whatever they can to help themselves to tide over the hard times, which are so seriously left in every part of the country.

"There has been some complaint made

selves to tide over the hard times, which are so seriously felt in every part of the are so seriously felt in every part of the country.

"There has been some complaint made about rents. As to this, I would say that the return to this company on the capital invested in the Pullman tenements for the last year and the year before was 3 82-100 per cent. There are hundreds of tenements in Pullman renting for from \$6 to \$9 per month, and the tenants are relieved from the usual expenses of exterior cleaning and the removal of garbage, which is done by the company. The average amount collected from employees for gas consumed is about \$2 a month. To ascertain the exact amount of water used by tenants, separate from the amount consumed by the works, we have recently put in meters, by which we find that the water consumed by the tenants, if paid for at the rate of 4 cents per 1000 gallons, in accordance with our original contract with the village of Hyde Park, would amount to about \$1000 a month, almost exactly the rate which we have charged the tenants, this company assuming the expense of pumping. At the increased rate the city is now charging us for water we are paying about \$500 a month in excess of the amount charged to the tenants. The present payrolls at Pullman amount to about \$7000 a day."

THE RENT QUESTION.

On the question of rents, while, as stated above, they make a manifestly inadequate.

On the question of rents, while, as stated above, they make a manifestly inadequate On the question of rents, while, as stated above, they make a manifestly inadequate return upon the investment, so that it is clear they are not, in fact, at an arbitrarily high figure, it may be added that it would not be possible in a business sense so to deal with them. The renting of the dwellings and employment of workmen at Pullman are in no way tied together. The dwellings and apartments are offered for rent in competition with those of the immediate adjacent towns of Kensington, Roseland and Gano. They are let allke to Pullman employees and to others in no way connected with the company, and, on the other hand, many Pullman employees rent or own their homes in those adjacent towns. The average rental at Pullman is at the rate of \$3 per room per month. There are 1200 tenements of yarying numbers of rooms, the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of these there are 600 the average monthly rental of which is \$10; of the second of the s

WHY THE SHOPS SHUT DOWN.

On May 10, the day after the second conference above mentioned, work went on at Pullman as usual and the only incident of note was the beginning by Mr. Wickes, assisted by Mr. Brown, the general manager of the company, of the promised formal investigation at Pullman of the shop complaints. A large meeting of employees had been held the night before at Kensington, which, as was understood by the company, accepted the necessity. investigation should be made by Mr. Wickes, to be begun the next day, and full redress was assured to the committee as to all compilants proved to be well founded.

"The absolute necessity of the last reduction in wages, under the existing condition of the business of car manufacturing, had been explained to the committee, and they were insisting upon a restoration of the wage scale of the first half of 1893, when Mr. Pullman entered the room and addressed the committee, speaking, in substance, as follows;
"At the commencement of the very serious depression last year we were employing at Pullman 5816 men and paying out in wages there \$306,000 a month. Negotiations with intending purchasers of railway equipment that were then pending for new work were stopped by them, orders already given by others were cancelled, and we were obliged to lay off, as you are aware, a large number of men in every department, so that by November

It is an element of the whole situation

\$200,000.

It is an element of the whole situation worthy of note that at the beginning of the strike the Pullman Savings Bank had on deposit in its savings department \$488,-000, of which about nine-tenths belonged to employees at Pullman, and that this amount has since been reduced by the sum of \$32,000.

While deploring the possibility of annoyances to the public by the threats of irresponsible organizations to interrupt the orderly ministration to the comfort of travelers on railway lines aggregating 125,000 miles in length, the Pullman Company can do no more than explain its situation to the public. It has two separate branches of business, essentially distinct from each other. One is to provide sleeping cars, which are delivered by it under contract to the various railway companies, to be run by them on their lines as a part of their trains for the carriage of their passengers, over the movements of which this company has no control. Contract arrangements provide for the making of all repairs to such cars by the of their passengers, over the movements of which this company has no control. Contract arrangements provide for the making of all repairs to such cars by the railway companies using them—as to cer-tain repairs absolutely, and as to all others upon the request of the Pullman Company, which ordinarily finds it most convenient to use its own manufacturing facilities to make such repairs. The other and a distinct branch of the business of the Pullman Company, is the manufacture of sleeping cars for the above mentioned the Pullman Company, is the manuafcture of sleeping cars for the above mentioned use of railway companies and the manufacture for sale to railway companies of freight cars and ordinary passenger cars, and of street cars, and this business is almost at a standstill throughout the United States. The business of manufacturing cars for sale gives employment to about 70 per cent. of the shop employees. The manuafcture of sleeping cars for use by railway companies under contract, and which, under normal conditions, gives employment to about 15 per cent. of the which, under normal conditions, gives employment to about 15 per cent, of the shop employees, cannot be resumed by the company to an important extent for a very long time, for out of the provision made for the abnormal travel last year

made for the abnormal travel last year
the company has now about 400 sleeping
cars in store ready for use, but for which
there is no need in the existing conditions
of public travel.

It is now theatened by the American
Railway Union that railway companies
using Pullman sleeping cars shall be compelled to deprive their passengers of sleeping car accommodations unless the Pullman Company will agree to submit to arbitration the question as to whether or bitration the question as to whether or not it shall open its manufacting shops at Pullman and operate them under a scale of wages, which would cause a daily loss to it of one-fourth the wages paid.

loss to it of one-fourth the wages paid.

A Former Employee's Statement.

A former employee of the Pullman Company, now living in this city, in discussing the strike yesterday, said that of his own knowledge the employees of that company had more money per capita on deposit in savings banks than any other class of men in a similar avocation in the country. Also that the men were not compelled to rent houses of Pullman, but lived where they liked, and bought their supplies at whatever stores they liked, either's those of the company or outside stores. There was but one hotel in Pullman, and that a high-priced house, but nobody was compelled to stop at it; there were numerous boarding-houses for the accommodation of

#### The Simes-Mirror Company.

os Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror

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# The Tos Americs Times

While the local situation continues to

improve, the news from the East, and

especially from Chicago, is very grave. An

enormous amount of property has been de

stroyed in that city and several lives have

been sacrificed. The scenes which have

frantic men have run around setting the

torch to property, while their wives and

children ran off with the plunder, remind

one vividly of the Paris Commune. Chi-

cago is a city whose enterprise has ex-

cited the wonder and admiration of the

world, but it has also within it an element which is a great danger to the country-

an element consisting of a large popula-

tion of uneducated and lawless men

largely foreigners, who, as we have seen

before, are always ready on the slightest

pretext, or without any pretext that con-

cerns them, to engage in plunder and

In face of the scenes which are wit

nessed in Chicago what will those people and papers say that have been eithe

covertly or openly upholding the present strike and giving aid and comfort to thos

who are engaged in it? We have been

told all along that no violence would be committed. As we have previously shown

this is always the cry at the beginning but it is absurd. How can violence b

avoided unless the law permits these mer

to have their way and run things as they

see fit? They may start out with the intention of being orderly. As a class, the

railroad men are intelligent and law-abid-

ing citizens, and we are sure that a great

majority of them entirely disapprove of

these actions. Nevertheless they and their

sympathizers are indirectly if not directly

responsible for the damage which has been done and which will be done. It is easy

to maintain a show of order at the start

as long as the men who are engaged in

the strike are in good spirits and are con

fident that they will soon win their cause

but as soon as obstacles are thrown in

their way—as soon as the people against

whom they are striking show a determina-

tion to assert their rights—it is inevitable

that the more hot-headed among the strik-

Even Mr. Debs now comes out as

friend of law and order. He cautions his men against any violation of the laws

and save that his followers must triumple

as law-abiding cftizens or not at all. What

a farce! Did he suppose that the people

of this country would quietly he down and

let the A.R.U. run over them? And unless

they choose to do so how could he expec

Meantime, Debs is telegraphing all over the country, telling his followers that un-

less the thing is settled within twenty

four hours—that is to say, settled the way

the strikers want it settled—the members

of all labor organizations in the country

will be called out. This, we presume, is

another step in the direction of establish-

ing law and order and avoiding violence.

Illinois has reason to be ashamed of its

Governor. While millions of dollars of

property is going up in smoke and lives

are being sacrificed, he is keeping up a

windy discussion with the President in

regard to the right of the latter to send

Federal troops to Chicago. These utter-

inces are evidently intended for the gal-

lery, with the view of Mr. Altgeld's fu-

ture political preferment. The President

very properly replied briefly that in this hour of danger discussion should give

way to active effort on the part of all authority to restore obedience to the law.

It seems, indeed, that too much time has

already been wasted in making a short,

sharp, and decisive move in this direction. Meantime, it becomes more than ever

evident that there are a large number of railroad men throughout the country who are not in sympathy with the present movement, and who are willing to go to

work as soon as they are given an oppor-

tunity to do so. Many of the local con-

ductors, engineers and brakemen have

placed themselves on record, without any

evasion, declaring that they have no griev-

ances against the Southern Pacific Company

and will go to work as soon as they are

called upon. To show that they are not

afraid of being known, they have furnished a list of their names, which was printed in The Times of yesterday, and is re-

printed this morning, with additions.

From Denver it is announced that the

Order of Railway Conductors will begin a

that violence could be averted?

ers should be driven to violence.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year: by carrier, 85 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; six months, 75 cents.

#### Guaranteed Sunday Circulation Today Nearly 20,000 Copies Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papera

Enteredat the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

JUNE

### Monthly Circulation Statement. 309,275!

The Times Has Doubled Its Circulation in Less Than Four Years.

ed Circulation at Various Periods Since August, 1800.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.
Personally appeared before me, H. G. Otis, president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily records an pressroom reports of the office show that the bona fide average daily editions of The Times for the months given below were as follows:
For August, 1890 (month of the strike)

the months given below the fragrant of the frike) — 4,713 copies frike) — 5,389 (month of the frike) — 5,189 (month of the frike) — 5,182 (month of the frike) — January, 882 11,715
July, 1892 12,541
January, 1893 12,541
July, 1893 13,193
January, 1894 (net) 13,193
January, 1894 (net) 13,202
JUNE, 1894 (net) H. G. OTTS,
Stened) 1894 to before me this 7

(Signed) H. Subscribed and sworn to before ay of July, 1894. (Seal)

Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County
State of California.

Aggregate printed in June. 399,275 

Net daily average circulated.....13,202 Our guaranteed circulation exceeds the commend circulation of all other Los Angeles newspapers.
ERRISERS! examine our circulation and pressroom reports, and then choose we medium!

Weekly Statement.

Statement showing the number of copies
The Times issued each day for the we
ended July 7, 1894:
unday, July 1.
waday,
waday. ..... 19,250 cople THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LOS ANGELÉS ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO. BOD THE ASSOCIATED CHADITIES

	01/09/2002				12.11
The	Times	publishes	by	authority	the
followi	ng fina	ncial exhib	it:		
Previou	isly acl	knowledged		\$168	86.55
Mem	bership	s:			
J. L. 8	kinner				1:00

Allie de Groot. 1.
Mrs. F. Burnett. 1.
Mrs. H. M. Durgin 1. Mrs. M. Livingston.
Mrs. M. A. Bullock.
H. Jones.
Mrs. J. W. Dila-

Total .....\$1959.15 New subscriptions are acknowledged through The Times from time to time, and every dollar donated will be faithfully accounted for. Yearly memberships are only \$1.

An Appeal to God and Men.

An Appeal to God and Men.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I send you our list for this week, which makes a pretty good showing, but the demands upon us have grown greatly. It will be necessary that the people respond generously to enable us to relieve even the most urgent needs. I aincerely hope that our strength will hold out for the occasion, and that God or men will give us the means that will be necessary to carry on the work. to carry on the work. cerely yours, MRS. H. G. BATH.

It is a fact well known to the builders of the tail buildings, called "sky scrapers" in Chicago, that there is a constant and uneven motion going on throughout the whole structure, called by some molecular vibration, to an extent which can be measured with the naked eye. Girders vill move an inch or more, and then ome back into place. The causes of this movement are as yet entirely unknown, as are their extent and duration. Another paril which menaces this class of building is oxidation. The steel frames are inclosed in fire-proofing, and beyond the reach of examination or the application of preservatives. The disintegration may be slow, but the day must come, so say good authorities, when the great buildings must succumb to rust and ruin.

unal outcome in violence, some of bournals which have been "agging as atrikers are becoming alarmed, gin to preach moderation. That is ht. After the law shall have asa settled, the law-abiding people of country will know how to piace the country will know how to piace the consibility for the trouble where it is. "There is a God in Israel." rado City the local branch of the A.R.U. has voted not to go on a strike. At De Soto, in Missouri, the lodges have surrendered their charters and will stick to work, although twice ordered out. At Cleveland 600 strikers on the Erie road have determined to return to work. Thus it will be seen that there are two sides side, because at the present time, when the feelings of the strikers are so much excited, a great many men do not care to express their real sentiments for fear of insult or outrage. However, with the later tragedies, secessions from the ranks of the strikers will increase from day to day. A majority of the men will see that they have allowed this Pullman rupture, in which they were not concerned, to insignificant minority of the railroad men of the United States who are prepared to wage open war against the governmen

and people of this country. The attack of the mob on the Illinoi militiamen yesterday, which resulted in score or more being killed and wounded is the most notable incident of the long Hst of lawless acts perpetrated under the guise of reparation for alleged injustice since this strike began. Its end fittingly been witnessed there, where crowds of presages the triumph of the right and the ultimate victory of law and order.

#### LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The question at issue before the country now is not so much whether the railroads shall be allowed to run Pullmans or no, the railroads and the individual citizen have the right to conduct their own busi ness in their own way so long as they resort to no unlawful measures. It is question whether the rights of property shall be respected, and whether the gov-ernment will allow its citizens to be compelled to submit to the dictation of unauthorized authority without affording them protection against it.

Does ownership of property in America lay a man open to the suspicion that he is an enemy of the masses, and one to be looked at askance by the honest toller? Is success to be regarded in this free and are the honest earnings of men, after they exceed certain limits, to be held as the legitimate spoils of all who have been

The question before the people now is one of law and order. It is one determines the right of the individual citizen, and of corporations organsuits or in their rights of property. If the A.R.U. may dictate to one corpora-tion how its business shall be done, and deny it the right to use certain of its own property because it is objectionable to the union, why may not this same principle be applied to other corporations tions that might arise?. And if this action lawful, what would become of our indus-tries? What warrant should we have for the security of property? What induce-ment for industry and thrift, and where would be our progress and prosperity as The position assumed in this strike by

labor is an untenable one, and one which aims a blow at the very foundations of American freedom. Labor has no more right to dictate to the people and the government than has capital. This great strike, as an object lesson, teaches us very forcibly the interdependent characte f labor and of capital. Destroy one and the other cannot exist. It is impossble to to antagonize them.

this crisis is, that it has yielded to the tens crisis is, that it has yielded to the leadership of demagogues. It has not stopped to consider the immense stake at issue, the vastness of the interests involved, the incalculable loss that must result to itself, or the hardships, the injustice which it is working to innocent

An eminent writer upon political economy, Henry Wood, says: "The only test of the soundness of theories is contained in their practical working, and this renders the experience of Australia with organized labor of interest. No where else on the face of the globe has unionism ever gained such a complete domination as it there possessed previous to its recent dethronement. In the Engineering Maga-zine for April, 1893, Edmund Mitchell, an able writer and economist of that country, gave a detailed account of the great contest. It finally disrupted the unions and also nearly wiped out the principal colonial industries, turning prosperity into chaos. and this notwithstanding their al-most unbounded natural agricultural and mineral resources. Four long and des-perate strikes extended into trades, occupations and localities, entirely distinct from the original controversies, involving pusands of innocent people in distress

and bankruptcy."

The history of that long industrial war in Australia for the supremacy of labor uions is similar to that now being waged in our own land. Among other particulars Mr. Mitchell says of it: "It has to be noted that in no single instance did these disputes originate or hinge upon a disa-greement as to wages. Brushing aisde a few minor issues involved, we find that the one cause of quarrel throughout was the demand on the part of the strikers for the exclusive recognition of unionism and the firm determination of the employers to refuse to concede that demand."
It was a sympathetic strike, like that against which the loyalty of American sentiment is now contending. In speaking of the Broken Hill (Queensland mining strike, we again observe, in Mr. Mitchell's description of it, its similarity to the one

which is now disabling the American pub-Order of Railway Conductors will begin a war upon Debs and the strike. They will begin by expelling all members of the order who have gone out on the strike by order of Debs. Intelligent railroad men throughout the country are beginning to see that the success of this irresponsible agitator would mean the swallowing up of all other railroad orders in the country. Several of these orders have accomplished much good for their members, settling differences with the company in an amidifferences with the company in an ami-cable manner, and are fully recognized by the companies. It is not surprising that the members of these orders should be indignant at the proposition for them to

their pickets like generals in the field being huzzaed by the mob as they passed suddenly give up their work and submit being hussaed by the mob as they passed along the street and generally living in a constant vapor-bath of self-esteem and flattery. All these are simply the necessary preliminaries to what to a working man is a very large income, with no real

In speaking of the relations of capital and labor, Mr. Wood very pertinently says: "The interests of employer and employee are one, and it is to the advantage of both that there should be mutual confidence and sympathy. The more cons tious and hearty the service the more the employer can afford to pay for it; and the more, and on an average, he will pay. The union official strives to rend assunder the two elements which form the natural unit, and, in the degree that alienation takes place, both are injured—the em-

from obstructive dictation and impaired confidence. The capitalist who would build confidence. The capitalist who would build a block of houses will hesitate long be-fore beginning, if he is tol be harassed by strikes, boycotts and the walking dele-gate. Business and confidence can no more grow under such conditions than could a garden flourish were it continu-ally trampled over in a disorderly man-

man should need, while they man should heed, while they bear in mind existing only for the oppression of labor, but that it and labor are impersonal con-ditions mutually related and mutually dependent. Let every honest workingman top," but that he can get there only through lawful means and by merit.

#### THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

Since silver has so heavily depr in value, or as some people put it, gold has appreciated, much interest attaches to the question of the world's gold supply.

The most eminent living writers on the recious metals, Suess and Soetbeer, have ecently published what the New York calls a very alarming states gold dug out of the earth annually suffices only to supply the present demand for that valuable substance for use in the arts. Not a bit of the new produc of the mines is available for coinage. Trinket use and waste in manufacture exhaust the whole yield. If this is correct, then gold must vanish from circula-tion before long, because the output of the gold mines of the world is diminishing rather than increasing, and there are few fields left to explore. But Uncle Sam's metallurgists say that it is not so. The writers quoted fail to consider the fact that the gold employed in the arts is utilized over and over again. It goes through a sort of cycle. Articles of jewthrough a sort of cycle. Articles of jew-elry often disappear, but are seldom lost. When, through accident, they pass out of the possession of the well-to-do they go to the poor and sharp-eyed, who sell or pawn them. Some jewelry is lost by fire and some in the sea, and these losses are absolute and hopaless; but jewelry other-wise is certain, practically, all of it, to find its way some or later, to the pays find its way, sooner or later, to the pawn shops or into the hands of dealers in old gold. Thus it is melted up eventually and reappears again in other shapes. This is what is termed the "invariable supply"

of that metal.

There are a number of unavoidable causes of loss of gold. The first and most important of these is by abrasion. Jewelry loses much weight in that way, especially rings, which are usually eighteen karat and are worn rapidly. Coins suffer much less but still considerably from war. All gold less it a trial loss to the wear. All gold leaf is a total loss to the wear. All gold leaf is a total loss to the gold stock of the world. Where used for decorative purposes it is never recovered. It is not employed for filling teeth nearly as much as formerly, "porous gold" being substituted. But, of course, the gold utilized for filling teeth is a total loss, and in the aggregate it is a rotal loss, and ized for filling teeth is a total loss, and in the aggregate it is enormous in quantity. If it be supposed that the average dweller in cities of this country has 50 cents worth of gold in his or her mouth, which is placing the figure very low, it will be seen how great is the waste in this form. Each succeeding generation takes so many millions of dollars worth of the metal from the world's stock in this was to the lowest possible figure. Not only are the floors swept and the dirt treated for the recovery of the yellow substance shoes of each man who works with the metal are subjected to the chemistry of fire, yielding a small "button" of the

#### precious metal.

ONE LAW FOR ALL.

Because The Times strenously affirms the absolute necessity of first re-establishing law and order before any further steps to alleviate the present condition of affairs throughout the country can be thought of, we must not be understood as holding the opinion that in the disputes which so frequently convulse this country, labor is always wrong and capital slways right. Far from it! It is only a few weeks ago that we wrote on the subject of "Wealthy Anarchists," in which article we showed that capitalists who override the law of the land or bribe legislatures to achieve their ends are as dangerous to the peace of the country as are the "regulation" Anarchists, who preach or practice murder and the confiscation of property. Capital must be made to obey the law of the fand as well as labor—no less and no more. At the same time, our contention is that this is no time for discussing or haggling over such questions. The laws have been broken, and in this case it is labor which has broken them. It may be that the present troubles will lead to the adoption of measures for the control and ownership of the railroads by the government and for the appointment of boards of arbitration. When the time comes we shall give these matters the attention which their importance entitles them to. But at present the plain duty of the hour is to inforce the laws of the country, which have been destroyed. ONE LAW FOR ALL. restore order which has been destroyed.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. There is considerable criticism of the course of the San Francisco papers, which have seized the present opportunity to jump upon the Southern Pacific Railway jump upon the Southern Pacific Railway Company, thus in a measure furnishing encouragement to men who are energed in disturbing the peace and semmitting acts of lawlessness. The Times has not been backward in criticising the methods of this corporation, but it is recognized by all good citizens that the present is no time to take up the discipa-questions. This is not a dis a railroad company and its e between the great masses o citizens on the one hand and tion of lawless men on the the Southern Pacific Company

#### AFTERMATH OF THE STRIKE.



"Alas! alas! O my God! what was the good of it all?"

its unquestioned rights and privilege our defense; we stop not to split hairs or talk of the past, but come to its defense

#### BRIEFLY TOLD.

In Canton, China, 300,000 people live in The coal fields of the United States cover

Queeh Victoria's state carriage was originally built for George III. Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, launched in 1765, is now lying in Portsmouth Har-

bor.
Newfoundland is without reptiles. No snake, frog, toad nor lizard has ever been seen there.
It is estimated that in Japan, out of a population of 237,000,000 people there are less than 10,000 paupers.

Drugkenpess is very street in Rio Japan.

Drunkenness is very rare in Rio Janeiro, the cause being that people drink coffee to the almost entire exclusion of alcoholic

Robert Louis Stevenson's estate in Samoa includes 400 acres of forest land and is situated at an elevation ranging from 600 to 1500 feet.

Of the population of the United States it has been circulated that 21,000,000 are immigrants of the last seventy-five years, or their descendants.

Quito, Ecuador, is the only city in the world in which the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock the year round. The reason of this is that it is situated exactly on the equator.

equator.
It is said that window panes of porous glass are being made in Paris. The minute holes in the glass are too fine to permit of a draught and yet large enough to cause a pleasant and healthy ventilation in a room.

It has heretofore been almost impossible to make large castings of aluminium, but the difficulty has now been so far overcome that pure aluminium bath tubs are now made in a single plece. One of these tubs weighs but 140 pounds.

An American physician in Toklo, is do-

weighs but 140 pounds.

An American physician in Tokio, is doing a rushing business by straightening the slant in the eyes of the Japanese. A fine silk thread draws up the eyelida and holds them in place. A few neat stitches are all that are required.

are all that are required.

Although Queen Victoria rules over an empire that embraces possessions in every part of the world she has never traveled outside of Europe, and even there her trips have been short ones to France, Holland, Germany and Italy only.

#### WOMAN'S WORLD.

Royalites have, as a body, defective eyesight. Princess Maud of Wales is the only royal lady who wears a single eyeglass.

Miss Balfour, sister of the English Conservative leader, is now traveling in Africa, and at last accounts was the guest of Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town.

English papers say that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made \$80,000 from "David Grieve," \$30,000 from "Marcella," and \$40,000 from "Robert Elsmere."

The Princess of Wales has sent a birthday gift in the form of a shilling for every past birthday to Mrs. Sarah Thomas, aged 106 years, the oldest lady in Wales.

day gift in the form of a shilling for every past birthday to Mrs. Sarah Thomas, aged 106 years, the oldest lady in Wales.

Ex-Empress Charlotte, the widow of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, shot in 1867, and sister of the Belgian King, is reported by the latest Brussels papers as being in a worse condition than ever. It is known that she has been insane since the tragical death of her husband, but it is said now that the moments of lucidity which she was having from time to time have become more and more rare.

The town of Williamsbridge, N. Y., is controlled politically by a woman "boss," She is Mrs. Elizabeth Heliman and is known as "Queen Elizabeth." She is postmistress, deals in real estate, is a lobbyist at Albany, is a notary public, and has made Williamsbridge a good, bustling town out of the sleepy village it was. Incidentally she has made \$160,000 during the past four years. She is a comely widow, "fair, fat and forty."

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

PERSONAL MENTION.

James Williams, the last of the Wyandottes, at prosent living at North Fairfield, Huron county, O., is now about 90 years old.

W. D. Howells will not return to New York until the autumn. During his foreign vacation with his daughter he will make a careful study of Holland.

Prof. Bell firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance.

Dr. Schele de Vere is still in active service as professor of modern languages in the University of Virginia. He is 74 years of age and has had the present place for fifty years.

Howard Gould of New York has become a member of the limited copartnership doing a general merchandise and importing business under the name of Julio Vale, at Jose de Cucuta, Colombia. Mr. Gould contributes \$100,000 to the common stock of the firm.

#### FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Victor Albert Villiers, the seventh Earl of Jersey, who will represent the United King dom at the intercolonial conference in On tawa. was Governor-General of New South Wales from 1890 to 1892.

Prince Heary of Battenberg is now engaged in getting together a collection of curious spoons. Some of his acquisitions are very rare, and the cabinet wherein they are kept receives important additions almost the American Albert States.

#### LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

A Plea for More Men in Our Public Schools.

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—(To the Editor of The Times:) The time is close at hand when our Board of Education will elect teachers to take charge of our children for another year, and I wish to put in a plea for more men in our public schools. I have noticed some very healthy signs of common sense in certain acts of the present board, and, as I am a believer in justice, I wish to commend them for the good they have done, especially as it has been the practice of many to give them unstinted abuse, whether right or wrong.

sex—men for strength, women for reunement. But if we have all refinement,
that refinement becomes effeminacy in boys
and they lose the valuable model that a
strong man places before them. In some
quarters it is not considered gallant today to hint that woman is not the superior of man, but, with all modesty, I claim
that my own sex are, at least, the equals
of women—and that in the schoolroom,
too. Analyses of the brains of men and
women show that they are created with
different powers and for different purposes in the intellectual world, and to
make a perfect character, a child should
come under the influence of teachers of
both sexes. As it is today in our city
many of our children never come under
the influence of a man in the schoolroom,
inasmuch as many of the buildings are
entirely under the care of women. This
is wrong. I do not belittle woman's
value in the schoolroom, but a system of
education that employs only women to
teach boys will bring out warped men, and
the great need of our republic today is
manly men. Gentlemen of the Board of
Education, give us more men to teach
our boys.

H. S. ORME, M.D.

## VERY FEW VACANCIES.

Videa for.

(Buffelo Times.) The graduation of classes at the Military and Naval Academies has invited attention to the limited prospects of the graduates for admission to their respective sarvices. The West Point graduates are better off in this respect than their neighbors of the navy. There are now thirty-eight vacancies in the list of the second lieutenants in the army. Five of these are in the artillery branch, sixteen in the cavalry and seventeen in the infantry. In the artillery the vacancies are distributed one to each regiment. In the cavalry there are two each in the Second and Fourth Regiments, three in the Third and nine in the Ninth Regiment. the cavalry there are two each in the Second and Fourth Regiments, three in the Third and nine in the Ninth Regiment. In the infantry there is one each in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Regiments. There are also two each in the Third, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth and three, in the Eleventh Regiments. Graduates for whom there are no places in the regular establishment are usually appointed additional second lieutenants, but, if present calculations are correct, there will be few of this year's graduates assigned to this outside rank.

THE NAVY WORSE.

The graduating class of the Navy Academy, however, will have more difficulty in securing commissions. There are now thirty-three naval cadets taking their final securing commissions. There are now thirty-three naval cadets taking their final examinations, and if they all pass it looks now as though some of them will have to accept their discharge with a year's pay, the only legal solace for graduates for whom there are no places. There are affected in the line at present, but there is a prospect of about half a dozen more by retirements for cause, before the lst of July. There will be no retirements on account of age between this date and the lst of July, so that the graduates can only hope for casualities to increase the number of vacancies before that time. It is thought that at least twelve members of this year's class will be obliged to leave the service because there is no room for them. The young men in the engineer division of the academy will fare' much better than their brethren of the line. There are twenty vacancies in this branch of the navy and but six graduates. Undar a recent decision of the Navy Department graduates of the line are not eligible for the remaining vacancies in the engineer corps. Many changes may be provided for, but this is not regarded as a glittering probability.

Eva Mann's Settlement.

Eva Mann's Settlement.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Eva L. Mann,
who, as alleged at the time, coerced Albert Ray Hamilton into a marriage in
1885, and, after the death of Hamilton, sought to obtain possession of the estate has effected a settlement with the Hamil-ton heirs. The sum she received is said to be \$10,000.

Chinamen Ordered Deported.

SAN DIEGO, July 7.—Three Chinamen arrested Thursday on the charge of unlawfully entering the country at Tia Juana, had their examination today before Commissioner Sweet. The evidence against the prisoners was conclusive, and they were ordered deported to China.

An Uprising is Ecuados.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Herald's anama dispatch says that news has been cecived here of a popular uprising in pulto, Euador, caused by the Senate excelling non-Catholic members. The troops uselled the revolt. Minister of War arasta was wounded.

A Prohibitionist Nominee.

OHAMPAIGN (III...) July 7.—The Prohibition Congress Convention held in this city named Ray. R. M. Kellogg of Bloom-

## GERMAN AFFAIRS.

Anarchy Now the Ouestion of the Day.

The Bismarck Organs Deman Stringent Laws.

Emperor William Demands Release of Von Kotz.

The Anonymous Letters Continue to Cl culate-A Leakage of Official Doc uments-An Actor Com-

Associated Press Loased-wire Service.

BERLIN, July 7.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press, Copyright, 1894.) An archy seems to be the question of the day and there is no indication that official circles place faith in the efficiency of internal measures for the suppression of Anarchists. As for a clamor for the anti-Socialist law the language of the semi-official press shows clearly that it has not made an impression upon the government.

diabolical outrage ever conceived by Anarchists was planned and defeated by mera accident. Had not one of the conspirator betrayed the plot, every living member of the Hobertaller.

betrayed the plot, every living member of the Hohensollern family would have been destroyed at the inauguration of the Ger-mania monument at Neiderwald.

It is stated that Chancellor von Caprivi has reported to the emperor that so long as every civilized government is ready to co-operate within its frontiers and within the measures of its own laws for the de-tection and repression of anarchistic crimes there can be no need a written compact to enforce the performance of du-ties which are equally prescribed by the common interests of society in every na-tion.

was issued by the Administration of Diorderbarin District and called upon burgomasters to durnish the governm with the names of all conscripts kno

#### A FAMILY ROW.

Ferdinand Snider Shot by His Wife at

Ferdinand Saider Shot by His Wife at San Jacisto.

RIVERSIDE, July 7.—Ferdinand Saider, who resides near San Jacinto, was shot and dangerously wounded by his wife on a Friday afternoon. From the best information obtainable it is learned that Saider and his wife had quarreled, the cause being jealousy, and this led up to the shoot-

too intimate with other women.

last quarrel Mrs. Snider lost contr

of herself, and, picking up a handy inflicted a wound. The bullet took in Snider's breast, and the physici undecided as to the probable result. Cupid and the Commonweal. LEAVENWORTH (Kan.) July 7.—
"Gen." John Sherman Sanders of Commonweal fame, and Miss Etta Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, were married yesterday. The bride is 20 years old,
accomplished and good-booking. Sanders accomplished and good-looking. Sanders met her a month ago at a church in this city. It was a case of love at first sight. There was a strong parental opposition, but the girl declared that ahe would elope and the old folks gave in. Sanders will now abandon the Commonweal movement.

Did His Own Converting.

NEW YORK, July 7.—W. J. Broadwell, banker and broker, at No. 7. New street and No. 80 Broadway, is in Ludlow-street Jail, on the charge of converting \$43,000, the property of Ebenezer A. Kinzey, a wealthy Cincinnati business man. The amount of money involved in the suit was about \$40,000. It represented the proceeds of notes sent by Kinzey to the banker for discount. The Cincinnati man afleges that he had made demands for the money and it had not been paid him.

A Spanish Train Derailed.

MADRID, July 7.—News has been received of the derailing of a passenger train between Lesana and Bilbao, the capital of the province of Biscay. Ten persons were killed and twelve injured.

Marion Harland writes: "I use and recommend one and only one baking powder, and that is Cleve-



Thos. Price & Son, leading chemists on the Pacific Coast, say that Cleveland's baking powder is superior in strength, wholesomeness and keeping qualities to any other they have analyzed.



no pennons of smoke trailing back over the big locomotives; no flying shuttles in the web of commerce; but sullen people pouting and bucking at things just per-fectly awful, and the country going to hell on a handsled.

fectly awful, and the country going to hell on a handsled.

Now, look here, you great, good-natured, sensible, level-headed American people—if there are any of you left—aren't you ashamed of yourselves? Is this republic which we have been glorifying for these hundred years or more going to let itself get all tangled up in a knot over a thing so utterly unfair, unkind and unmanly as that develish importation from Ireland called a boycott? Has the true-born American citizen, reared under our bonny banner of stars, nothing better to be doing than to make war on the lame, the halt, the blind and the innocent by the institution of a boycott?

Is that same free-born citizen of Columbia's beautiful land of glory and valor satisfied with himself, when he picks up the boycotting cat-o'-nine tails and lashes his supposed enemy across the faces of the mothers of men and the babes that slumber in their arms?

Men of my country! where is your bray-

mothers of men and the papes that ber in their arms?
Men of my country! where is your bravery, your gentle chivalry, your manliness, which has been the pride of God's chosen land? Where is your spirit of kindness and charity, that was wont to emblazon the name of America with an ineffable

glory?

Stop and think awhile what you are doing—of the agony that arises from your
hard-headedness, of the tears that are
brimming over in beautiful eyes because
of that dastardly and miserable piece of
orime and cowardice called a boycott!

The Eagle knows you boys mighty well down there along the double ribbons of steel. He is no stranger to the toils and cares and trying anxietles of the men of brawn and bronse who run the great railways of America. He knows you to be as brave and resolute a lot of fellows as ever pulled a throttle, set a brake, or threw a switch; but sometimes you get together and sort of hold conventions and get rattled.

and sort of hold conventions and get rattled.

You don't think, sometimes, but the Eagle wants to tell you, boys, that right now is a time when the thinking machinery should be ciled around and worked down to the last notch in the southwest corner of the cab. This is a ripe old occasion that calls for a suppression of the feather-head and the rattle-brain, and the coming to the front of you railroad fellows who have nerve and horse sense.

It is all right to hold noisy sessions, sometimes, and fire "the old man," promote fifteen or twenty other fellows, build branch lines to the moon and divers stars, regulate the board of directors and slam the infernal old time-card around until the 6 p.m. train don't get in until 10 o'clock, and the Squeedunk local doubles back four times a day; but right now is no time for these conventions under the lee side of water tanks. Get out and talk things over with yourselves and find out where you are at; for, boys, you are making lots of misery, and the Eagle Bird is willing to bet a favorite feather that you don't mean it.

You shouldnit forget, old chaps, that

willing to bet a favorite feather that you don't mean it.

You shouldn't forget, old chaps, that there are blue-eyed baby girls calling for papas and mammas that can't get home to them because of the tie-up; there are poor, old, worn-out fellows out of money, discouraged, disheartened and dismayed, who want to get out to that home on the big prairies, where the old-fashioned roses fame about the porch and the honeysuckle fills the air with sweetness; there are dear old grandmas, hungering for a sight of the faces they cannot see because of you; there is disappointment and grief all up and down the steel-belted highways—hunger, want, despair, staring a ruined people in the face because of a piece of foolishness which you are deadly, ashamed of, and you know it.

Swallow your pride, boys, and go back to work! Unshackle the wheels of com-merce; loosen the gyves from the wrists of trade; start up the fires under the blackened boilers, and get things moving!
For you are just everlastingly dead
wrong, this time, and nobody known it
better than you do! 

Say, boys, don't you know that God almighty must hate a coward something swful!

Say, boys, don't you know that God almighty must hate a coward something awful!

And don't you know it is the most pushlanimous thing imaginable to let yourselves be crowded elong in a current that your maniliness, your good sense and your honest hearts tell you is wrong?

And knowing that, don't you know nothing can make your action right, not even the winning of a fight?

The laws of dairness, justice, equity, truth, are absolute and as true as a die. Honesty by men, singly or in bodies, is the best policy as a straight business groposition. No cause can long succeed that is based on any other foundation than the rock-ribbed one of eternal justice. A boycott can never be right because it is the very sum and substance of the masty thing to injure innocent people—to reach out with octopus-like arms, and crush these not parties to the contest.

Follow the boycott to its logical condusion and it can single out any family in America and, starve every member of its to death—the babe assumber on its nother's bosom along with the house-bold's head. For thousands of years the devil has been brewing a hell broth to your into the emotions of men, and the sentit is that damnable and dastardly

### "Book of the Builders,"

Cut this Coupon out. JULY 8, 1894.

Send 10 coupons of different dates, and 25 cents to the counter, or 30 cents by mail, for each part, "Book of the Builders."

Parts I, 2, 3, 4 and 5 now ready. State clearly in or-der which part is desired. Mall orders received by THE TIMES will be filled by the book publishers direct, requiring about two weeks. Send all remittances to THE TIMES, Los Angeles, Cal.

thing, that cruel, merciless hell-fired crea-tion of a satanic craft and cowardice called the boycott!

Out upon it in whatever form it takes, for ft is utterly wrong, utterly merciless, utterly unmanly, utterly unjust!

God Ahmighty, give us men too noble, too brave, too independent to be coerced or caloled into doing a thing that would blacken the consciences of the imps in

Come back to this vest and impatient land, O, sound of the flying wheels! Come back the woo-oo-ooo-ooo of the big whistles across the moonlit plains and among the shadow-filled gorges! Come back the rythme music of the rails that shine and shimher like ribbons of silver in the sun as the speeding trains speed on Come back the bustling crowds of happy men and women going to and fro across a land of peace! Come back, you denimical men of toll and weave the web of commerce! Come back, the smoking chimnles, the blazing forges and the tattoo of the happy hammers! Come back, O, happy days of peace! Come back, come back!



The excitement of the week in business circles has had the effect of drawing the attention of the public from amusements, and as a natural result the playhouses have and as a natural result the playhouses have not been accorded a very generous patron-age. To be sure no very striking attrac-tions have been billed, but there were several amateur performances presented in addition to the regular programme at the Burbank.

On Wednesday Leonhardt's Vaudeville Company, headed by Mrs Alice J. Shaw, the phenomenal whistler, will come for a two nights' engagement at the Los Angeles Theater. The company as a whole is said to be very good, and especially Mrs. Shaw's part in the performance given. The lady scored a triumph while on her tour through England and pleases her audiences wherever she goes.

When Mrs. Shaw was little Alice Horton she was a good deal of a "tomboy," and something of a whistler; but she was "shut up" so often that she eventually dropped the habit, to take it up after many years, as a study. When her independent spirit impelled her to provide for the comforts and education of her children. It took many months of hard and patient study to perfect her in that which she has made an art. Even yet she practices three and four hours every day, and her notes grow stronger with the practice. She whistles entirely from note, and exactly as the music is written. The quality of her whistling is almost perfect. Her notes are sounded only with the outgoing breath, yet is never heard the gasping recovery that almost all vocalists exhibit. Mrs. Shaw whistles heavy and "ght operas and the most difficult instrumental solos and songs.

The Leonhardt Company will appear two nights, Wednesday and Thursday, July 11 and 12.

See See See The many friends of the popular Californian actress, Carrie Clark-Ward, will tender her a complimentary benefit Friday evening, July 13, on which occasion Boucicault's famous play, entitled the "Long Strike," will be produced. A number of the members of the late Grand Operahouse stock company have volunteered, including George Osbourne, R. Peyton Carter, Foley Parker, Minnie Hande-Owens and many others.

STAGE NOTES.

STAGE NOTES.

Victory Bateman will be the leading lady in Walter Sanford's stock company at Niblo's next season.

Edwin W. Hoff, for many years with the Bostonians, has been engaged as leading tenor by Louise Beaudet for her "Cliquette" company.

A hymn, composed by the Empress Maria Theresa, was recently discovered. The Emperor of Austria has ordered the composition orchestrated and performed.

The Interstate Amusement Association is projected in Chicago with a capital of \$1,000,000, to conduct amusement enterprises in every city of importance in the country.

country.

Sara Bernhardt has given several representations of "Phedre" in Paris lately and the critics declare that she exhibited greater tragic power than she has ever shown before. She is now in London.

shown before. She is now in London.

A frequent kind of item is now going about. It is that Minnie Palmer went to the theater in London a while ago in a sealskin sack, with a necklage outside composed of forty fiaming diamonds—the gift of an English baronet, who is interested in dramatic art.

The thousand performances of "Mignon" given in Paris since 1886 have yielded an income of \$1,200,000 to the Opera Comique and \$160,000 to the composer and librettists. Herold's "Le pre aux Clercs" has been given in that house nearly 1500 times and Boleldieu's "Dame Blanche" 1600 times.

Odette Tyler, who did not marry the

Odette Tyler, who did not marry the youthful Mr. Gould, is at her home in Richmond, Va., but is going to Europe soon. She has not acted since the Gould affair, but has been writing a novel of Virginia life, called "Boss, the Virginian." Boss is a girl. She says that she sold the story before it was finished.

Boss is a girl. She says that she sold the story before it was finished.

Ben Davies, the Welsh tenor, illustrates one of the traits of his countrymen—frugality. He went to work in a little shop when he was 14 years of age, and not at large wages; yet, by the time he was 18 he had saved enough to carry him through the Royal Academy of London. He was the son of a clergyman, and his first singing was in Sunday-school and the Band of Hope.

A New York paper says that Julius Cahn's little nephew Benjamin visited him at the Empire Theater, New York, last week. He wandered out into the street nad became involved in a fight with another boy. His cries brought Julius to the front of the theater, and he saw the strange boy pegging away at little Benjamin. "Why don't you hit him back, Benny?" cried Cahn. "I can't, Uncle Julius, I've got my foot on a nickel."

Charged With Forgery.

S. O. Parker, a young man about 25 years of age, was arrested by Detective Goodman last night on a charge of forgery. Patker claimed he came to this city from San Francisco, reaching here June 12. He forged a check for \$5 on the National Bank of California yesterday, signing the name of John H. F. Peck thereon, and gave the check in payment of his board at the Cortu. He is said to have done other similar work in town.



receiling by her aunt, Mrs. Stephens, who tore a handsome black silk and lace costune, and by Miss Cora Eshman in a prettyblue crepe evening gown. On arrival the guests were furnished with souvenir looklets, in which they were required to write the names of books represented by the company. On the cover was a roken quotation, and the matching of tiese coupled off the guests. Later in the woring the curio hall was thrown open for hapection, and here were arranged over lorty burlesque art treasures, numberedland correspondingly catalogued in the byklets. This created a large fund of amsement.

Man books and many authors were clever's represented by the large company of your people, each of whom personated some lok or writer. A sensation was produce during the evening by the unexpectearival of Joselah Allen, Samantha and Bey Bobbett, fresh from 'New York village' and en costume. Some of the more the eighty books presented were "Tales d'Two Hemispheres" (peacock and rooster athers;) "Never Too Late to Mend" (presented by a young lady darning a anadkerchief;) "Lucille" (loose heel;) "Fents' Assistant" (a slipper;) "Jack Tree" (four jacks;) Prince (prints) India;" "Paradise Lost" (two dice on hard marked lost.) One young man perated in carrying around a hoese on his shider all the evening, and was promptly bbed "Ivanhoe," Another appeared jul as he was—"Being a Boy." One youngady wore a small black box in which hig a tiny skeleton, thus cleverly repressing Hale's "Skeleton in the Closet;" ather paid a graceful compilment to the stess by wearing her calling card, thus presenting "Our Mutual Friend," anier wore bracelets of peanut shells alipersonated Shelley; "Little Lord Fauntief" made a picturesque figure in the costunof the hero of Mrs. Burnett's most polar story. Some remarkably clever guegs was done by the animated crowd dyoung people, and there were several cl. calls for the prize, Miss Flora Howes wing it, having guessed correctly forty- of the books. Mr. Brewer won the oby prize, not only in the guessing cond,

mated crowd cyoung people, and threwer several cleals for the prize, Miss Flora Howes wing it, having guessed correctly forty- of the books. Brown on the hows wing it, having guessed correctly forty- of the books. Brown on the work of the books of miss game as well, "in formed one of the amusements of the well in formed one of the amusements of the well in the needling proof and on the invas-inclosed porch porch adjoining and elicitous fruit beverage was served in punch bowls during the evening. The punch bowls during the evening. The punch bowls during the evening closed.

ENTERTAINEAT WHIST.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Davis entertained a number of their frie, at whist at their residence, No. 221 Not ceaulary avenue, that their residence, No. 221 Not ceaulary avenue, that their residence, No. 221 Not ceaulary avenue, that their third wedding an occasion being the proposed and miss shall the server of the prize and the server of the server of the prize and the server of the prize and the server of the prize and the server of the

on.
On Wednesday a tally-ho party, consis On Wednesday a tally-ho party, consis-ing of several young people, spent the da at Eaton's Canyon, going by the way of Pasadena and returning by the San Ga-briel Mission. The party consisted of the Misses J. Ensign, J. Brown, A. Cary, G. Graves, M. Johnston, C. Ensign, F. Wright; Messrs. C. Bally, C. Brown, J. Brown, L. Reynolds and A. Johnston. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. N. Russel.

Russel.

Mrs. C. K. Lapham, and Mrs. John Ray of the University, has returned home, after a pleasant trip to San Francisco and the Midwinter Fair.

Mrs. William Swift Daniell of Boston, who is at Long Beach for the summer, is spending a few days with her parents at No. 820 Hawkins street, East Los Angeles.

No. 820 Hawkins street, East Los Angeles.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Sadie Tuthill of Union avenue charmingly entertained her classmates—the graduates of 94—of Belmont Hall—at a luncheon. The place cards and corsage bouquets were in the class colors, yellow and white. Those present were: Misses Hickey, Simmons, Heartt, Hitchcock, Taylor and Mrs. Chalmers-Smith.

Henry Enever and Miss Bella Skelley were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Pico Heights last evening.

were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Pico Heights last evening.

The many friends of Miss Ethel Graham will be glad to hear that she is out again, after a three-months' illness.

Franklin Neubauer has returned from San Francisco with his charming bride (nee McBride) and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Schnabel of No. hills Ingraham street. Mrs. Neubauer and Mrs. Schnabel are "at home" Thursdays.

Mrs. Milo S. Baker and daughter came home on the Santa Rosa from San Francisco where they have been for a month or more taking in the Midwinter Fair and visiting friends.

Monday evening promises to be an important event in music at Bartlett's Music House. The Arar Club wind up their musical efforts of the season. Bendalt's Hady of Shalott' will be given, and additional interest will be added from the fact that Miss Maude Newell, late from the East, will give the readings. It is to be made a dress affair and ladies are politicly requested to come without hats.

Experienced engravers and printers. First-chas work only. The W. M. Edwards Company, No. 114 West First street.

A Chinese engineer, educated in New

JOHNNY BOY.

By Bret Harte.

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The vast dining-room of the Crustacean Hotel at Greyport, U.S., was empty and desolate. It was so early in the morning that there was a bedroom deshabilit in the tucked-up skirts and bare lega of the little oval breakfast-tables as they had just been left by the dusting servants. The most enterprising of first-train catchers had not yet come down; there was a breath of midsummer sleep still in the air; through the half-open windows that seemed to be yawning, the pinkish bue Atlantic beyond heaved gently and alumbrously, and drowsy, early bathers crept into if as to bed. Yet, as I entered the room I saw that one of the little tables in the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a very multiple than the corner was in reality occupied by a dreamily abstracted nurse on one side, an unterly per very one of the will tables in the corner was in reality occupied by a dreamily abstracted nurse on one side, an unterly per very one was a sense of the will time replete the very reality occupied by a dreamily abstracted nurse on one side, an unterly per very power was a sense of the will time replete the very reality occupied by a dreamily abstracted nurse on one side, an unterly per very boy, with a singularly-pathetic combination of infant delicacy of outline and maturity of expression. His heavily fringed eyes expressed an already weary and discontented



so long as it was unobtrusive. It chanced, however, that the Rev. Mr. Belcher, a gentleman with bovine lightness of touch, and a singular misunderstanding of childhood, chose to presume upon his paternal functions. Approaching the high chair in which Johnnyboy was dyspeptically reflecting, with a ponderous wink at the other guests, and a fat thumb and foreinger on Johnnyboy's table, he leaned over linger on Johnnyb

ess, said:

"And so, my dear, young friend, I ungrand that 'nik makes you sick—mik Cos."

Anything approaching to the absolute unixeness of tits impossible to conceive. Possibly Johnnyony felt it. But he simply lifted his lovely lashes and said with great distintness:

"Mit don't-you devill".

"Atter this, elsely as it had knitted us together, Johnyboy's morning presence was hysteriously withdrawn. It was later pointh out the service was held in trust for the welfans of makind, and that the children of the rich call not too early learn the advantages of elf-restraint and the vanity of a mere gatification of the senses. Early and freuent morning ablutions, brisk morning twelfing, half of a Graham biscuit in a tel up of milk, exercise with the dumb-bell, and a little rough-and-tumble play in a straw hat, check apron, and overalls, would eventually improve that stamina necessary for his future position, and reress a dangerous cerebral activity and tendency to give way to —— He suddenly stopped, coughed, and absolutely looked embarrassed. Johnnyboy, a moing cloud of white plque, silk, and emboldery, had just turned the corner of the eranda. He did not speak, but as he pased raised his blue-wined lids to the order. The look of ineffable scorn and supricrity in those beautiful eyes surpassed hny thing I had ever soen. At the next verarda column he paused, and, with his biby thumbs inserted in his silk sash, again regarded him under his half-dropped lashes as if he were some curious animal, and then passed on. But half-dropped lashes as if he were some curious animal, and then passed on. But half-dropped lashes as if he were some curious animal, and then passed on. But half-dropped lashes as if he were some curious animal, and then passed on. But half-dropped lashes as if he were some curious animal, and then passed on. But half-dropped lashes as if he were some curious animal, and then passed on. But had held the humblest one of callco, and carried his sellection of the eligance of the clinical sellection of the vari

He nodded his head rapidly. Then added slowly, and with great elaboration. "Et mo'nins, et affernoons, et nights, 'nd mornins adain. N' et becker" (i. e. breakfast.)

There was no doubt it was the truth. Those eyes tid not seem to be in the babit of lying. After all, the medicine could not hurt him. His nurse was at a little distance gazing absently at the sea. I set down on a bench, and dropped a few of the pellets into his paim. He ate them seriously, and then turned around and backed—ffer the well-known appealing fashica of castanood—warning in my knees. I understood the morning in my knees. I understood the morning in the sensationies, and with very little morning to the sensationies, and with very little morning to the sensationies, and with very little morning to a group of noisy sand levellers not lar away.

"No!" After a pause, "You wourdn't

group of noisy sand tevellers not lar away.

"No!" After a pause, "You wouldn't neither."

"Why?"

"Hediks." I said, "perhaps if you went and played with them and ran up and down as they do—you wouldn't have head-ache."

Johnnyboy did not answer for a moment; then there was a preceptible gentle movement of his small frame. I confess I felt brutally like Belcher. He was getting down.

If felt brutally like Beicher. He was getting down.
Once down he faced me, lifted eyes, said: Do way and play den," smoothed down his smuggler frock, and rejoined his nurse.
But although Johnnyboy afterward forgave my moral defection, he did not seem to have forgotten my practical medical ministration, and our brief interview had a surprising result. From that moment he confounded his parents and doctors by resolutely and positively refusing to take any more of their pills tonics or drops. Whether from a sense of loyality to me, or whether he was not yet convinced of the efficacy of homeopathy, he did not suggest a substitute, declare his prefer-

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# ABSOLUTELY PURE

and blazing eyes of Jack Bracy as he, at last, swung into the avenue. For Jack had the brains as well as the nerve of your true hero, and, knowing the dangerous stimulus of a stern chase to a frightened horse, had kept a side road until it branched into the avenue. So furious had been his pace, and so correct his calculation, that he ranged alongside of the runaway, even as it passed, grasped the reins, and, in half a block, pulled up on even wheels.

"I never saw such pluck in a mite like that," he whispered afterwards to his anxious auditory. "He never dropped those ribbons, by G—, until I got alongside, and then he just hopped down and said, as short and cool as you please, "Dank you!"

"Me didn't," uttered a small voice, reproachfully.

"Bidn't you, dear! What did you say then, darling?" exclaimed a sympathizing chorus.

"Me said, "D—— you!" Me don't like silly fool geegees. Silly fool geegees make me sick—silly fool geegees do!"

Nevertheless, in spite of this incident, the attempts at Johnnyboy's physical reformation still went on. More than that, it was urged by some complacent casuists that the pluck displayed by the child was the actual result of this somewhat heroic method of taking exercise, and not an inherent manliness distinct from his physical tastes. So he was made to run when he din't want to — to dance when he frankly loathed his partners—to play at games that he despised. His books and pictures were taken away; he was hurried past hoardings and theatriel posters that engaged his fancy; the public was warned against telling him fairy tales, except those constructed on strictly hygienic principles. His fastidious cleanliness was rebuked, and his best frocks taken away—albeit at a terrible sacrifice of his parents' vanity—to suit the theories of his critics. How long this might have continued is not known—for the theory and practice were suddenly arrested by another sensation.

One morning a children's picnic parity was given on a rocky point only accessible at certain states of the tide, whithe

and, possibly as part of his heroic treatment, Johnnyboy, who was included in the party, was not allowed to be attended by his regular nurse. Whether this circumstance added to his general disgust of the whole affeir, and his unwillingness to go, I cannot say, but it is to be regretted, since the omission deprived Johnnyboy of any impartial witness to what occurred. That he was somewhat roughly handled by several of the larger children appeared to be beyond doubt, although there was conflicting evidence as to the sequel. Enough that at noon screams were heard in the direction of certain detached rocks on the point, and the whole party proceeded thither, found three of the larger boys on the rocks, alone and cut off by the tide, having been left there, as they alleged, by Johnnyboy, who had run away with the boat. They subsequently admitted that brought country by the tide, having been left there, as they alleged, by Johnnyboy, who had run away with the boat. They subsequently admitted that brought country by the tide, having been left there, as they alleged, by Johnnyboy, who had run away with the boat. They subsequently admitted that brought country by the tide, having been left there, as they alleged, by Johnnyboy with them. Just to frest. And certainly Johnnyboy to the boat were no where to be found. The boat were no where to be found. The was given, the crap, the was given, the crap, the was given, the crap, the was given the crap, and the spected flotism already in the possession of a very small child, who received him with scornful reticence as regarded himself and his intentions, and some objurgation of a person or persons unknown. It was Johnnyboy. But whether he had attempted the destruction of the three other boys by "marconing" them upon the rocks—as their parents firmly because he did not like them, was never known. Anw further attempt to improve his education by the roughing gregarious process was, however, abandoned. The very critics who had counsefed it now clamored for restraint and perfect isol

whether from a sense of loyalty to me, whether he was not yet convinced of the efficient property of the continued of the sense of the convergence of the efficient property of the continued has pressed in the convergence of the convergence o

a private tutor, to Europe, where, I trust, we shall not meet."
I could not resist saying cheerfully that, at least, Johnnyboy had for a short time made it lively for the big boys.

Rev. Mr. Belcher rose slowly, but painfully, said with a deeply-grieved expression, "I don't think that I entirely follow you," and-moved gently away.

The changes of youth are apt to be more bewildering than those of age, and a decade scarcely perceptible in an old civilization often means utter revolution to the new. It did not seem strange to me, therefore, on meeting Jack Bracy, twelve years after, to find that he had forgotten Miss Circe, or that she had married, and was living unhappily with a middle-aged adventurer by the name of Jason, who was reputed to have had domestic relations elsewhere. But, although subjugated and exorcised, she at least was reminiscent. To my inquiries about the Sluysdaels, she answered with a slight return of her old vivacity:

"Ah, yes, dear fellow, he was one of my greatest admirers."

"He was about 4 years old when you knew him, wasn't he?" suggested Jason, meanly. "Yes, they usually were young, but so kind of you to recollect them. Young



Johnnyboy.

Sluysdael," he continued, turning to me, "is—but, of course you know that disgrace-ful story."

I felt that I could stand this no longer. "Yes," I said, indignantly. "I know all about the school, and I don't call his conduct disgraceful, either."

Jason stared. "I don't know what you mean about the school," he returned. "I am speaking of his stepfather."

"Yes; his father, Van Buren Sluysdeal, died, you know—a year after they left Greyport. The widow was left all the money in trust for Johnnie, except about \$2500 a year, which he was in receipt of as a separate income, even as a boy. Well, a gilb-tongued parson, a fellow by the name of old Belcher, "Market on the left of the was in receipt of as a separate income, even as a boy. Well, a gilb-tongued parson, a fellow by the name of old Belcher, "Market on the left of the was in receipt of as a separate income, even as a boy. Well, a gilb-tongued parson, a fellow by the name of old Belcher, "Market on the left of the was in receipt of as a separate income, even as a boy. Well, a gilb-tongued parson, a fellow by the name of old Belcher, "Market on the low by the name of old Belcher, "Market on the store of the Sluysdaels are all fools or lunntics—made over his whole separate income to that wretched, fashionable fool of a mother, and went into a stockbroker's office as a clerk."

"An walks to business before 8 every morning, and they say even takes down the shutters and sweeps out," broke in Circe, impulsively. "Works like a slave all day, wears out his old clothes, has given up his clubs and amusements, and shuns society."

"But how about his health?" I asked. "Is he better and stronger?"

"I don't know," said Circe, "but he loks as beautiful as Endymion."

At his bank in Wall street, Bracy that the content of the store of content of the town of the store of content of the town of the store of content of the town of the store of the store of content of the town of the store of content of the town of the store of the store of the store of the store of t

At his bank in Wall street. Bracy that afternoon confirmed all that Jason had told me of young Sluysdael. "But his temper?" I asked. "You remember his tem-

per—surely."

"He's as sweet as a lamb; never quar-rels, never whines, never alludes to his lost fortune, and is never put out. For a youngster—he's the most popular man in the street. Shall we nip round and see him?"

"By all means."

m?"
"By all means."
"Come. It isn't far." "Come. It isn't far."
A few steps down the crowded street we dived into a den of plate-glass windows, of scraps of paper, of rattling, ticking ma-chines, more voluble and excited than the careworn, abstracted men who leaned over them. But "Johnnyboy"—I started at the familiar name again—was not sthere. He

was at luncheon.

"Let us join him," I said, as we gained the street again, and turned mechanically into Delmonico's.

"Not there," said Bracy, with a laugh, "You forget! That's not Johnnyboy's gait just now. Come here." He was descending a few steps that led to a humble cake shop. As we entered I noticed a young fellow standing before a plain-wooden counter with a cake of gingerbread in one hand and a glass of milk in the other. His profile was before me; I at once recognized the long lashes. But the happy, boyish, careless laugh that greeted Bracy, as he presented me, was a revelation.

Yet he was pleased to remember me. And then—it may have been embarransment that led me to such tactlessness, but as I glanced at him and the glass of milk he was holding. I could not help reminding him of the first words I had ever heard him utter.

him utter. off the glass, colored slightly, as I thought, and said, with a light laugh:
"I suppose I have changed a good deal since then, sir."
I looked at his demure and resolute mouth and wondered if he had.

The smallest woman now on earth is Mile. Paulina of Holland, 18 years old, and 20 inches high. She weighs less than nine pounds.

Awarded



#### The Simes-Mirror Company,

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## The Jos Americs Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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interedat the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

While the local situation continues

improve, the news from the East, and

especially from Chicago, is very grave. An

enormous amount of property has been de

stroved in that city and several lives have

been sacrificed. The scenes which have been witnessed there, where crowds of

frantic men have run around setting the

torch to property, while their wives and

children ran off with the plunder, remind

one vividly of the Paris Commune. Chi-

cago is a city whose enterprise has ex-

cited the wonder and admiration of the

world, but it has also within it an elemen

which is a great danger to the country-

an element consisting of a large popula

tion of uneducated and lawless men

largely foreigners, who, as we have see before, are always ready on the slightes

pretext, or without any pretext that concerns them, to engage in plunder and

nessed in Chicago what will those people and papers say that have been eith

covertly or openly upholding the presen

strike and giving aid and comfort to thos

who are engaged in it? We have been

told all along that no violence would be

committed. As we have previously shown

this is always the cry at the beginning,

but it is absurd. How can violence avoided unless the law permits these men

to have their way and run things as the

see fit? They may start out with the in

tention of being orderly. As a class, the

railroad men are intelligent and law-abid-

ing citizens, and we are sure that a great

majority of them entirely disapprove o

these actions. Nevertheless they and their

sympathizers are indirectly if not directly responsible for the damage which has been

done and which will be done. It is easy

as long as the men who are engaged i

the strike are in good spirits and are con

fident that they will soon win their caus

but as soon as obstacles are thrown in

their way-as soon as the people against whom they ere striking show a determina

tion to assert their rights-it is inevitable

that the more hot-headed among the strik-

Even Mr. Debs now comes out as

friend of law and order. He cautions his

men against any violation of the laws

and says that his followers must triump

as law-abiding citizens or not at all. Wha

a farce! Did he suppose that the people

of this country would quietly lie down and

let the A.R.U. run over them? And unless

they choose to do so how could he expect

Meantime, Debs is telegraphing all over

the country, telling his followers that unless the thing is settled within twenty four hours—that is to say, settled the way

the strikers want it settled-the members

of all labor organizations in the country

another step in the direction of establish-

ing law and order and avoiding violence

Illinois has reason to be ashamed of its Governor. While millions of dollars of

property is going up in smoke and lives

are being sacrificed, he is keeping up a

windy discussion with the President in

regard to the right of the latter to send

Federal troops to Chicago. These utter

ances are evidently intended for the gal-

lery, with the view of Mr. Altgeld's fu-

ture political preferment. The President

very properly replied briefly that in this

hour of danger discussion should give

way to active effort on the part of al

authority to restore obedience to the law.

It seems, indeed, that too much time has

already been wasted in making a short,

sharp, and decisive move in this direction.

Meantime, it becomes more than ever

evident that there are a large number of railroad men throughout the country who are not in sympathy with the present

movement, and who are willing to go to

work as soon as they are given an oppor-

tunity to do so. Many of the local con-

ductors, engineers and brakemen have

placed themselves on record, without any

evasion, declaring that they have no griev-

ances against the Southern Pacific Company and will go to work as soon as they are

called upon. To show that they are not

afraid of being known, they have furnished

of their names, which was printed in The Times of yesterday, and is re-

Order of Railway Conductors will begin a

war upon Debs and the strike. They will begin by expelling all members of the order who have gone out on the strike

by order of Debs. Intelligent railroad men throughout the country are beginning to see that the success of this irresponsi

gitator would mean the swallowing up

uch good for their members, settling ferences with the company in an ami-

cable manner, and are fully recognized by

the companies. It is not surprising that the members of these orders should be

of all other railroad orders in the country

printed this morning, with additions. From Denver it is announced that the

that violence could be averted?

ers should be driven to violence.

In face of the scenes which are

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

## Monthly Circulation Statement.

309,275!

The Times Has Doubled Its Circulation in Less Than Four Years.

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TATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS. 

January, 1891 r January, 1891 July, 1892 January January, 1893 .... July, 1893 .... 13,195 TUNE, 1894 (net) 13,419 13,202 18gned) H. G. OTIS. of July, 1894.

(Seal)

G. A. DOBINSON,

otary Public in and for Los Angeles County

State of California.

## Aggregate printed in June. 399.275

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Our guaranteed circulation exceeds the comnewspapers.

VERTISERS! examine our circulation and pressroom reports, and then choose own medium!

Weekly Statement. weekly Statement.

ent showing the number of copies of Times issued each day for the week d July 7, 1894:

19, 250 copies of 19, 250 copie

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY. LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO. FOR THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES. The Times publishes by authority the

following financial exhibit:	
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Memberships:-	
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Allie de Groot	1.0
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Judge W. M. York.
Dr. S. H. Tollhurst.
T. T. Bent
Warner & Parks.
City of Los Angeles. Total .....\$1959.15 New subscriptions are acknowledged through The Times from time to time, and every dollar donated will be faith fully accounted for. Yearly memberships are only \$1.

An Appeal to God and Men.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—(To the Editor of The Times:) I send you our list for this week, which makes a pretty good showing, but the demands upon us have grown greatly. It will be necessary that the people respond generously to enable us to-relieve even the most urgent needs. I sincerely hope that our strength will hold out for the occasion, and that God or men will give us the means that will be necessary to carry on the work.

Sincerely yours, MRS. H. G. BATH.

It is a fact well known to the builders of the tall buildings, called "sky scrapers" in Chicago, that there is a constant and uneven motion going on throughout the whole structure, called by some mole-cular vibration, to an extent which can measured with the naked eye. Girders Ill move an inch or more, and then me back into place. The causes of this movement are as yet entirely unknown, as are their extent and duration. Another peril which menaces this class of building is oxidation. The steel frames are losed in fire-proofing, and beyond the, ch of examination or the application preservatives. The disintegration may slow, but the day must come, so say od authorities, when the great build-

Now that the railroad strike is finding atural outcome in violence, some of Journals which have been "agging the strikers are becoming alarmed, begin to preach moderation. That is light. After the law shall have as-

suddenly give up their work and submit rado City the local branch of the A.R.U. has voted not to go on a strike. At De Soto, in Missouri, the lodges have surrendered their charters and will stick to work, although twice ordered out. At Cleveland 600 strikers on the Erie road have determined to return to work. Thus it will be seen that there are two sides to this question. We hear little of one side, because at the present time, when the feelings of the strikers are so much excited, a great many men do not care to express their real sentiments for fear of insult or outrage. However, with the great indignation that must follow these later tragedies, secessions from the ranks to day. A majority of the men will see that they have allowed this Pullman rup ture, in which they were not concerned, to lead them too far. Certainly it is only an insignificant minority of the railroad men of the United States who are prepared to wage open war against the governmen and people of this country.

The attack of the mob on the Illinois militiamen yesterday, which resulted in a score or more being killed and wounded, the most notable incident of the long list of lawless acts perpetrated under the guise of reparation for alleged injustice since this strike began. Its end fittingly presages the triumph of the right and the ultimate victory of law and order.

#### LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The question at issue before the country now is not so much whether the railroads shall be allowed to run Pullmans or no, the railroads and the fadividual citizen ness in their own way so long as they resort to no unlawful measures. It is a question whether the rights of property shall be respected, and whether the gov-ernment will allow its citizens to be com-pelled to submit to the dictation of unuthorized authority without affording them protection against it.

Does ownership of property in America lay a man open to the suspicion that he is an enemy of the masses, and one to be looked at askance by the honest toiler? Is success to be regarded in this free land as a crime that should be punished and are the honest earnings of men, after they exceed certain limits, to be held as the legitimate spoils of all who have been

ess successful?

The question before the people now is purely one of law and order. It is one which determines the right of the individual citizen, and of corporations organ ized under existing laws, to pursue all lawful methods in their business withou interference by others in their lawful pursuits or in their rights of property. If the A.R.U. may dictate to one corporation how its business shall be done, and deny it the right to use certain of its own property because it is objectionable to the union, why may not this same tions that might arise?. And if this action lawful, what would become of our indus-tries? What warrant should we have for the security of property? What induce ment for industry and thrift, and where would be our progress and prosperity as

The position assumed in this strike by labor is an untenable one, and one which aims a blow at the very foundations of American freedom. Labor has no more right to dictate to the people and the government than has capital. This great strike, as an object lesson, teaches us very forcibly the interdependent character of labor and of capital. Destroy one and the other cannot exist. It is impossible to separate, their interests; it is destruction But the great difficulty with labor in

this crisis is, that it has yielded to the leadership of demagogues. It has not stopped to consider the immense stake at sult to itself, or the hardships, the inand helpless people.

An eminent writer upon political econ-

of the soundness of theories is contained in their practical working, and this renders the experience of Australia with oron the face of the globe has unionism ever gained such a complete domination as it there possessed previous to its recent dethronement. In the Engineering Magadethro zine for April, 1893, Edmund Mitchell, an able writer and economist of that country gave a detailed account of the great contest. It finally disrupted the unions and also nearly wiped out the principal colonial industries, turning prosperity into chaos, and this notwithstanding their al most unbounded natural agricultural and mineral resources. Four long and des perate strikes extended into trades, occu-pations and localities, entirely distinct from the original controversies, involving housands of innocent people in distress

and bankruptcy." The history of that long industrial war in Australia for the supremacy of labor uions is similar to that now being waged in our own land. Among other particulars Mr. Mitchell says of it: "It has to be noted that in no single instance did these disputes originate or hinge upon a disa greement as to wages. Brushing aisde few minor issues involved, we find that the demand on the part of the strikers for the exclusive recognition of unionism and the firm determination of the employers to refuse to concede that dem It was a sympathetic strike, like that against which the loyalty of American sentiment is now contending. In speaking of the Broken Hill (Queensland mining strike, we again observe, in Mr. Mitchell's description of it, its similarity to the one which is now disabling the American pub-lic. He says: "The leaders who are now serving sentences in jail showed them-selves to be professional agitators, pure and simple. Possessed of the gift of fluent gin by expelling all members of the der who have gone out on the strike order of Debs. Intelligent railroad men roughout the country are beginning to that the success of this irresponsible intor would mean the swallowing up all other railroad orders in the country, veral of these orders have accomplished uch good for their members, settling Terences with the company in an amible manner, and are fully recognized by a companies. It is not surprising that a members of these orders should be lignant at the proposition for them to

their pickets like generals in the field, being huzzaed by the mob as they passed being huszaed by the mob as they passed along the street and generally living in a constant vapor-bath of self-esteem and flattery. All these are simply the neces-sary preliminaries to what to a working man is a very large income, with no real hand work to do."

hand work to do."

In speaking of the relations of capital and labor, Mr. Wood very pertinently says:
"The interests of employer and employee are one, and it is to the advantage of both that there should be mutual confident that there should be mutual confident." dence and sympathy. The more conscientious and hearty the service the more th employer can afford to pay for it; and the more, and on an average, he will pay. The union official strives to rend assunder the two elements which form the natural unit, and, in the degree that alienation takes place, both are injured—the em-

"The seeming over-supply of labor con from obstructive dictation and impaired confidence. The capitalist who would build a block of houses will hesitate long be fore beginning, if he is tol be harasse by strikes, boycotts and the walking dele-gate. Business and confidence can no more grow under such conditions than could a garden flourish were it continucould a garden flourish were it continually trampled over in a disorderly man

man should heed, while they bear in mind, that capital is not an intangible despot that capital is not an intangible despot existing only for the oppression of labor, but that it and labor are impersonal con-ditions mutually related and mutually de-pendent. Let every honest workingman remember that "There is always room on top." but that he can said there. top," but that he can get there only through lawful means and by merit.

#### THE WORLD'S GOLD SUPPLY.

Since silver has so heavily depreciate in value, or as some people put it, gold has appreciated, much interest attaches to the question of the world's gold supply. The most eminent living writers on the precious metals, Suess and Soetbeer, have recently published what the New York Telegram calls a very alarming statement. It is to the effect that the total amoun of gold dug out of the earth annually suf-fices only to supply the present demand for that valuable substance for use in of the mines is available for coinage. Trinket use and waste in manufacture exhaust the whole yield. If this is correct, then gold must vanish from circula-tion before long, because the output of the gold mines of the world is diminishing rather than increasing, and there are few fields left to explore. But Uncle Sam's metallurgists say that it is not so. The writers quoted fail to consider the fact that the gold employed in the arts is that the gold employed in the arts is utilized over and over again. It goes through a sort of cycle. Articles of jewelry often disappear, but are seldom lost. When, through accident, they pass out of the possession of the well-to-do they go to the poor and sharp-eyed, who sell or pawn them. Some jewelry is lost by fire and some in the sea, and these losses are absolute and hopeless; but jewelry otherwise is certain, practically, all of it, to find its way, sooner or later, to the nawn shops or into the hands of dealers in old gold. Thus it is melted up eventually and reappears again in other shapes. This is what is termed the "invariable supply"

of that metal.

There are a number of unavoidable causes of loss of gold. The first and most important of these is by abrasion. Jewelry loses much weight in that way, especially rings, which are usually eighteen karat and are worn rapidly. Coins suffer much less, but still considerably from wear. All gold leaf is a total loss to the wear. All gold lear is a total loss to the gold stock of the world. Where used for decorative purposes it is never recovered. It is not employed for filling teeth nearly as much as formerly, "porous gold" being substituted. But, of course, the gold utilized for filling teeth is a total loss, and in the aggregate it is enormous in quan-tity. If it be supposed that the average dweller in cities of this country has 50-cents worth of gold in his or her mouth, which is placing the figure very low, it will be seen how great is the waste in this form. Each succeeding generation takes so many millions of dollars worth of the metal from the world's stock in this way. Some gold is lost in remeiting, though all possible means be taken to reduce it to the lowest possible figure. Not only are the floors swept and the dirt treated for the recovery of the yellow substance, but the wooden planks are burned eventu-ally with the same object. Even the shoes of each man who works with the metal are subjected to the chemistry of fire, yielding a small "button" of the precious metal.

#### ONE LAW FOR ALL.

Because The Times strenously affirms the absolute necessity of first re-establish-ing law and order before any further steps to alleviate the present condition of af-fairs throughout the country can be thought of, we must not be understood as holding the opinion that in the disputes which so frequently convulse this country, labor is always wrong and capital always right. Far from it! It is only a few weeks ago that we wrote on the sub-ject of "Wealthy Anarchists," in which article we showed that capitalists who override the law of the land or bribe leg-islatures to achieve their ends are as danislatures to achieve their ends are as dan-gerous to the peace of the country as are the "regulation" Anarchists, who preach or practice murder and the confiscation of property. Capital must be made to obey the law of the fand as well as labor—no less and no more. At the same time, our contention is that this is no time for discontention is that this is no time for dis-cussing or haggling over such questions. The laws have been broken, and in this case it is labor which has broken them. It may be that the present troubles will lead to the adoption of measures for the control and ownership of the railroads by the government and for the appointment of boards of arbitration. When the time comes we shall give these matters the attention which their importance entitles them to. But at present the plain duty of the hour is to inforce the laws of the country, which have been broken, and to restore order which has been destroyed.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

There is considerable criticism of the course of the San Francisco papers, which have selzed the present opportunity to jump upon the Southern Pacific Railway Company, thus in a measure furnishing encouragement to men who are engaged in disturbing the peace and committing acts of lawlessness. The Times has not been backward in criticising the methods of this corporation, but it is recognized by all good citizens that the present is no time to take up the discussion of such questions. This is not a dispute between a railroad company and its employees, but between the great masses of law-abiding citizens on the one hand and a famil facultion of lawless men on the other. Now the Southern Pacific Company is assetled.

#### AFTERMATH OF THE STRIKE.



"Alas! alas! O my God! what was the good of it all?"

its unquestioned rights and privileger as a common carrier corporation—assailed without any immediate provocation on its part—and we stand not upon the order of our defense; we stop not to split hairs or talk of the past, but come to its defense unsolicited and wholly upon the merits of the case.

#### BRIEFLY TOLD.

In Canton, China, 300,000 people live in The onal fields of the United States cover 194,000 square miles.

The most densely populated spot on earth is the Island of Malta.

Queen Victoria's state carriage was originally built for George III. Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, launched in 1765, is now lying in Portsmouth Har-

Newfoundland is without reptiles. No snake, frog, toad nor lizard has ever been seen there. seen there.

It is estimated that in Japan, population of 237,000,000 people less than 10,000 paupers.

beverages.

Robert Louis Stevenson's estate in Samoa includes 400 acres of forest land and is situated at an elevation ranging from 600 to 1500 feet.

600 to 1500 feet.

Of the population of the United States it has been circulated that 21,000,000 are immigrants of the last seventy-five years, or their descendants.

Quito, Ecuador, is the only city in the world in which the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock the year round. The reason of this is that it is situated exactly on the source.

this is that it is situated exactly on the equator.

It is said that window panes of porous glass are being made in Faris. The minute holes in the glass are too fine to permit of a draught and yet large enough to cause a pleasant and healthy ventilation in a room.

It has heretofore been almost impossible to make large castings of aluminium, but the difficulty has now been so far overcome that pure aluminium bath tubs are now made in a single plees. One of these tubs weighs but 140 pounds.

An American physician in Tokio, is doing a rushing business by straightening the slant in the eyes of the Japanese. After the sign of the sign of the sign of the far required.

Although Queen Victoria rules over an

are all that are required.

Although Queen Victoria rules over an empire that embraces possessions in every part of the world she has never traveled outside of Europe, and even there her trips have been short ones to France, Holland, Germany and Italy only.

#### WOMAN'S WORLD.

Royalties have, as a body, defective eyesight. Princess Maud of Wales is the only royal lady who wears a single eyeglass.

Miss Balfour, sister of the English Conservative leader, is now traveling in Africa, and at last accounts was the guest of Cecil Rhodes at Cape Town.

English papers say that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has made \$80,000 from "David Grieve," \$30,000 from "Marcella," and \$40,000 from "Robert Elismere."

The Princess of Wales has sent a birthday gift in the form of a shilling for every past birthday to Mrs. Sarah Thomas, aged 106 years, the oldest lady in Wales.

106 years, the cidest lady in Wales.
Ex-Empress Charlotte, the widow of the late Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, shot in 1867, and sister of the Belgian King, is reported by the latest Brussels papers as being in a worse condition than ever. It is known that she has been insane since the tragical death of her husband, but it is said now that the moments of lucidity which she was having from time to time have become more and more rare.

more and more rare.

The town of Williamsbridge, N. Y., is The town of Williamsbridge, N. Y., is controlled politically by a woman "boss." She is Mrs. Elizabeth Heliman and is known as "Queen Elizabeth." She is postmistress, deals in real estate, is a lobbyist at Albany, is a notary public, and has made Williamsbridge a good, bustling town out of the sleepy village it was. Incidentally she has made \$150,000 during the past four years. She is a comely widow, "fair, fat and forty."

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

James Williams, the last of the Wyan-dottes, at present living at North Fair-field, Huron county, O., is now about 90 years old.

field, Huron county, O., is now about 90 years old.

W. D. Howeils will not return to New York until the autumn. During his foreign vacation with his daughter he will make a careful study of Holland.

Prof. Bell firmly believes that it will be possible some day to see from Washington to New York as easily as one can convey the sound of the voice that distance.

Dr. Schele de Vere is still in active service as professor of modern languages in the University of Virginia. He is 74 years of age and has had the present place for fifty years.

Howard Gould of New York has become a member of the ilimited copartnership doing a general merchandise and importing business under the name of Julio Vale, at Jose de Cucuta, Colombia. Mr. Gould contributes \$100,000 to the common stock of the firm.

#### FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Duke Carl Theodors of Bavaria, who is a practicing physician, attended more than 5000 patients last year.
Victor Albert Villiers, the seventh Earl of Jersey, who will represent the United Kingdom at the intercolonial conference in Ottawa, was Governor-General of New South Wales from 1800 to 1892.

Prince Hanry of Battenberg is now engaged in getting together a collection of curious spoons. Some of his acquisitions are very rare, and the cabinet wherein they are kept receives important additions almost every month.

#### LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

A Plea for More Mea is Our Public Schools.

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—(To the Editor of The Times:) The time is close at hand when our Board of Education will elect teachers to take charge of our children for another year, and I wish to put in a plea for more men in our public schools. I have noticed some very healthy signs of common sense in certain acts of the present board, and, as I am a believer in justice, I wish to commend them for the good they have done, especially as it has been the practice of many to give them unstinted abuse, whether right or wrong.

has been the practice of many to give them unstinted abuse, whether right or wrong.

I am credibly informed that when the present board came into office there were eight men teaching in the schools of this city out of a total of 206. This to me as a parent and physician was not encouraging. It is contrary to the truths taught by modern science, that we should have one-sided education. Our boys and girls need the molding influence of the opposite sex—men for strength, women for requement. But if we have all refinement, that refinement becomes effeminacy in boys and they lose the valuable model that a strong man places before them. In some quarters it is not considered gallant today to hint that woman is not the superior of man, but, with all modesty, I claim that my own sex are, at least, the equals of women—and that in the schoolroom, too. Analyses of the brains of men and women show that they are created with different powers and for different purposes in the intellectual world, and to make a perfect character, a child should come under the influence of teachers of both sexes. As it is today in our city many of our children never come under the influence of teachers of both sexes. As it is today in our city many of our children never come under the influence of a man in the schoolroom, value in the schoolroom, but a system of education that employs only women to teach boys will bring out warped men, and the great need of our republic today is manly men. Gentlemen of the Board of Education, give us more men to teach our boys. ucation, give us more men to teac boys. H. S. ORME, M.D.

#### VERY FEW VACANCIES. Army and Navy Cadets Who Cannot Be Pro-

Army and Navy Cadets Who Cannot Be Provided for.

(Buffalo Times:) The graduation of classes at the Military and Naval Academies has invited attention to the limited prospects of the graduates for admission to their respective services. The West Point graduates are better off in this respect than their neighbors of the navy. There are now thirty-sight vacancies in the list of the second lieutenants in the army. Five of these are in the artillery branch, sixteen in the cavalry and seventeen in the infantry. In the artillery the vacancies are distributed one to each regiment. In the cavalry there are two each in the Second and Fourth Regiments, three in the Third and nine in the Ninth Regiment. In the infantry there is one each in the First, Fourth, Fiftenth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Regiments. There are also two each in the Third, Eight, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Sixteenth and three in the Eleventh Regiments. Graduates for whom there are no places in the regular establishment are usually appointed additional second fleutenants, but, if present calculations are correct, there will be few of this year's graduates assigned to this outside rank.

The NAVY WORSE.

THE NAVY WORSE. THE NAVY WORSE.

The graduating class of the Navy Academy, however, will have more difficulty in securing commissions. There are now thirty-three naval cadets taking their final examinations, and if they all pass it looks now as though some of them will have to accept their discharge with a year's pay, the only legal solace for graduates for whom there are no places. There are fifteen vacancies in the line at present, but there is a prospect of about half a dozen more by retirements for cause, before the 1st of July. There will be no retirements on account of age between this date and the 1st of July, so that the graduates can only hope for casualities to increase the number of vacancies before that time. It is thought that at least twelve members of this year's class will be obliged to leave the service because there is no room for them. The young men in the engineer division of the academy will fare much better than their brethren of the line. There are twenty vacancies in this branch of the navy and but six graduates. Undar a recent decision of the Navy Department graduates of the line are not eligible for the remaining vacancies in the engineer corps. Many changes may occur between now and the 1st of July, and it is possible that the entire class may be provided for, but this is not regarded as a glittering probability.

Eva Mann's Settlement.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Eva L. Mann, who, as alleged at the time, coerced Albert Ray Hamilton into a marriage in 1885, and, after the death of Hamilton, sought to obtain possession of the estate, has effected a settlement with the Hamilton heirs. The sum she received is said to be \$10,000.

Chinamen Ordered Deported.

SAN DIEGO, July 7.—Three Chinamen arrested Thursday on the charge of unlawfully entering the country at Tia Juana, had their examination today before Commissioner Sweet. The evidence against the prisoners was conclusive, and they were ordered deported to China.

An Uprising in Ecuador.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Herald's Panama dispatch says that news has been cecived here of a popular uprising in Quito, Euador, caused by the Senate expelling non-Catholic members. The troops quelled the revolt. Minister of War sarasta was wounded.

A Prohibitionist Nominee.
OHAMPAIGN (III.,) July 7.—The

## GERMAN AFFAIRS.

**Anarchy Now the Question** of the Day.

The Bismarck Organs Deman Stringent Laws.

Emperor William Demands ti Release of Von Kotz.

The Anonymous Letters Continue to Ci culate-A Leakage of Official Decuments-An Actor Com-

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BERLIN, July 7.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press, Copyright, 1894.) Anarchy seems to be the question of the day and there is no indication that official circles place faith in the efficiency of internal measures for the suppression of Anarchists. As for a clamor for the anti-Socialist law the language of the semi-official press shows clearly that it has not made an impression upon the government.

the very time these laws were pplied with the greatest vigor, the most imbolical outrage ever conceived by Anarchists was planned and defeated by meraccident. Had not one of the conspirators betrayed the plot, every living member of the Hohenzellern family would have been destroyed at the inauguration of the Germania monument at Neiderwald.

It is stated that Chancellor von Capriy has reported to the emperor that so long the content of t

seems no nearer than it was two weeks ago.

A sensation has been caused by the fact that the Vorwards, the leading Socialist organ, has published another confidential circular which the editor of that paper says he found oh his table. The circular was issued by the Administration of the Dierderbarin District and called upon the burgomasters to furnish the government with the names of all conscripts known to sympathize with anarchy. The government will institute an inquiry into the leakage of official documents which is becoming a scandal.

It was reported are yesterday that the celebrated actor Ludwig had committed suicide. The supposed cause was the ar-

celebrated actor Lowing had committed suicide. The supposed cause was the ar-rest of his son, who was playing his first engagement at Colombe and who stole a large amount of jowery. There is no mo-tive for the crime, for young Ludwig is well off. He admits the theft, but says he does not recollect committing it.

#### A FAMILY ROW.

RIVERSIDE, July 7.—Ferdinand Snider, who resides near San Jacinto, was shot and dangerously wounded by his wife on Friday afternoon. From the best information obtainable it is learned that Snider and his wife had quarreled, the cause being jealousy, and this led up to the shooting.

ing too intimate with other women, the last quarrel Mrs. Snider lost cor

Cupid and the Commonweal LEAVENWORTH (Kan.) July 7.—
"Gen." John Sherman Sanders of Commonweal fame, and Miss Bitta Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bell, were married yesterday. The bride is 20 years old, accomplished and good-looking. Sanders met her a month ago at a church in this city. It was a case of love at first sight. There was a strong parental opposition, but the girl declared that she would elope and the old folks gave in. Sanders will now abandon the Commonweal movement.

Did His Own Converting

Did His Own Converting.

NEW YORK, July 7.—W. J. Broadwell, banker and broker, at No. 7 New street and No. 80 Broadway, is in Ludlow-street Jail, on the charge of converting \$43,000, the property of Ebenezer A. Kinzey, a wealthy Cincinnati business man. The amount of money involved in the suit was about \$40,000. It represented the proceeds of notes sent by Kinzey to the banker for discount. The Cincinnati man alleges that he had made demands for the money and it had not been paid him.

A Spanish Train Derailed.

MADRID, July 7.—News has been received of the derailing of a passenger train between Lesana and Bibao, the capital of the province of Biscay. Ten persons were killed and twelve injured.

Marion Harland writes: "I use and recommend one and only one baking powder, and that is Cleveland's."



Thos. Price & Son, leading chemists on the Pacific Coast, say that Cleveland's baking powder is superior in strength, wholesomeness and keeping qualities to any other they have analyzed.



rybody except the Eagle people govers strike—no mail from you fellowses, no butter from the ranches; no from the patches of green from the patches of green a San Berdoon county; no flying going clankety-clank over the hining rails to New York and back again; to pennons of smoke trailing back over he big locomotives; no flying shuttles in he web of commerce; but sullon people outing and bucking at things just perceitly awful, and the country going to lead on a handled

fectly awful, and the country going to hell on a handsled.

Now, look here, you great, good-natured, sensible, level-headed American people—if there are any of you left—aren't you ashamed of yourselves? Is this republic which we have been giorifying for these hundred years or more going to let itself get all tangled up in a knot over a thing so utterly unfair, unkind and unmanly as that develish importation from Ireland called a boycott? Has the true-born American citizen, reared under our bonny banner of stars, nothing better to be doing than to make war on the lame, the helt, the blind and the innocent by the institution of a boycott?

Is that same free-born citizen of Columbia's beautiful land of glory and valor satisfied with himself, when he picks up the boycotting cat-o'-nine tails and lashes his supposed enemy across the faces of the mothers of men and the babes that slumber in their arms?

Men of my country! where is your bravery, your gentle chivalry, your manliness, which has been the pride of God's chosen land? Where is your spirit of kindness and charity, that' was wont to emblazon the name of America with an ineffable glory?

glory?
Stop and think awhile what you are doing—of the agony that arises from your
hard-headedness, of the tears that are
brimming over in beautiful eyes because
of that dastardly and miserable plece of
crime and cowardice called a boycott!

The Eagle knows you boys mighty well down there along the double ribbons of steel. He is no stranger to the toils and cares and trying anxieties of the men of brawn and bronze who run the great railways of America. He knows you to be as brave and resolute a lot of fellows as ever pulled a throttle, set a brake, or threw a switch; but sometimes you get together and sort of hold conventions and get rattled.

switch; but sometimes you get together and sort of hold conventions and get rattled.

You don't think, sometimes, but the Eagle wants to tell you, boys, that right now is a time when the thinking machinery should be ciled around and worked down to the last notch in the southwest corner of the cab. This is a ripe old cocasion that calls for a suppression of the feather-head and the rattle-brain, and the coming to the front of you railroad fellows who have nerve and horse sease.

It is all right to hold noisy assions, sometimes, and fire "the old man," promote fifteen or twenty other fellows, build branch lines to the moon and divers stars, regulate the board of directors and slam the infernal old time-card around until the form the same of the fellows, build the form times a day; but right now is no time for these conventions under the lee side of water tanks. Get out and talk things over with yourselves and find out where you are at; for, boys, you are making lots of misery, and the Eagle Bird is willing to bet a favorite feather that you don't mean it.

You shouldnit forget, old chaps, that

willing to bet a favorite feather that you don't mean it.

You shouldn't forget, old chaps, that there are blue-eyed baby girls calling for papas and mammas that can't get home to them because of the tie-up, there are poor, old, worn-out fellows out of money, discouraged, disheartened and dismayed, who want to get out to that home on the big prairies, where the old-fashioned roses fame about the porch and the honeysuckle fills the air with sweetness; there are dear old grandmas, hungering for a sight of the faces they cannot see because of you; there is disappointment and grief all up and down the steel-belted highways—hunger, want, despair, staring a ruined people in the face because of a pleee of foolishness which you are deadly ashamed of, and you know it.

Swallow your pride, boys, and go back

d you know it.

Swallow your pride, boys, and go back
work! Unshackle the wheels of comprec; loosen the gyves from the wrists
trade; start up the fires under the blacked boilers, and get things moving! sned boilers, and get things moving!
For, you are just everlastingly dead
wrong, this time, and nobody known it
better than you do!

Say, boys, don't you know that God almighty must hate a coward something swful!

Say, boys, don't you know that God almighty must hate a coward something awful!

And don't you know it is the most gustilanimous thing imaginable to let yourselves be crowded along in a current that your maniliness, your good sense and your honest hearts tell you is wrong?

And knowing that, don't you know mothing can make your action right, not even the winning of a fight?

The laws of fairness, justice, equity, truth, are absolute and as true as a die. Honesty by men, singly or in bodies, is the best policy as a straight business proposition. No cause can long succeed that is based on any other foundation than the rock-ribbed one of eternal justice. A boycott can never be right because it is the very sum and substance of the masty thing to injure innocent people—to reach out with octopus-like arms, and crush these not parties to the contest.

Follow the boycott to its logical condusion and it can single out any family in America and, starve every member of it to desin—the base assumber on its mother's bosom along with the household's head. For thousands of years the davil has been brewing a hell broth to result is that damnable and dastardly

"Book of the Builders,"

Cut this Coupon out.

Send 10 coupons of different dates, and 25 cents

to the counter, or 30 cents to the counter, or 30 cents by mail, for each part, "Book of the Builders."

Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 now ready. State clearly in order which part is desired.

Mail orders received by THE TIMES will be filled by the book publishers. by the book publishers direct, requiring about two weeks. Send all remittances to THE TIMES,

Los Angeles, Cal.

thing, that cruel, merciess hell-fired creation of a satanic craft and cowardice called the boycott!

Out upon it in whatever form it takes, for ft is utterly wrong, utterly merciless, utterly unmanly, utterly unjust!

God Almighty, give us men too noble, too brave, too independent to be coerced or cajoled into doing a thing that would blacken the consciences of the imps in theil!

Remember that patience, kindliness, generosity, charty are the proper attributes of men; fifst the laws of justice and honesty between man and man are as fixed as the eternal stars; that wrong can never be right; that love has conquered millions of hearts that the sword could never pleroe!



The excitement of the week in business circles has had the effect of drawing the attention of the public from amdisements, and as a natural result the playhouses have not been accorded a very generous patronage. To be sure no very striking attractions have been billed, but there were several amateur performances presented in addition to the regular programme at the Burbank.

On Wednesday Leonhardt's Vaudeville Company, headed by Mrs Alice J. Shaw, the phenomenal whistler, will come for a two nights' engagement at the Los Angeles Theater. The company as a whole is said to be very good, and especially Mrs. Shaw's part in the performance given. The lady scored a triumph while on her tour through England and pleases her audiences wherever she goes.

When Mrs. Shaw was little Alice Horton she was a good deal of a "tomboy," and something of a whistler; but she was "shut up" so often that she eventually dropped the 'habit, to take it up after many years, as a study. When her independent spirit impelled her to provide for the comforts and education of her children. It took many months of hard and patient study to perfect her in that which she has made an art. Even yet she practices three and four hours every day, and her notes grow stronger with the practice. She whistles entirely from note, and exactly as the music is written. The quality of her whistling is almost perfect. Her notes are sounded only with the outgoing breath, yet is never heard the gasping recovery that almost all vocalists exhibit. Mrs. Shaw whistles heavy and 'ight operas and the most difficult instrumental solos and songs.

The Leonhardt Company will appear two nights, Wednesday and Thursday, July 11 and 12.

The many friends of the popular Californian actress, Carrie Clark-Ward, will tender her a complimentary benefit Friday evening, July 13, on which occasion Bouclcault's 'famous play, entitled the "Long Strike," will be produced. A number of the members of the late Grand Operahouse stock company have volunteered, including George Osbourne, R. Peyton Carter, Foley Parker, Minnie Hance-Owens and many others.

STAGE NOTES.

STAGE NOTES. STAGE NOTES,
Victory Bateman will be the leading lady in Walter Sanford's stock company at Niblo's next season.
Edwin W. Hoff, for many years with the Bostonians, has been engaged as leading tenor by Louise Beaudet for her "Cilquette" company.

"Cliquete" company.

A hymn, composed by the Empress Maria Theresa, was recently discovered. The Emperor of Austria has ordered the composition orchestrated and performed.

The Interastate Amusement Association is projected in Chicago with a capital of \$1,000,000, to conduct amusement enterprises in every city of importance in the country.

Sara Bernhardt has given several representations of "Phedre" in Paris lately and the critics declare that she exhibited greater tragic power than she has ever shown before. She is now in London.

A frequent kind of item is now going

shown before. She is now in London.

A frequent kind of item is now going about. It is that Minnie Palmer went to the theater in London a while ago in a sealskin sack, with a necklage outside composed of forty faming diamonds—the gift of an English baronet, who is interested in dramatic art.

The thousand performances of "Mignon" given in Paris since 1866 have yielded an income of \$1,200,000 to the Opera Comique and \$160,000 to the composer and librettists. Herold's "Le pre aux Clercs" has been given in that house nearly 1500 times and Boieldieu's "Dame Blanche" 1600 times.

Odette Tyler, who did not marry the

been given in that house hearly 1500 times and Boleldieu's "Dame Blanche" 1600 times.

Odette Tyler, who did not marry the youthful Mr. Gould, is at her home in Richmond, Va., but is going to Europe soon. She has not acted since the Gould affair, but has been writing a novel of Virginia life, called "Boss, the Virginian." Boss is a girl. She says that she sold the story before it was finished.

Ben Davies, the Welsh tenor, illustrates one of the traits of his countrymen—frugality. He went to work in a little shop when he was 14 years of age, and not at large wages; yet, by the time he was 19 he had saved enough to carry him through the Royal Academy of London. He was step son of a clergyman, and his first singing was in Sunday-school and the Band of Hope.

A New York paper says that Julius Cahn's little nephew Benjamin visited him at the Empire Theater, New York, last week. He wandered out into the street nad became involved in a fight with another boy. His cries brought Julius to the front of the theater, and he saw the strange boy pegging away at little Benjamin. "Why don't you hit him back, Benny?" cried Cahn. "I can't Uncle Julius, I've got my foot on a nickel."

Charged With Forgery.

S. O. Parker, a young man about 25 years of age, was arrested by Detective Goodman last night on a charge of forgery. Parker claimed he came to this city from San Francisco, reaching here June 12. He forged a check for \$5 on the National Bank of California yesterday, signing the name of John H. F. Peck thereon, and gave the check in payment of his board at the Corfu. He is said to have done other similar work in town.

JOHNNY BOY.

By Bret Harte.

Copyrighted 1894.]

The vast dining-room of the Crustacean Hotel at Greyport, U.S., was empty and desolate. It was so early in the morning that there was a bedroom deshabilit in the tenked-up skirts and bare legs of the little oval breakfast-tables as they had just been left by the dusting servants. The most stirring of travelers was yet abed, the most enterprising of first-train catchers had not yet come down; there was a bedroom deshabilit in the tenked-up skirts and bare legs of the little oval breakfast-tables as they had just been left by the dusting servants. The most stirring of travelers was yet abed, the most enterprising of first-train catchers had not yet come down; there was a breath of midsummer sleep still in the air; through the half-open windows that seemed to be yawning, the pinkish blue Atlantic beyond heaved gently and slumbrously, and drowsy early bathers crept into if as to bed. Yet, as I entered the room I saw that one of the little tables in the orner was in reality occupied by a very multiple to the property of the dusting will destant and very extraordinary child. Sested had an incongrous assortment of disregarded vands before him, he was taking—or, rather, elecilning—his solitary breakfast. He appeared to be a pale, frail, but rather pretty boy, with a singularly-pathetic combination of infant delicacy of outline and maturity of expression. His heavily fringed eyes expressed an already weary and discontented intelligence, and his will fault, resolute little mouth was, I fancied, marked with lines of pain at either cord mer. He struck me as not only being physically dyspeptic, but as morally loath in his attendants and surroundings.

My entrance did not disturb the waiter, with whom I had no financial relations; he simply concealed an exaggerated One of the most delightful book partie of the season occurred last Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Stephens, corner Sixth and Olive streets. The affair was in honor of their nice, Miss Annie Wethern, the occasion being her birthday. The entire house was given up to the festivities of the evening. The parlors, wide hall and dining-room were handsomely decorated with choice cut flowers and graceful wood brakes, papyrus, grasses and ivy. Brilliant popples, delicate sweet pea blosoms and pale pink hydrangeas nodded from cabinets, mantels and niches. The fair young hostess, gowled in soft, white nun's veilling, with dainly ribbon trimmings, was assisted in receiting by her aunt, Mrs. Stephens, who tore a handsome black silk and lace costune, and by Miss Cora Eshman in a prettyblue crepe evening gown. On arrival th guests were furnished with souvenir looklets, in which they were required to write the names of books represented by the company. On the cover wasia roken quotation, and the matching of tiese coupled off the guests. Later in the wening the curio hall was thrown open for asjection, and here were arranged over lorly buriesque art treasures, numbered and correspondingly catalogued in the blylets. This created a large fund of amsement.

Man books and many authors were cleverl represented by the large company of your people, each of whom personated some lok or writer. A sensation was produce during the evening by the unexpectearrival of Josiah Allen, Samantha and Bet Bobbett, fresh from "New York village" and en costume. Some of the more the eighty books presented were "Tales of Two Hemispheres" (peacock and roster lathers.) "Never Too Late to Mend" (presented by a young lady darning a andkerchief;) "Lucilie" (loose heel.) "Fents' Assistant" (a slipper.) "Jack Tree" (four Jacks.) Prince (prints) (India;" "Paradise Lost" (two dice on pard marked-lost.) One young and persed in carrying around a hoee on his shider all the evening, and was promptly bbed "Ivanhoe." Another appeared in the costumor the hero of Mrs. Burnett's most polar st



pactif a most polar story. Some remarkathey dever guing was done by the aniwere several cit calls for the preform Howes wing it, having guessed.

Brewer won the for the books.

The guessing only, but in the mediting
mine should be the property of the comment of the cornect of the comment of the cornect of the corn

party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. N. Russel.

Mrs. William McLaughlin, mother of Mrs. C. K. Lapham, and Mrs. John Ray of the University, has returned home, after a pleasant trip to San Francisco and the Midwinter Fair.

Mrs. William Swift Daniell of Boston, who is at Long Beach for the summer, is spending a few days with her parents at No. 820 Hawkins street, East Los Angeles.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Sadie Tuthill of Union avenue charmingly entertained her classmates—the graduates of '94—of Belmont Hall—at a luncheon. The place cards and corsage bouquets were in the class colors, yellow and white. Those present were: Misses Hickey, Simmons, Heartt, Hitchcock, Taylor and Mrs. Chalmers-Smith.

Henry Ensver and Miss Bella Skelley were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Picc Heights last evening.

The many friends of Miss Ethel Grawere married at the residence of the bride's parents on Pico Heights last evening.

The many friends of Miss Ethel Graham will be glad to hear that she is out again, after a three-mouths' illness.

Franklin Neubauer has retiffned from San Francisco with his charming bride (nee McBride) and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Schnabel of No. Hilb Ingraham street. Mrs. Neubauer and Mrs. Schnabel are "at home" Thursdays.

Mrs. Milo S. Baker and daughter came home on the Santa Rosa from San Francisco where they have been for a month or more taking in the Midwinter Fair and visiting friends.

Monday evening promises to be an important event in music at Bartlet's Music House. The Arar Club wind up their musical efforts of the season. Bendadit's "Lady of Shalott" will be given, and additional interest will be added from the fact that Mits Maude Newell, late from the East, will give the readings. It is to be made a dress affair and ladies are politely requested to come without hets.

Experienced engravers and printers. First-class work only. The W. M. Edwards Company, No. 114 West First street.

A Chinese engineer, educated in New Haven. Ct. is about completing, the

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

g private tutor, to Europe, where, I trust, we shall not meet."

I could not resist saying cheerfully that, at least, Johnnyboy had for a short time made it lively for the big boys.

Rev. Mr. Belcher rose slowly, but painfully, said with a deeply-grieved expression, "I don't think that I entirely follow you," and moved gently away.

The changes of youth are apt to be more bewildering than those of age, and a decade scarcely perceptible in an old civilization often means utter revolution to the new. It did not seem strange to me, therefore, on meeting Jack Bracy, twelve years after to find that he had forgotten Miss Circe, or that she had married, and was living unhappily with a middle-aged adventurer by the name of Jason, who was reputed to have had domestic relations elsewhere. But, although subjugated and exorcised, she at least was reminiscent. To my inquiries about the Sluysdaels, she answered with a slight return of her old vivacity:

"Ah, yes, dear fellow, he was one of my greatest admirers."

"He was about 4 years old when you knew him, wasn't he?" suggested Jason, meanly. "Yes, they usually were young, but so kind of you to recollect them. Young



"I suppose I have changed since then," said

Sluysdael," he continued, turning to me, "is—but, of course you know that disgraceful story."

I felt that I could stand this no longer. "Yes," I said, indignantly, "I know all about the school, and I don't call his conduct disgraceful, either."

Jason stared. "I don't know what you mean about the school," he returned. "I am speaking of his stepfather."

"His stepfather."

"Yes; his father, Van Buren Sluysdeal, died, you know—a year after they left Greyport. The widow was left all the money in trust for Johnnie, except about \$2500 a year, which he was in receipt of as a separate income, even as a boy. Well, a gilb-tongued parson, a fellow by the name of old Belcher, "out "miy dier impue", she wand drakes. And had to skip to Spain the word-wide Wusters—and Johnnie—for the Sluysdaels are all fools of lunatics—made over his whole separate income to that wretched, fashionable fool of smother, and went into a stockbroker office as a clerk."

"An walks to business before 8 every morning, and they say even takes down the shutters and sweeps out," broke in Circe, impulsively. "Works like a slave all day, wears out his old clothes, has given up his clubs and amusements, and shuns society."

"But how about his health?" I asked. "Is he better and stronger?"

"I don't know," said Circe, "but he loks as beautiful as Endymion."

"If don't know," said Circe, "but he loks as beautiful as Endymion."

At his bank in Wall street, Bracy that afternoon confirmed all that Jason had told me of young Sluysdael. "But his temper-surely."

"He's as sweet as a lamb; never quarrels, never whines, never alludes to his lost fortune, and is never put out. For a youngster—he's the most popular man in the street. Shall we nip round and see him?"

"By all means."

"Come. It isn't far."

A few steps down the crowded street we dived into a den of plate-glass windows, of scraps of paper, of rattling, ticking machines, more voluble and excited than the careworn, abstracted men who leaned over them. But "Johnnyboy"—I started at the familar name again—was not athere. He was at luncheon.

"Let us join him," I said, as we gained the street again, and turned mechanically into Delmonico's.

"Not there," said Bracy, with a laugh. "You forget! That's not Johnnyboy's galt just now. Come here." He was descending a few steps that led to a humble cake shop. As we entered I noticed a young fellow standing before a plain-wooden counter with a cake of gingerbread in one hand and a glass of milk in the other. His profile was before me; I at once recognized the long lashes. But the happy, boylsh, careless laugh that greeted Bracy, as he presented me, was a revelation.

Yet he was pleased to remember me, And then—it may have been embarrassment that led me to such tactlessness, but as I glanced at him and the glass of milk he was holding. I could not help reminding him of the first words I had ever heard him utter.

He tossed off the glass, colored slightly, as I thought, and said, with a light laugh;

him utter.

He tossed off the glass, colored slightly, as I thought, and said, with a light laugh:

"I suppose I have changed a good deal since then, sir."

I looked at his demure and resolute mouth and wondered if he had.

The smallest woman now on earth is Mile. Paulipa of Holland, 18 years old, and 20 inches high. She weighs less than nine pounds.

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MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free rom Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
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WELL WORTH REMEMBERING

From a Special Contributor.]

There are few housekeepers who have ot to spend some time every day in the ttchen. Of course, the experienced housedresses especially for her visit to aboratory. In the hot weather a turnover dress in the Mother Hubbar style, with large sleeves and a belt at the waist, will be found most comfortable and convenient. It will be better to have it of wash material, which, in doing up, should be starchd very lightly.

A wise mistress never expects too much from those about her, and even when her servants make mistakes, unless done intentionally, she will find it to her advantage to retain her temper and correct or reprove without any manifestation of anger. If there be defects in management that it is impossible to remedy, the better way is to accept them philosophically and not fret over them.

George Eliot used to say that to here best test of a housekeeper was not a manner in which her dining-room was pt, but the way in which a bed was ade up. Although it seems a very simerater, there is really a great deal art in making up a bed properly, and, it is a piece of furniture on which is pend, on an average, one-third of our ne, it is worth all the attention that in be bestowed on it.

Women make a great mistake in trying to pay off all their social obligations in bulk; nothing is more fatiguing than the preliminary work of a grand dinner or a great reception. It is a great deal better, and it will certainly be found more acceptable to one's guests, if the social obligations be paid gradually, and if it be to dinner, let there be no more than the table can accommodate, or the usual help attend to. In issuing invitations to such dinner parties, care should be taken to bring together people who are congenial and well acquainted. By so doing, conversation, which is a most important feature of such assemblies, will be made cheerful and pleasant, and people will go away feeling that they have had a good time and a good dinner, without being able to recall what they had to eat.

Do you know that to drive away ants halk line drawn around the article to be protected is a simple but effective remedy. A good plan is to draw the line around the vessel, and be sure that there is no

he vessel, and be sure that there is no reak in it.

An excellent way to wash silk is to use.
All water, and to iron the articles while it water, and to from the articles while by are still wet.
Washing ginghams in water slightly tekened with flour starch is said to be excellent idea.
A small box of quicklime kept in the ntry will tend to keep the air pure.
A little ammonia in the water will be ind very effective in washing greasying pans and such ware.

There is no country in the world in which vegetables are used so much as in the United States. Yet, there are many rood housekeepers who do not know how o cook them properly. I will confess that abbage is a plebelan dish, but with proper treatment it is possible to elevate it to a nigher rank. As usually cooked, cabbage is too heavy for ordinary digestion. Try teaming it until soft and serving it by souring around it a white sauce. The east way to make this sauce is by melting spoonful of butter, stirring smoothly into his the same measure of flour, pouring into his the same measure of flour, pouring into his the same measure of flour, pouring into bonful of butter, stirring smoothly into the same measure of flour, pouring into mixture one pint of milk and boiling thick. Season with sait and you will you have a dish as dainty as cauli-

you ever hear of fried celery? It is y excellent. Boil a head of celery tender; cut it to pieces; season with ey, pepper and sait and saturate with lemon juice—setting it aside for half an hour. When ready, dip the pieces in batter and fry to a light brown. Properly done once there will be a demand to have this dish repeated.

Did you ever eat scolloped onlons? They are really delicious. This is the plan; pear, slice and boil the unions in salted water until tender; drain and put in a taking dish suitable to send to the table; cover with cream sauce and dust thickly with buttered bread crumbs and brown in a quick oven. It is well to know that turnips cooked in the same way make a very flue dish.

You will find it to your advantage to keep a box of powdered borax always on the sink shelf. A little added to the water in which dish towels are washed will help much to keep them clean; what is of equal importance, it will keep the hands

A writer of experience, whose motto is:
A place for everything and everything in
ts place," suggests that instead of having
soots, shoes and slippers strewn about
closets a special bag should be provided
or them. I have tried this myself and find
t to be an excellent idea. Much of weman's hard work is due to the fact that
the does not always take the easiest and
usest way to do things.

an G. Holland said that men living tout women, and by themselves, soon me savage and sinful. We concede fact; but we should like to know the condition of a woman would be if the condition of a woman would be if the condition of a woman would be if the condition of a woman would be in the condition of a woman would be in the condition of a woman would be come and the condition of savagery depicted on the condi

Some one writes that the "gift of beauty is as perilous as it is often useless." I to not believe this. Physical beauty is the corfection of physical form; and true cauty in man or woman is impossible without a high intellect and a corresponding soul development. It is not only right admire beauty, but it is a duty to cultivate beauty and to aim to be beautifully by the country means that is not artificial and arnicious.

do you know that the ordinary way of ding an umbrella on its point to drain all wrong. The water collects about center and rusts the ribs and rots the . The proper way, when puts aside an umbrella, is to place it in rack with the handle down.

w have not a regular sewing-room— sewing-room should be carpetless— plan is to have a large, cheap pag placed under your sewing ma-it will catch rags, clippings and a and, after you are through it is

easily doubled up and it contents placed in some receptacle.

In some receptacle.

I am glad to see that the use of fruit is getting to be more general. Even in households that are managed very economically, fruit is found on the table for preakfast. When I was a girl, there were but two methods of preserving fruit for winter use; one was to dry it, and the other was to boil it down with sugar. Now fruits are canned and dried by a new process, and transportation is so cheap and frequent between the semi-tropic parts of the country and the 'North, that without a great increase in price we can have fruits all the year round. I dislike very much to eat a thing simply because it is recommended as wholesome, but one of the great advantages of fruit is, that while being wholesome, it is at the same time nutritious and agreeable to the taste.

while being wholesome, it is at the same time nutritious and agreeable to the taste. Why are we thirsty? The sensation of thirst is caused by a lack of fluids in the system. In a state of health it indicates that the body wants moisture. We should distinguish natural thirst from that caused by stimulating foods and beverages which produce a fever in the organs of digestion. Thirst is, caused by a failure of the salivary and other glands to secrete a proper amount of fluid for use in the stomach. It is possible to quench thirst not only by the ordinary means, but through the blood vessels and the skin. Much of the water drank passes out through the skin by means of the blood vessels, and is known as unconscious perspiration. It is a well-known fact that the loss of blood is always followed by intense thirst; this thirst is one of the most harrowing features of a battlefield, as every old soldler knows. The reason for it is that the blood vessels being drained of their moisture, the skin becomes parched, and every pore is changed into a thirsty mouth. Thirst accompanies fevers, but its causes are local, being due to dryness in the throat and mouth, the result of a high temperature.

#### WOMAN'S NOBLEST MISSION.

The woman world, at least the strongminded portion of it, is racing round after the ballot, and declaiming against mascu-line oppression, and declaring that woman has not half the rights that she ought to

has not half the rights that she ought to have, and that if she could once obtain them it would make the world a very dif-ferent place of habitation.

I suppose that I am an old-fashioned body, and do not see things through mod-ern spectacles, for I really do believe that under the present regime woman may have all the rights that she can really make any use of, and that if she will cling to any use of, and that if she will cling to old-fashioned, sweet, womanly ways she will do more good in the world than she can ever accomplish in the big, bustling arena that she is so persistently seeking to enter. Why, bless your heart, my dear strong-minded sister, I do not believe there is anything in this world so dear and precious to the real, true, womanly woman as to be queen of one great, noble, manly heart, and the gentle, loving mother of little children. She believes that love of little children. She believes that love is the strong lever that lifts the world, and that it is better than ambition, better

is the strong lever that lifts the world, and that it is better than ambition, better than fame, and fuller of content.

Not that the loving woman may not also be the thinking woman. True love is born of our higher faculties. It is pure, and chaste, and is made up largely of the intellectual and spiritual. It is not contented with just this little life and its vanities, but it has its grasp upon the soul. Why, if I love any one do you suppose that I am going to be satisfied with the companionship of just this brief life of today? Am I not rather intent upon reaching out after that grander life that will bring to me and mine that eternity of companionship that will be forever broadening, forever growing sweeter and truer? Shall I not be constantly striving to do that which shall lift me up to a higher plane of thought while reaching out after that intellectual growth which shall fit me for the noblest duties of the sphere which I occupy? Is there any other incentive which will move the human heart to such transcendent effort for self-improvement and enlightened progress as the spirit of unselfish devotion which characterizes and controls the true wife and mother?

When shall we cease running after fame and the world's applause; after the evanescent pleasure of public success and be content in that sphere where the grandeur of womanhood may shed its brightest luster, and cultivated intelligence do most for the world's applicancy; if I I train my sons for the right, educate them to be noble my daughters to a noble and exalted womanhood, and make them fit mothers for great men, am I not doing a better work than if I left them largely to their own that is a the device while I attended to the duties at

great men, am I not doing a better work than if I left them largely to their own devices while I attended to the duties at-tendant upon political responsibilities? I think that every woman should be in-telligently informed as to the duties of I think that every woman should be in-telligently informed as to the duties of citizenship, and the great popular questions of the day, but I do not believe that society would be any better off, or its crying evils any sooner remedied if the ballot were given to woman than they may be under the present order of things. It is not the best class of women that would come to the front, but it would be a class that would be no help to political purity and that would do little to elevate political methods and martices. Let us return to methods and practices. Let us return to the old love of home and exalt its duties the old love of home and exait its duties and opportunities. Let us remember that it is the best school for statesmen and patriots, and for the citizens who are to sustain and ennoble the future of the republic, and that its mission is divine and that it affords the grandest field for womanly effort in uplifting the race.

SUSAN SUNSHINE,

### SOME WOMEN WHO WIN.

[From a Special Contributor.]

The talented women who succeeded in carrying off three prizes at the annual exdibition of the Academy of Design are receiving the well-merited congratulations of their friends, and are sure to be heard

from again.

Miss Clara McChesney, for her capital from again.

Miss Clara McChesney, for her capital picture, "The Old Spinner," secured the Dodge prize of \$300. Miss McChesney is from California. She studied, before coming East, for four or five years in the San Francisco Art School. Coming to New York, she continued her studies for three years in the Gotham Art School. During her vacations, which to her were not periods of leisure, she did much rambling and sketching in England, France and Holland. Last year Miss McChesney exhibited a work at the World's Fair, called "The Old Cobbler," for which she received honorable mention and a medal, and which was soid at a good price to the Boston Art Club. Miss McChesney has a bright future before her. Her work is virile in its strength and she is noted for the color and feeling of her pictures. The second and third Haligarten prizes of \$200 and \$100 were won at the recent Academy exhibition by Miss Edith Mitchell for her picture of "Hager," and by Mrs. J. Francis Murphy for her work, "That Difficult Word." It should be said that both prizes were open to men as well as

both prizes were open to men as well as women. Miss Edith Mitchell is a New Yorker by birth, and for several seasons has had her works on exhibition at the Academy. She is still young, full of ambition and energy, and, without doubt, will be heard from again through grander works in her chosen field.

again innough grander works in her chosen field.

Mrs. J. Francis Murphy is the wife of J. F. Murphy, well known as a landscape painter. Like Miss Mitchell, she is a New Yorker by birth, and began her studies under her husband at Cooper Institute. She derived much advantage from her summer's study of the art galleries of Europe. She spends her summers in the Catskill Mountains. While she and her husband live amiably in a cosy cottage, they have two separate studies. Mrs. Murphy is a hard worker, and paints equally well in water colors or oils. Se.

#### ON THE PULLMAN.

How Women May Have Comfort in Travel.

in the Sleeping Car and on the Steamboat-Women Who Get "All Balled Up" About Bed-

The modern sleeping car having been accepted as a necessity, has become a modern inconvenience. When it was a change from sitting up all night, it was about the "convenience." The problem then is how to make the best of it. First, undress in the dressing-room if you are lucky enough to get a chance. Some of the modern cars are provided with large dressing-rooms a acommodating several at once, and without a lock on the door to prevent any one from getting in and monopolizing. This is good in one way, but it is a little unpleasant when you begin to undress. Still, if you cannot stand that you would better give up, go in a day coach and sit up all night, because you will have more than that to go through before morning. Fasten the curtain down on either side of the door, if there is another woman, otherwise do the best you can under whatever conditions prevails. Remove corsets, shoes, and the skirt- and bodice of the dress. Loosen all bands. Let down the hair, letting it hang in a close braid. Your little black silk wrapper belted loosely looks quite conventional. Your night slippers are black and have good soles, so that if you are tumbled out in the night and have to finish your trip on foot you can stand it. Fold up the removed clothes. Ind keep you money valuables, tickets, etc., in your belt bag and have it within reach at all times.

In case you cannot get the dressing-room or simply cannot trust the open foor a good-sized fee and a really winning manner may induce the porter to put in the sides of your compartment and hang up the eurtain in front, this without making up the beds. Such an arrangement gives you a secluded little room with the seat mirror for company and you can undress in comparative comfort. The same arrangement can, perhaps, be made in the morning, but don't be encouraged to think "sleepering" a picnic. You cannot have the upper berth lifted unless you have bought the whole section, and it is merely undignified to try to cax the favor from the porter or to fee it from him. But your disconded in thrusion of goodness knows and the sum of the s

A trip of a day or so by boat needs the same sort of common sense required on the cars. A little fiannel wrapper night-dress of a dark color is better than silk, because warmer. On no account go into regular night clothes, although your state-room seems perfectly safe and private. Why add to the terrors of shipwreck by appearing before your frightened fellow passengers in a cotton nightgown and "crimp-papers"? Put your clothes near the bed, and in order, the dress and skirts and cloak at hand. For ship travel you must have a good, heavy shawl, even if it means "another bundle." A shawl is likely to come in handy on any trip, by land or water, but you must have one on shipboard. Unless you are "very steady in your mind" about seasickness, better not penetrate to the dining-room, which is likely to be crowded and thick with the smoke of griddle cakes and bolling ham—ugh! enough to make you sick on land. For a small fee the waiter will bring your "tea" to your room. Order strictly that only what you ask for shall be presented, else an array of mixtures will bring your sight that—well, you might as well have gone to the dining-room, except for being near the rail. Tea, dry toast and a little smoked beef is a supper that the most wobbly-minded person can usually stand.

The surest preventive of sickness is

little smoked beef is a supper that the most wobbly-minded person can usually stand.

The surest preventive of sickness is the fresh air, and if you have the courage to wrap up warm and go on deck, even in the night time, cold or hot, you will find the strong salt air will bring relief, or that if you have to be sick the attack is not so hard to bear outside. Lavender salts are your only salvation inside, and a mixture, one part alcohol and one part lavender water or bay rum, to put on your forehead or throat. If you are lucky enough to have a window, lift it, but don't push aside the shutter.

For a long sea voyage there are a lot of instructions that it is doubtful if you will follow the first time. The average woman about to take her first voyage is inspired with a fancy for arraying herself in a picturesque sailing rig, something airy and suggestive of H. M. S. Pinatore, and all that. She simply can't believe that three days out the deck is so washed, end to end, with spray that everything you have on is wet to the knees with salt water and oil—oil that is everywhere. More than that she can't be persuaded that nobody cares how they-look or how, any one else looks. She won't believe hit if you tell her the only costume that is worth setting is a tarpaulin oil silk one, with leggings to her hips, a skirt over to just below the knees and a hood all one with a jacket, the hood made so it can be shut up to the eyes. That is a suit worth spending money for. If you won't do that, then take the very oldest winter cot, something that will button up high, but that won't come below the knees—why add to the ever flappiness about your legs—to year the proposition and the proposition and

will do to go over you. Add to your equipment several pairs of your heaviest wool tights, so that you can change frequently and a lot of short fiannel petticcats. Old tennis shoes with rubber soles are just the thing, and long rubber leggings are the only wear that will keep you decently comfortable if you won't wear regular high rubber boots.

Don't try taking a maid, for she is always sicker than you are. Let the stewardess do things for you. She will take the ruffle off that fancy sallor dress of yours and wash out your silk stockings. She will even curl your hair and nurse you. You have to fee her well, so you might as well make sure she is worth it to you. You have to fee every one else too. You may think you can be strong-minded and not be "imposed upon." but you can't. You might as well give in and fee, as every one else does, only try to get something out of them to make up for it. It is advisable not to be much on your dignity on shipboard. You are likely to need a supporting arm at any moment, so don't be huffy about it. Shipboard is not a place for conventionalities.

have a lot of steamer rugs, anawis, blankets, hot water bags and hot bricks, and everything of the sort you can think of, for to keep warm is literally the one thing you cannot do in mid-ocean. Even in hot weather there is a bleakness in the air, and the wind searches through to your skin no matter how much you have on.

Your steamer trunk must be very fiat, or maybe it won't fit under the berth. Don't put anything fancy in it. Have piles and piles of underclothes and then some more handkerchiefs. Take all the old shoes you have, several extra dress skirts, all old and cut short, a loose, black silk wrapper to put on in bed, a warm woolen bath affair, a lot of heavy veils and all your old clothes, with a pair or so of mittens thrown in. If you have, room, pack one pretty little silk gown, to wear if you are well enough when the

so of mittens thrown in. If you have, room, pack one pretty little silk gown, to wear if you are well enough when the usual charity programme is arranged. A fancy silk waist will do, to go with your landing skirt. Then have a nice, safe place when you come aboard can be put, with gloves, shoes, stockings and all, to stay safely till landing time at the other end. Dont' allow yourself to burn it or give it away just because you feel, half way over, that it is an atterly frivalous unnecessary, because when your port is way over, that it is an atterly frivalous unnecessary, because when your port is sighted, you will want it. Then you will sgain array yourself like a human being, look the other woman in the eye, and you will each say to yourself that the hidsous past, when you appeared before each other in all sorts of awful shapes, shall be forgotten. Then you both give away your ship clothes to the stewardess and pretend you had no such things.

The Suffrage Question.
(Louise C Moulton, in New York Sun:

#### CHATTER.

Novelties That Come With the June Days.

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These was a decided inclination toward the artill, the art, to were a benefit of the artill, the artill as any the artillar and tunnishable may be artillar an

ABOUT WAISTS. There has been much change in shirt valsts. New ones, whether in silk, linen, waists. New ones, whether in silk, linen, or percals, are made with a high yoke back and a loose front, having three pleats on each side of the buttons. They are fastened in front by three plain gold studs and a collar button, and can be worn with a necktie of navy blue or the color of the suit. It would seem that few laundresses know how to properly do up a percale shirt waist. The cuffs and collars should be starched as stiffly as those of a man's shirt, but the rest of the waist should be left soft, or with just enough starch is it to give it body. I have seen some very pretty pongee silk waists; they are cool, becoming and excellent for traveling; the only trouble about them is that they are very trying to the complexion.

RATIONAL DRESS.

ing and excelent for traveling; the only trouble about them is that they are very trying to the complexion.

RATIONAL DRESS.

Denver has a Rational Dress Club, which promises to be a great success, if the promoters can secure the necessary number of women who are willing to wear what they call a "rational dress skirt." In addition to the rational dress skirt, there is to be a blouse or waist, containing no whalebone, no stiffening, no corset and not corset waist. The shoes are to have common-sense heels, broad soles, and pointless toes. Every member has to pledge herself to wear this attire on the streets for at least three months. Mrs. B. O. Flower, the wife of a Denver editor, has furnished the desired model for this costume, and a number of prominent Denver women are interested in it. Befor beginning on a larger scale and going out to revolutionize this country, and afterwards the world, it will be necessary to secure for the Denver club a membership of 100. As only seventeen reformers have so far signed the pledge we need not expect to see the proposed costumes on our streets for some years to come.

MATERIALS. MATERIALS.

MATERIALS.

Fashion does not always force itself into popularity. An attempt was made recently to force taffets into favor, but in these times, when women have to be economical they would be glad to know that foulard retains its popularity. It is being used in combination with sort wools and it is the favorite material for combining with crepons. Cashmere is another material which has again become popular, and I am glad of it, for it is one material that can always be depended upon to give its own peculiar grace to drapery. The latest cashmeres are made up with long, English overskirts, showing a few inches of the underskirt beneath them. At the edge of a round waist is a volant of silk and large leg-of-mutton sleeves. Black cashmeres and black Henrietta gewins for wear by ladies who are not in mourning have again been revived.

#### A LITTLE TEACHER.

gun to find out that most people were in-teresting, and that she was one of them. I discovered that, although she had been for five years a teacher in the public schools, she had not yet become a didactic machine, and that at the end of the long-est day she still had a laugh left to go to sleep by

est day sine still had a larger text of sileep by.

There wes a decided inclination toward curliness in the strands of her thick, asholonde—last, and her eyes were a warm and unmistakable blue. But the lips were pale, and when the delicate profile was

newly careless heart. The outdoors that we both loved so, brought its together as the sweet, simple life made us each our best selves.

It was but a, month, but it seemed a year. Every night before I crept into my tiny shelf of a bed, I used to take a long, long, hungry look out over the valley—starlit or monoill to filled with magic mixts—and hur myself and say, 'Agnes, child, do you know you are very happy?' and then I'd drop to sleep, the kind of sleep that the mountains give their true children.'

The little teacher stopped with a quick breath that was like a sigh. Her eyes were lifted intently to the low celling of the room, but they saw again the warm, cup-like valley, with its climbing pines and its one great, broken chasm where the horizon was banded by a purple line of sea. But when she turned her glance back to me, there was no bitterness there. "I am rather forgetting the 'proposal not to.' It was this way. After dimer I often sat by the fire with 'Sam,' for it was always cool at night, and he sat in the doorway with his briar-wood pipe. One night I noticed that he did not light it, but was walking softly up and down the room instead. After a minute or two he came over to me and said, 'Do put on that white thing you wear on your head and come and sit just outside with me, it's quite warm and I want a listener. I want to talk!' I saughed, got my hood and we sat down outside on the south corner, with the big pillar of the porch between us and the night breeze from San Antonio. He did not 'talk' for a long while and then he began very abrupily." The little teacher had forgotten me. Her voice took on a softer tone, and she spoke as one speaks to one's self, or in dreams.

"'Agnes,' he said, 'I want to call you what

Her voice took on a souter tone, and suppose as one speaks to one's self, or in dreams.

"'Agnes,' he said, 'I want to call you what others that love you call you.' I have had so little experience with girls—I haven't any sisters, even—and they say girls don't like outspokenness, but I can't help that. I would be a coward to go away and not tell you that I love you—but I'd be a worse one still if I saked you to love me, or marry me." He stopped an instant, and I remember I didn't say a word. Then he went on. 'It sounds like a piece out of a stage melodrama, but it ain't even as romantic as that. It's just that I'm not very strong, and can't ever hope to get much more salary—I'm not worth it, and I've got Jim.' He looked up at me as if I knew, and I nodded, though it wasn't until afterward that I remembered who Jim was. 'Jim's likely to live many a long year, the doctors say; he may even outlive me, but he will never be any better.' Suddenly I recalled the fact that Jim was a crippled brother, who had lair year after weary year in bed, and whos day and night was this brother's presence or absence. Still I didn't speak, but I put out my haind and patted his shoulder. He went on: 'Tou're so your and pretty—yes! he said that—'that this

can't do any harm. Something good and right is sure to come to you by and by But Agnes'—he leaned over and took both my hands—it anything good happens to me, and God knows I can't expect it. I shall come and ask you something. Why, your hands are as cold as ics. Come in to the fire! I followed him in and sat down in the chair he put for me. He said good night, then, and the next morning he went away."

The little teacher's voice was steady once more, and she rocked gently back and forth smoothing the lap of her mouse-colored school-gown.

"How lucky you didn't care for him." I said, leaning over to pick up a pillow. The rocking-chair ceased, and a voice out of the dusk said, deliberately: "I cared so much that I could keep still, and not make things harder for him. Oh, yes, I cared a little! and I shall wait for him, if its forever—as it's likely to be. And I should have waited, if I had had forty other chances—which I have not!"

I had a small, red book—a sort of papermemory—in which I was given to making observations for the sake of futurity. That night I made this entry: Agues is an angel, but men don't keep promises to angels.

I had gone to Santa Barbara to get a fresh eye, as the painters say. The Maltese cat and I were out under the oaks, where the servant brought me the morning's mail. There was a letter from the little teacher. Only a few lines, but they said that "he had come back," and that they were to be married at once. The Maltese cat had gone to sleep on the red memorandum book. I pulled it out gently, opened it, and read the previous entry. Then I added this sentence: The exception simply proves the rule.

All this was years ago, and I have never yet found cause to alter the opinion.

DOROTHEA LUMMIS.

in conclusion, his cirider says that she is anxious to give women everything she wants—but not the ballot. She believed in opening up to her every field and every avenue of industry, where there is a possibility of her success; but she earnestly adds: "Keep her out of politics"





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The W. H. PERRY Lumber and Mfg. Co.'s erts, "and bore my
"Yes, sir."
"Did I give you that check?"
"You did not."
"You did not."

erts, who had been toying with a pen, snapped this out and looked savagely at the boy.

"I—I promised, sir, to say nothing about it," stammered George.

"Whom did you promise?;"

"That I can't tell."

Mr. Roberts and the stranger, who was a detective, whispered for a few seconds; then the latter said in a hoarse voice:

"See here, boy, if you don't tell me, I'll have to arrest you for forgery."

George staggered back as if struck, but recovering himself in a moment, he said:

"I am not a forger, but I promised not to tell till the end of the month who gave me the check and I must keep my word."

George Fleming's sense of honor was involved. That he was right is to be doubted, but he had pledged his word, and, forgetting the injury to his own reputation, he determined to keep it, and in so doing he showed the loyalty of his character.

It was not until he found himself in the Tombs Frison that evening he realized how his confinet 'would affect the invalid father and the'dear,' patient mother; then he was heart'-prolien, and threw himself on the hard cot and wept.

His 'distracted mother visited him next morning, and she was with him in the cell when Mr. Roberts entered.

The bank president's sternness was all gone. The previous night he had learned that it was his own son who had induced George to get the check cashed, and that the boy had suffered disgrace rather than break his word.

Mr. Roberts had the manhope to appreciate the boy's character. George was released at once, and that very morning he reported for duty at the bank. Instead of going to his old place, however, he found himself promoted to the deak and salary Wash Roberts had been forced to vacate.

All this happened about ten 'years ago. and today George Flomine is the twest.

teller of the Dana, in a drunkard's grave.

GATHERED JEWELS OF SONG

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AMONG THE DYAKS.

GLIMPSE AT THE "HEAD-HUNTERS OF

ifrom a Special Contributor.]

If we call Australia a continent, as many vise men do, then Borneo would be the argest island in the world. I need not ell you where it is, nor that the equator uns through it, so that it is a warm country.

in Borneo, with different languages and different forms of paganism; of all these it is well to know, but for the present I shall ake up the time in telling you about the

ribes, the sea Dyaks and the land Dyaks

The latter are flerce, warlike people, and until the civilized nations sent ships to punish them, the forper were the most daring and cruel pirates in the world. The Dyaks ot both tribes are not so dark as our indians. They are of medium height, and no men in all the world surpass or bven equal them in strength and activity. While so flerce and cruel, the Dyaks might be called a handsome people. The strongest men rarely have any beard, and but for the dress it would be difficult to tell the sexes apart.

The land Dyaks—even the women—tattoo their arms and breasts, but the sea Dyaks never disfigure themselves in this way, so that it is easy to tell them, apart. One of the things that surprised me most among the land Dyaks was the fact that all the children, boys and girls, had the most beautiful white teeth I ever saw, while the teeth of the grown up people were as black as ink, and shone as if they had been japaned. The stain for the teeth is produced from the sap of a native tree, and the staining is a great event among the land Dyaks delight in adorning their arms and ankles with rings of brass and colls of copper wire. The reason the sea Dyaks do not use these ornaments is that if they upset their boats the load of metal would cause them to sink.

Although considered savages the Dyaks build comfortable houses, live in villages ruled over by a chief, and they are wonderfully skiliful in working iron ore into steel blades. Their swords are only excelled by the famous blades of Toledo and Damascus, and they not only make sharp, bright swords, but they are so expert in using them that, hand to hand, they have beaten the best English soldiers.

There is a great deal of swampy country in the land of the Dyaks, in southeastern Borneo, and these obstacles to travel are overcome, not by boards or bridges, such as we have, but by means of ropes swung from tree to tree, or from bank to bank. The people cross these slender bridges with a rapidity and ease that would amase our best tight-rope dangers. Women with unconcer

heads, and they often make most becoming capes of the same beautiful but frail materials.

I have seen the boys and girls of every land, but I do not think I ever met any so slender, graceful, active and tireless as the young land Dyaks. They impressed me in their movements, and with peals of musical laughter, as being intangible from the descendants of the fairies, of whem I had delighted to read as a child. One of the great charms of the Dyak worsen and young folks is their hair. It is black, thick, glossy and well-cared for, and where allowed to flow freely over the back it frequently touches the ground.

Unlike most savage races, the Dyak men treat their women with much affection, and do not throw on them the great burden of the work. The women are good cooks, and all the Dyaks are great eaters, as are most people who take a great deal of exercise. These people have idols, yet they believe that there is only one true God but they have a horror of going near a grave at night, particularly the grave of a relative or friend.

While they are afraid of dead friends, ther like to have the trophies of dead foce near them. As I have told you, they are great fighters, and they are always at war with their neighbors. The great puriose of their battles is to get heads—that is, they cut off the heads of the enemy slain in battle, and bear them to thek villages in triumph. The heads are preserved by being smoked. In every village of the land Dyaks there is a large building known as "the head house." In this are stored not only the heads taken by the present generation, but the heads capured by their fathers and grandfathers, so that in the chief village of a large tribe it is not nusual to see a building in which there are hundreds, even thousants, of these ghastly trophies.

I had intended saying much more about these strange people, but as I have alread exceeded the limit I set myself, I mut defer it till some other occasion.

CAPT. TOM.

The Los Angeles Terminal Railway makes close connections at East San Pedro daily with steamer Hermosa. Saturdays, two trips, leaving Los Angeles at 9:55 a.m. and 5:15 p.m. The S a.m. train Sunday morning makes close connections, and returns on arrival of steamer Sunday evening.

Dan ruft
Dan iruft
Dan with a single bottle of Smith's
Dan ruff Pomade; never falls; guaraneed by H. M. Sale & Son, 20 South
bring stree;

A GIRL COWBOY.

Miss Minnie Duval came to Oklahoma with her parents eighteen years ago, when only a few months old. Making peace with the Indians her father settled on the banks of the Sawleg and began life with about twenty-five head of cattle. These have increased until he now has over five hundred head, and, with no boys to assist him in caring for them, his daughter has learned to do the work of a veritable cowboy on the range. She does not simply take the cattle to the range and leave them, but she remains with them and is frequently twenty miles from home, riding after her herd as they wander from one feeding ground to another. She has done this since she was 13 years old, and has won the title of the "lady cowboy"

PLUCKY PRAIRIE GIRLS

lay still and stiff, and she rode hotly for help. When, after long work on the part of the settlers, the man recovered, the girl was probably the only person about who was not sorry that he survived; for a settlers. And CATCH HORSE THIEVES.

By Charles Morean Harger.

Lay still and stiff, and she rode hotly for help. When, after long work on the part of the girl was not sorry that he survived; for a settlers, and only because of the girl's earnest pleading was the man allowed to leave the country unlynched.

A LITTLE GIRL SAVES A CLAIM.

A young woman had "taken up" 160
acres of prairie land under the timber culture laws in a Southern Nebraska county,
where she was teaching school. The Illness of her mother called her away for a
time, and she left behind a particularly
devoted friend in the twelve-year-old
daughter of the family with whom she
boarded. One day this daughter, Lois by
name, was left at home entirely alone.
Cosily ensconced in an easy chair she
soured high in the fascinating glories of
"Ivanhoe." Then the book dropped, and
she fell asleep. She was aroused by the
sound of voices outside.

Going to the window she peeped through
a hole in the curtain. Two men on horseback were watering their ponies at the
trough.

"It will be easy money," said one. "The
railroad is going to put in a station near
here, and the land will be valeable."

"But there's no time to waste," replied
the other.

"No. her time to do the plowing runs



throughout the section in which she resides. She throws a lariet with consummate skill, and when a steer gets "stalled" in the mire about the drinking places she swings the leathern rope defity about her head and sends its coils whirling through the air until the noose falls surely over the steer's horns. Then a strong and steady pull by her bronche at the other end draws the animal out upon the dry, hard ground.

Last spring the cowboys of the Territory had a lass-throwing contest. Miss Duval, riding out from among the spectators, asked for a chance to enter the lists. To amuse her they condescendingly allowed her a trial, and to their chagrin she proved more accurate and skillful than any of them, carrying off the prize of a handsome saddle and bridle. Neither her vocation nor her fame has spoiled her; she remains a modest, unassuming prairie girl.

vocation nor her fame has spoiled her; she remains a modest, unassuming prairie girl.

RACING FOR A HOME.

When Oklahoms was opened, a young school mistress from a central Kansas county determined, if possible, to get a claim, or a lot in one of the towns. Taking her place among the crowd of "boomers" lined up along the border, she sat on her horse ready for the signal gun on the day of the opening. The signal was given. Away the line went, pell-mell, in a wild rush for land. The young schoolmistress led almost from the start, and, when the first mile was passed, she found herself so far ahead that no one was near her except a fierce-looking man, who rode close behind. From him she felt that she was in danger, and that, no matter how well she rode, he would probably make her trouble. Halting, she demanded "What do you want?"

"The same one you are, I reckon," and he leered wickedly at her.

He divined that she knew of an exceptionally good plece of ground, and was rid-



Capture of the horse-thief.

ing to it. The pursuers were gaining every minute. She pulled a revolver from the folds of her dress and cried: "I'll give you a minute to get out of

"I'll give you a minute to get out or range!"
He departed—and stood not on the order of his going.
Finding a fine quarter section with a spring on it, she took possession, went without sleep for forty-eight hours, filed her claim, went to a hotel, and then home. It proved to be a good choice, and an offer of \$3000 has been made for her bargain.

STOPPING A HORSE-THIEF.

STOPPING A HORSE-THIEF.

Fifteen years was the age of a northern Kansas lass, whose courage and ability may well be envied by those of maturer years. She was the daughter of a farmer whose little all of wealth was wrapped up in a half dosen fine mares. One day the daughter was alone in the sod shanty that made their rude but neat home, when a stranger rode up to the corral, a few rods away, and, apparently thinking the farm deserted, drove out the horses and started them across the prarie.

Running to the stable, the girl mounted, bareback, on her favorite pony, and, tying one end of a lasse which she had hurrledly selsed around the pony's neck, started in pursuit.

The stolen animals were giving their captor some trouble by their wanderings to right and left, and he did not hear the rapid patter of the pony's hoofs on the soft sod behind. Suddenly his horse gave a start, but it was too late. The resistless noose was around his neck, and he was jerked from his sadde and went tumbling ever the ground, drawn by the girl's pony.

They rode away and the meaning of this talk dawned on Lois. It was the teacher's land to which they referred. Ten acres of plowing must be done on it by midnight or some one else could pre-empt it. About six acres of it had already been

midnight or some one else could pre-empt it. About six acres of it had already been plowed.

In a moment the child was courageously leading the-two big work horses from the stable and hitching them to the sulky plow. Having helped to do it before she succeeded very well. Driving rapidly across the plain to the teacher's land she dropped the keen share deep into the soft-green sod. It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when she began. Up and down, up and down she went, leaving one brown ribbon of turf behind and then another and another. It was not as smooth work as an experienced plowman would have done, but it would pass government inspection. Every round meant a mile's ride, and the horses were a lather of sweat.

When the family returned near sundown there was consternation at Lois's absence until they caught sight of the big, green sunbonnet of the child far over the prairie. Then they hurried to her and she was lifted, almost exhausted, from the plow seat, while she told her story. A brother finished the work. When she got back to the house she found there to welcome and thank her the teacher herself, who had returned with the family.

Of such material is the Western girl made. Self-reliance is the lessen' of the prairies to women no less than men, and children no less than grown people.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CHARACTER AND REPUTATION ILLUSTRATED.

"Samuel Trenholm Roberts, Esq.," that is the way the banker's letters were addressed. When he was 23 years of age, and in the employ of a railroad contractor, he was known as "Sam Roberts." Sam Roberts was industrious, keen and economical, so that, by the time he was 30, he was a contractor himself in a small way, and he was known as "Mr. Roberts," or "Mr. Sam Roberts."

At 45 Mr. Roberts was rich and the director of a bank; at 50 he was president of
the same bank and very rich, and, with
that adoration of wealth which so unforGod Bless Our Land. the same bank and very rich, and, with that adoration of wealth which so unforthat adoration of wealth which so unfor-tunately characterizes us Americans, his admirers would have called him "Honor-able," "Excellency," "Judge," or "Gen-eral," if they could find the slightest pre-text for so doing, for in these days we wor-ship the man of dollars, rather than the man of brains and character. It is due Mr. Roberts to say that he was not a bad man, but his life had been so absorbed in the making of money that, like many others, he had come to believe that the gathering in of dollars was the chief end of man.

Ariel Book Company for The Times. UNDER A CLOUD.

Guard the Flag.

Guard the Fing.

I Cannot Tell You Why.

Barri
I Love My Love.

Pinsuti
In Dreamland.

Batho
In Old Madrid.

Troter
I Whistle and Wait for Katte.

Nolan I've Worked Eight Hours This Day...

McGlenno
Last Night Kjerul
Last Words Mother Told Me, The. Wolle man, but his life had been so absorbed in the making of money that, like many others, he had come to believe that the gathering in of dollars was the chief end of man.

Mr. Roberts had several daughters and one son. The latter was named Washington, abbreviated into Wash. As men aiways yearn for what they do not possess, Mr. Roberts was eager that his son should have a college education; but, as Wesh was as firmly resolved not to submit to the training of the higher schools, his father yielded to what could not be avoided, and, comforting himself with the belief that his son resembled him, and was "out out only for business," he took him into the bank when he was only 18 years of age and gave him a salary of \$20 a week, which Wash's mother, who had unlimited means at her disposal, increased five fold without her husband's knowledge.

Wash had a horse, he belonged to a boat club, and before he was 18 he had established a reputation as a young man who was to be very wealthy some day, and who, in the meantime, had all the money that he needed at his disposal, with a disposition to spend it in what is erronsously called "seeing life"—it should mean "taking a look at death."

But Wash Roberts was at grown greater than his means for supplying them. His salary at the bank did not keep him in clearettes, ties and gloves, and the money secretty given him by his mother did not pay his wine bills.

But Wash Roberts, but a stroke of paralysis the year to paralysis the year to pay his wine bills.

In the bank there was a young man, or rather a boy, for he was hardly 17, named father and the poor with his wife and two younger children of paralysis the year to he had and him a confirmed invalled, with an olope of recovery with his wife and two younger children of paralysis the year to he had a safety and Mr. Roberts, who fixed the poor man who had worn out his life in the service of the bank.

Goorge Fleming had ambition, character, and that proper kind of pride that regards all work as honorable and every man who had worn out Leonore ......Troter Out on the Deep. Lohr
Over the Moonlit Sea. Vickers
Pretty Wild Roses. Vickers
Sailing Marks
Song of the Old Bell. Barri
Stay Home Tonight With the Old Folks

Sweet Katle Connor Dacre
Sweet Katle Connor Gather 

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FIGHTING FOR THE FLAG.

A Brave Defense of Regimental Colors at Gettysburg.

low the Flag of the Twenty-fourth Michiga Regiment Never Went Down, Though Bearer After Bearer Fell.

[From a Special Contributor. Garveight, 1894.]
When Pickett's Indomitable thousands entered that mile of naked plain and slope which lay between them and Hancock's guns on Seminary Ridge, at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, the battle flags were aligned with the front rank of troops, and so remained until half the distance had been covered. Then, if never before, the men in blue, crouehing in anxious expectancy on the threatened heights, learned to interpret the powerful and poetic Habrew simile, "Terrible as an army with banners is terrible, while an army without banners seen from a distance, often appears only a yast and powerless mob. The hosts of heaven and hell, in the first pears only a vast and powerless mob.

The hosts of heaven and hell, in the first great conflict, were marshaled under bat-tle flags,

le flags.
"Ten thousand ensigns, high advanced.
Standards and gonfalons—
And they joined the battle,
Under spread ensigns, moving nigh
In slow but firm battalions." So moved the Virginians, the North Carolinians, and the Tennesseeans on



that day of fate for Southern chivalry. At half a mile the Union guns are opened. The charging ranks shudder as the shells strike here and there, and stagger while closing up right and left. Meanwhile the flags move on. Whenever a bearer falls fresh hands grasp the staff, and with a challenging air rush a few paces ahead. Three-quarters of a mile. The Union gunners change solid shot and shell for grape, and Hancock's wary riflemen coolly solect targets among the men in the approaching column. Armistead, the gallant Virginian, leading the brigade of direction straight for the angle of the stone wall, where he will soon carve the high-water mark and dye it crimson with his blood, waves his cap gaily on the point of his sword, his favorite way of algorithm to the marching files. But on and ever on pressee Armistead, flanked by a bright plumage of standards blazoned with the Southern cross. Cushing's guns belch grape and flame upon and over the stone wall, into the ranks of Webb's Pennsylvanians, Afmistead leaps. Barely a hundred have crossed the fatal wall, yet above them float

SIX SOUTHERN BATTLE FLAGS.

"Give them the cold steel, boys," Armistead shouts, laying his hands upon a mile the pared shouts.

"Give them the cold steel, boys," Armistead shouts, laying his hands upon a cannon still hot and smoking, while a color bearer on either hand waves his standard as a signal to the men in the rear to raily.

down at the trail of the gun to the full wers lay dead or wounded inside of the wall. In the hands of as many color-bearers were found tightly clasped the six Virginia

In the hands of as many color-bearers were found tightly clasped the six Virginia battle flags.

History, with not a little glorification tells how Hancock's men gathered Pickett's standards "in sheaves." All honor to the men who were on hand to gather them in, but the truth is those flags were lost because they were on the top wave when it reached its highest point and the receding of the tide left them there "with not a hand to save them." That this is not a mere generalization may be shown by tracing the individual fortunes of some of the banners and their guardians.

COLORS THAT FELL FAR IN FRONT. COLORS THAT FELL FAR IN FRONT.

In Armistead's brigade there marched the day of the Thirty-eighth Virginia regiment. Its colors were in the van, but on the extreme left of the brigade, at a distance from Armistead's heroic few who crossed the stone wall. While the Thirty-eighth was forging ahead under the bitting eighth was forging ahead under the biting volleys poured upon it by Webb's men, the Eighth Ohlo regiment, lying off in the fiank of the Virginians, as they marched, charged them upon the left rear, and doubled them up toward the center where Armistead was. The colors of the regiment were found by an Ohlo soldier in the hands of a dead Virginian, far in advance.

the youth, who lay on the ground, dead or dying, with the staff tightly clasped to beyond the Emmetisburg pike, it had for a support on the left Pettigrew's division, composed of North Carolinians and Tennesseans. The regiment on Pettigrew's right, touching elbows with Pickett's Virginians, was the Twenty-sixth North Carolinian, exactly numbering at that time 216 men, out of \$20 who had entered the fight two days before. As the long column advanced toward Seminary Ridge, the uneven ground broke the connection between Pettigrew and Pickett, but the North Carolinians clung to the later, keeping step with the Virginians over the meadows, across the Emmettsburgh pike, on up the terrible slope toward the stone wail north of the angle where Armistead fell. When they had crossed one-half of the intervening space, the Union guns opened with grape, and the whole line, as has been stated, was momentarily checked, although Pickett's flag moved steadily onward. Sening that the color-bearer of the North Carolinians dashed forward to align with them, reached the fatal stone wail alone, and, fixing the staff among the locue boulders, fell dead across them. To that point, through the battle smoke and casseless storm of bullets, struggled about sizty of the brave remnant of the Twenty-sixth, and were marching back with ther colors, when the order came down from Pickett on the right to retreat. Fourties may be a supported to a support on the left Pettigrew's division, composed with grape, and the whole line, as the property of the brave remnant of the Twenty-sixth, and were marching back with their colors, when the order came down from Pickett on the right to retreat. Fourties the property of the brave remnant of the Trenty-sixth, and were marching back with their previous fighting at Gettysburg was approached to Reynolds's appearance and the property of the brave remnant of the Twenty-sixth, and were marching back with their colors, when the order came down from Pickett on the right to retreat. Fourties the property of the brav far in advance.

When the grand column of assault first

Burns, FOR MAN

Rheumatism. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints.

paralyzed while doing so; how it all hap-pened will appear later on.

A TRIUMPHANT MICHIGAN FLAG.

The regiment which, better than all others, could account for the loss of more than than six hundred out of the \$20 North Carolinians mustered beneath that flag, on July 1, was the Twenty-fourth Michigan of Meredith's "Iron Brigade." The Twenty-fourth, with its flag and flagbearers, made some history that day, and the records have been preserved in the minutest detail.

The flag story of the Twenty-fourth dates back to the time of the Detroit riots of 1862, when Lincoln called for the famous "Three Hundred Thousand More." As a rebuke to the anti-war sentiment Gov. Blair, it is said, at the solicitation of his wife, granted permission to raise a new regiment, while several already formed had not received their quota. The ranks of the new organization were filled with a hurrah, 700 out of the 1000 recruits being native Americans. Henry A. Morrow, a city judge, was made the colonel, and the Sheriff, Mark Flanigan, standing six feet four in his boots, lieutenant-colonel. Sergt. Abel G. Peck was the color-bearer, and when Detroit's enthusiastic daughters presented him this standard some citizen handed Col. Morrow a check for \$100 to be given to the first man who carried it in battle, and a second of like amount for the man who should bring it home again to Detroit. Initiated at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and getting the shine off from its uniforms, the regiment was admitted on fraternal terms to the ranks of the old "Iron Brigade."

At Gettysburg that memorable morning of July 1, this brigade answered Reynold's call for reinforcements, when he saw that the Confederates must be held back west of Sominary Ridge in order to give Hancock time to seize the rock-ribbed helghts around the town. Over Seminary Ridge they dashed past Reynolds standing on a knoll in the McPherson woods to point out the way. His words of command died on his lips, but the brigade had caught them and how well they were obeyed may be seen in this story of the Twenty-fourth crossing the stream. Archer's brigade was cut in two and then the 

was shot down.

COL. MORROW PICKED UP THE STAFF

And placed it in the hands of Color Corporal Andrew Wagner, the last of the color guards, for death had been busy in the group around the standard. "Ironcial volunteers" for the color guard had been asked for by the colonel at the first formation of the regiment, and, alas, they were needed in McPherson woods on July 1, 1863.

The Twenty-fourth had just disposed of Archer's Tennesseeans, when it met the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, consisting of 800 stalwart fellows in for their first pitched battle. These same North Carolinians had cut into the first line formed by the Michigan boys, and here occurred the famous surprise, when the Confederates, who find been told they would meet only militia at Gettysburg, cried out: "Those are no militia! It's the Army of the Potomac! There are those blackhatted fellows again!" (The men of the Iron Brigade wore the black felt hats at that time, a distinguishing mark in the Eastern armies.)

Before the Carolinians were done with

at that time, a distinguishing mark in the Eastern armies.)

Before the Carolinians were done with the Iron Brigade they lost eleven color-bearers from the ranks. Then Col. H. K. Burgum, a boy of 22, picked up the standard, and was pierced through both lungs, through the neck and mouth by four builets, shot, probably, from Michigan rifles. As he fell Lieut.-Col. John R. Lane took the staff, and he, too, fell with three wounds. What became of the flag after that is not known, except that, as already stated, it was aligned with Pickett's colors on Seminary Ridge two days later, when its fourteenth victim fell while planting it on the stony barriers at the "Bloody Angle."

KILLED IN THE ACT OF TAKING UP KILLED IN THE ACT OF TAKING UP

When Wagner, the last of the volunteer When Wagner, the last of the volunteer color guard of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, dropped the staff. Col. Morrow again took it, with the intention of asking no further sacrifice of his brave boys in that hazardous, though glorious service. But he counted without his host, for Private William Kelley, from the ranks of Co. E rushed up, and, laying a firm hand upon the fiag, exclaimed: "The colonel of the Twenty-fourth Michigan shall not carry the colors while I am alive." Scarcely had the words passed from his lips, when his dead body lay at the colori's feet, and again Col. Morrow assumed the role of color bearer. In the meanwhile, soldiers had been constantly volunteering to serve in the color, guard in the places of those shot down. Between the opening of the fight and the formation of the fifth line of battle, where Kelley fell, one guard had been killed and three mortally wounded. It was about this time that old John Burns, the veteran here of Gettysburg, gravitating among the men of the Iron Brigade to find the "hardest fighting and best company," fell in with the Twenty-fourth, and fought until three bullets had found lodgment in his person.

Col. Morrow kept the colors in his own

three bullets had found lodgment in his person.

Col. Morrow kept the colors in his own hand while forming the sixth line of battle, until he, too, was severely wounded, when he was compelled to turn the command over to Capt. A. M. Edwards. Edwards took the flag from the hands of the youth, who lay on the ground, dead or dying, with the staff tightly clasped to his breast. His name was never learned. Waving the colors to rally the men, the captain led back ninety-nine to answer roll-call, in place of the 496, whose hearty ayes-ayes had responded to Reynolds's appeal that morning.

TWENTY-THREE NEW WOUNDS IN

chosen to lead the assault on Fitz-John Porter's line along the heights of the Crew farm, where the crests and spure of the aumerous ridges which fell away terracelike toward the Confederate position, were studded with Union cannon. The assault was preceded by a Confederate cannonade, which failed utterly of its object, to disturb Porter's columns, while every Confederate battery that unlimbered for action was knocked to pieces instantly. Attempts were then made by three batteries in turn to play upon the ground where Armistead was to march, but they were also speedlily disabled by the fire of the opposing guns. Finding it impossible to clear a road for his troops by silencing Porter's batteries with artillery, the brave leader set out to do the work with the bayonet alone. Swinging his cap in the air for a signal, he dashed forward through the storm of bullets, canister and shell, his command after him, and crossed the fire-swept plateau to a depression affording a slight shelter at the base of the hill nearest to Porter's line. From that point six successive charges were made upon the batteries, and every one was repulsed. During those charges the color sergeant of the Thirty-eighth, a color corporal and a private were killed while bearing the flag. Three corporals, one after



the other, were wounded in the effort to keep them afloat, and then the lieutenantcolonel seized the staff. He was shot down, and a captain grasped hold of them. While waving them and urging the meu forward he found a like fate, being struck by three buillets, but before the colors reached the ground they were caught by the colonel. This being seen by the only remaining member of the color guard, he rushed forward and claimed the dangerous honor. While the staff was passing out of the hands of the colonel into those of the brave corporal it was cut in two by a shot, yet the zealous guard caught up the flag before it touched the ground, and, fastening it to his bayonet, bore it to the end of the fight. This may not be quite a parallel case to that of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, nor to the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, for Malvern Hill was not Gettysburg; yet with three color-bearers killed and five wounded in the effort to keep one hanner waving, it shows that Armistead's soldiers, when they marched to Gettysburg were by no means novices at charging "into the jaws of death."

The picture of the old flag of the Twenty-fourth Michigan is witness to the fact that scars and tatters are not always symbols of old age, nor old age the sole reason for going into honorable retirement. That flag had been in the field seven months, and in but three pitched battles during that time. It was a flag when it entered the McPherson woods July 1, 1883, the cut represents its condition when it came out.

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## TO THE NORTH POLE.

Fascination It Has Had for Navigators.

The Coldest Land in the World Not at the North Pole.

The Great Difficulties Transporting Food and Drink.

Value of the Eskimo Dog-Superstitions This Year-Their Chances

[Frem a Special Contributor. Copyright by the Wilson Press Syndicate.]

The coldest quarter of the globe is not, as generally supposed, the region surrounding the North Pole. It is probably at the northern extremity of Eastern Siboria. When the pole is reached, as I extend the will be hefere the nicetal entire. pect it will be before the nineteenth century closes, I believe its discoverers will find there a landscape of ice and w, perhaps with rocks containing here there the fossil remains of a previous of heat, and maybe cut up with pools of heat, and maybe cut up with pools lanes of water. The polar star will har directly overhead, with the other s of the northern half of the earth ing round in horizontal circles, never above the horizon, never beneath it, each completing its circuit once every aty-four hours.

esun, for about six minutes of the es, would act somewhat similarly, ap-ng first to be winding upward, then miding in spiral fashion till lost to From the pole there would be but direction in which to turn—to the ... One would take as many routes

have vanished. The hour of the day is, at the pole, a paradoxal conception, because that point is the meeting place of every meridian, and the time of one holds good for all; indeed, 4t may be any hour of the day that one cares to mention. Contrary to popular opinion, the summer weather at the pole is rather warm, so far as the question of traveling is concerned. Were the temperature below the freezing point at this season, progress over the ice and snow would be comparatively safe and easy, instead of extremely difficult and daugerous. The obstacles that make the quest of the pole so arduous and perilous, have been discovered and overcome by slow degrees. Strange as it may seem, nearly the full limit of present northward attaniments was accomplished at an early period. Barents penetrated to about 7s deg. north, discovering Spitzbergen in 1596. In 1670 Hudson reached the 30th deg., and in 1827 Parry penetrated to 82:45. In late years, notwithstanding that explorers have been aided by all modern resources, such as the use of steam and electricity, conceined of centuries. further progress northward has been so slow as to be altogether discouraging to any but the most persevering and indomitable spirits.

Forty units nearer to the pole is the record of what has been accomplished in this long interval, but it is gratifying to know that to two Americans, Lockwood and Brainard, belongs the honor of having attained the most northerly point so far reached. When we analyze the reason for this slow advance, we discover that the difficulties, in some respects, have been found greater than at first supposed. The common notion that extreme cold retards the onward march is far from correct. The temperature is so mild that show melts and ice separates, leaving miles of water between the polar floes, and raising obstructions in the pathway of applorers that are often insurmountable. If man could secure fresh food and drink in the northern regions through which he travels, one of the greatest difficulties in his efforts to find it has been quite impossible to trace, but for a supposed proof of their weird beliefs they claim that the winds are the messengers of the wicked spirits sent out for some unknown but certainly dreadful purpose. The north wind is known to the simple natives as the male wind, the south wind as the female wind, while the breezes wafted from the east and west are known as the "boy" and the "girl." Speaking of the odd Eskimo superstition reminds me of the queer idea advanced by a couple or more civilized beings, to wit, two Americans named Sims, father and son, who claim that the north pole is nothing more than a great round hole into the interior of the éarth, which is inhabited by a race of small people whom they call the Frilkites. The Frilkites, we are told, roam about the polar region in summer time seeking whom and what they may devour, and when the long farctic night comes they return to their hole along with the native animals and birds to the interior of the earth, which, by the way, is said to be warm and comfortable. But, perhaps, you have heard of "Sims's Hole," as it has been described. If the region of the pole is inhabited we do not yet know of it, but there may be people there, and if so they are probably a tribe of Eskime, for traces of the Eskime have been found as far north as the eighty-first purellel.

The interest aroused in the frozen North was first a commercial one, inspired by a desire to reach the wealth of the Orient by a short cut through the Arctic seas. So for soveral centuries there were numerous futile attempts to discover either a morthwest or a northeast passage. Since McClure, in 1854, forced the northwest passage from Bering Sea to Baffin's Bay, and since to reach the wealth of the Orient was first a commercial one, inspired by a desire to reach the wealth of the Orient by a short cut through the Arctic seas. So for soveral centuries there were numerous futile attempts to discover either a morthwest or a northeast passage. Since McClure, in 1854, forced the northwest passage fro

definitely determined, the spirit of inture has subsided and modern northroyagers are prompted only by the deto secure eclentific data and enrich the 
of human knowledge. The first expems that can properly be regarded as 
it the outcome of this purpose were 
commanded by Nares and Greely, 
the control of the secure and commanded by the secure and secure secure and the commanded by the secure and the secure secure and the secure secure and the secure secure are the secure secure and the secure secure secure and the secure secure secure and the secure secure

bitter controversies, for Nares, who set out for a three years' vorage, with perfect gequipment, returned in one year with his party alrow with the party alrow of the grave. Later expeditions have not falled to profit by these sad experfences, and the success of Peary's party in 1831-92 seems to have stirred a new and international interest in Arctic rescarch, so much so, that at present no less than a dozen considerable of the party of

tion, the Ripple was driven ashore, and rendered useless. Accounts agree that not only was the schooner unfitted for the expedition, but that the party were improperly equipped for Arctic exploration. They must have been careless, too, in the navigation of theirves sel, for it is said that in crossing Davis Strait from Labrador to Melville, that they would sometimes lash the wheel and go to bed without leaving a watch. Their small boats were ancient and shaky, and could only be kept afloat by constant balling.

Letters left by Bjorling near the wreck at Cary Islands, were discovered by whalers last summer, along with the body of one of the Newfoundlanders, who is supposed to have died from disease. The letter stated that, the party were about to start for Ellesmere Island in a small whale boat, the anly remaining craft that was fit for use. It is a curious fact that just before this, when they made a trip in that whale boat to Northumberland Island, they did not discover natives, for there are plenty of them in an old and well-known Eskimo settlement on the southern shore of the island, where the ship-wrecked explorers would have found shelter and food, and, might have been directed to Peary's headquarters, only a few miles further north. Bjorling must have been within a short distance of this Eskimo habitation, and the reason he did not find them must be that he was ignorant of the locality. Whatever has happened to them since, the four men appear to have got beyond the reach of yessels that frequent the northern waters. There is a possibility that Peary's present party have heard something about them. If so, it may ald our relief project.

After reaching Redeliff House, originally the northern destination of the summer expedition, and ascertaining what has bean heard about Bjorling and his companions, we will proceed to Littleton Island, then cross to Ellesmere Land and cruise south to Jones's Sound, exploring the entire coast line for traces of the men. Along this route we are almost certain to learn somethi

I hope we will succeed in restoring them to their friends.

Among the distinguished scientists who intend to accompany the summer party is I hope we will success in to their friends.

Among the distinguished scientists who intend to accompany the summer party is G. Frederick Wright of Cleveland, professor of the harmony of science and revelacion in Oberlin College, whose works on questions relating to ice formations have attracted wide attention, and who goes to Southern Greenland to prosecute further investigations in connection with his special study. Prof. Wright is the author of "The Ice Age in North America," and "Man and the Glacial Period," besides a number of papers on glacial subjects, published in various scientific periodicals, and a bulletin of the United States Geographical Survey on "The Glacial Boundary in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois." Having explored the boundary of the glaciated area from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, and to a considerable extent west of the Mississippi, the specific object he has in view in visiting Southern Greenland this year is to determine, from actual observations, the character of the deposits which take place upon the margin of the vast Greenland ice cap. He proposes to make Omiak the basis of his operations, and will there also have the advantage of incidentally studying glaciers entering the sea, and collecting important information concerning the general geography of the region. Prof. Wright will be accompanied by his son, Fred B. Wright, as an assistant.

In addition to these parties, several of

lis initiatory Arizona Adventures With Tamales, Gila Monsters, Antelopes, Etc. KYREEN (Ariz..) July 1, 1894.—(Special Correspondence.) Your humble contributor had the peculiar good fortune some time ago to make the acquaintance of a genuine State of Maine tenderfoot, fresh from the land where the playful crawfish digs his little well and builds a cliimney around it to keep the water out.

If he had not been a thorough-going, all-round rustler, he might never have solved the mysteries of the wild and woolly West. But now that it is all over he rejoices in the full-fledged brotherhood of the grizzly, wild-eyed Hassayamper, who eats Gila monster for dessert, and plays lawn tennis with the meek and lowly nigger-head cactus. His first raw break was with that suave and yielding fruit called the tamale.

A small group, including our hero and a couple of his new-made friends, were indulging in a few drops of liquid extract of hops at Thalheimer's, when one of the boys ordered up some tamales from a ham-colored Sonora gentleman, who retails the article about town. "What in heaven's name is that?" says the Maine fellow, when the little lumps of corn husks and dough were laid down before him. "That's an overland oyster," said Jim. "Well," says Maine, "It looks as ugly as a sore toe, but I'll down her if the rest of you do."

The boys started off, and the Maine man followed suit. He turned the tamale over suspiciously, then pulled off its Mother Hubbard, and laid it tenderly on the back of his hand, with a troubled look in his mild, blue eyes."

"Take it in a spoonful of jam," says Jim. "Shut your eyes and swallow it whole," said Bert. "No," said the Maine man, "I think I'll put it in a capsule, or chew assafetida to take the taste out of my mouth."

Then he began to skin it alive, and swallow the outside in detail. When he

my mouth."
Then he began to skin it alive, and

my mouth."

Then he began to skin it alive, and swallow the outside in detail. When he finally got down to the chili and beef, he rose up with terror in his optics and a spasm around the mouth, and says: "My God, boys, what's that?"

Just then the barkeeper came up and says, "Boys, it's an outrage to treat strangers this way, when everybody knows that tamales are made out of those little hairless Sonora pups that the Mexicana always keep about them." "Boys," said the Maine man, "ex-ex-cuse-me-a-minute," and he started to the door, He got there all right, but he disconnected on the way. Then came his previous day's provisions, and before he got through, in order to ease his conscience and other anatomy, he surrendered his Fourth of July dinner dating back to the patriotic commonwealth of New Hampshire.

he surrendered his Fourth of July dinner dating back to the patriotic commonwealth of New Hampshire.

The next day the Maine man, along with one of our leading citizens, went to the deep, dark valley of the Hassayampa.

On the way out the Maine man had a thirty-six-pound go-as-you-please mill, with bull-headed anta on the Agus Fria. On the 26th he ran a locoed jackrabbit, three guarters of a mile, saying it was a baby antelope, and he wanted to send it back East to his girl.

On the 27th he climbed a palo verde and held on by his legs for two hours to keep out of the reach of a Glia monster, only to find after the rescue that the poor little brute had been dead ever since the Crook campaign. On the 28th he mistook a spotted akunk for a badger and a one-round fight ensued, with the only result that the Maine man had to go off the main road to sleep for two or three nights to avoid a collision with indignant travelers. On the 29th he had a misunderstanding with one of the other fellow's burros, at Wickenburg. The burro aimed to klek some filling out of his back tooth, but committed a clerical error of some kind

Wickenburg. The burro aimed to kick some filling out of his back tooth, but committed a clerical error of some kind and got his hind legs mixed up with the Maine man's suspenders.

For about a minute and a half it looked like a barrel making 500 revolutions per second, but out of which arms, legs, ears, overalls were wildly flung to the breeze. Then the Maine man emerged clothed in little else than the collar of his pantaloons and profanity, while the burro walked quietly off and lunched on a pair of death-dealing government sox, which had killed the mesquite bush on which they had hung.

the mesquite bush on which they had hung.

After these countless, blood-curdling adventures, in which the Malne man finally became master of the situation, he returned to Phoenix triumphant, showing that pluck, and good humor will prevail in all things.

He says he is prepared to annihilate any son of alkali who calls him a tenderfoot, and claims that the mystic waters of the Hassayampa have sloahed around in his system for two weeks; that he can bathe in the sunshine of the foothills, scrub his manly form with a cholla cactus, eat galvanized bacon and the running-gear of a jackrabbit with an insatiate appetite; that he can expectorate further, lie harder and wear his beard stubbler without shaving than any Hassayamper from Sour Dough Gulch up to Dead Man's Hole in the Ground. So what's the matter with him? He's all right.

THE CANNON BALL.

Chance Shots in the Chilesu War That Went

THE CANNON BALL.

Chance Shots in the Chilesan War That Went Through Ironciads.

(Pittsburgh Dispatch:) A shot weighing 250 pounds, from an eight-inch gun of Fort Valdivia, in Valparaiso Harbor, struck the cruiser Blanco Encalada above the armor belt, passed through the thin steel plate on the side, went through the captain's cabin, took the pillow from under his head, dropped his head on the mattress with a thump, but without jarring a hair, passed through the open door into the messroom, where it struck the floor, and then glanced to the ceiling. Then it went through a wooden bulkhead one inch thick, into a room, 25x42 feet, where forty men were sleeping in hemmocks. It killed six of them outright and wounded six others, three of whom died, after which it passed through a steel bulkhead, five inches thick, and ended its course by striking a battery outside, in which it made a dent two inches deep. It was filled with sand. Had it released deadly gases no one knows what damage it might have done. A 450-pound missile from a ten-inch gun in the same fort struck the same vessel on ita eight-inch armor. It hit square on a boit. The shell did pierce the armor, but burst outside the vessel. It drove the boit clear through, and in its flight the bolt struck an eight-inch gun, completely disabiling it. Such is the power of the smaller-sized guns.

SCIENCE-INDUSTRY.

New Stereo Matrix Process for Newspaper Work.

The Chemistry of Cleansing-Hydraulic Oif Press-Future Use of Shorthand on the Battlefield-One of the Tribulations.

[From a Special Contributor.]

If rem a Special Contributor.]

It is sought to supersede the ordinary method of forming stereotype molds for newspaper and other classes of printing work by a device, which is said to be already gaining ground in England. The principal objects which the patentee has in view in working out this process is to dispense with the present methods of "beating" and "mangling" the matrix, and, to expedite its drying so as to get the mold quickly into the casting box. The immense benefit of such an improved process as this invention claims the mold quickly into the casting box. The immenso benefit of such an improved process as this invention claims to be, may be gathered from the fact that according to the present, or "beating," etc., process, some seven to twelve minutes are occupied in the molding and drying of a matrix, while in the improved method it is claimed that the molds can be made ready to be cast from in less

type bed.

THE CHEMISTRY OF CLEANSING.

Prof. Lewis, in his lecture on "The Chemistry of Cleansing," has put some scientific facts into very plain language. He says that dust is one of the materials which nature used for her cleaning-up processes. This comes about since dust contains "germs," which, by provoking and aiding decay, resolve matter which nature wishes to remove into the elementary.

HYDRAULIC OIL PRESS. A new oil press has been patented by an Indian castor-seed crusher, which appears to be an important advance in the methods hitherto employed for extracting oils from

and clumary, and lastly hydraulic pressured came into roque. But this process involved a number of troublesome details, such as grinding, heating, modification and often with difficulty, in series between plates in the hydraulic press. The object of the new oil press is to dispense entiry, with these expensive and laborious processes. It is working pressure is two to closes, the working pressure is two to closes, the working pressure is two to have extracted 4.138 per cent. of oil from a seed containing a total of 47.02 per cent. of oil. The mode of working the press is very simple, and almost entirely the feeding hoper is drawn along the press of the boxes, pressure is the special containing a total of 47.02 per cent. of oil. The mode of working the bottom passes over the several opening, the material, falls through and fills the boxe; pressure is then applied and the boxes; pressure is the applied and the press when he had in a provided for its reception, along each side of the press. When the pressing is completed, the ram by which it is effected, and the press-boxes are the moved, as well as the plate, and the pressing is completed, the ram by which title self-cited, and the press-boxes are is much simplified by galvanizing or thinking been widely ridiculted, a well-known attender puber has written to the Phonomy attender puber has written to the Phonomy attender puber has written to the Phonomy attender the press of the self-cited and further from this interview it is widen that the rumor was well founded, and truther. From this interview it is widen that the rumor was well founded and further from the self-cited was a recommendated to respect the self-cited was a strengarpher has written to the Pross. When the self-cited was a strengarpher has written to the Pross. When the self-cited was a strengarpher has written to the Pross. When the self-cited was a strengarpher has written. Of the sample was a strengarpher has written to the Pross. The character of these shorthand message to a beater of the self-cit ates the necessity of press cloths.

FUTURE USE OF SHORTHAND ON THE
BATTLE-FIELD.

The statement lately circulated that the
German and Swedish armies were contemplating using shorthand "on the field,"
having been widely ridiculed, a well-known at stenographer has written to the Phonetic Journal, giving the gist of a conversation he had in Berlin with a military shorthand writer. From this interview it is evident that the rumor was well founded, and further fore the specific uses to which stenography is to be put in the uext great war are given in detail. They comprise:
Patrol and reconnoisance. Officers of patrolling detachments have experienced great drawbacks because they could not quickly enough record their ideas, and just at the moment when quick writing would be of the utmost importance, they have to write longhand, and their report is only very inadequate. It will be an advantage if the officer can jot down a full message in a moment, in shorthand, and send it off immediately, and proceed with this reconnoitering instead of having to stop to make cumbrous notes in longhand or to trust to memory. Secrecy—The keeping secret of these shorthand messages would, after a lapse of time; come to be of no great importance, but meantime, the enemy would have very considerable trouble, if he captured he messanger, in the detailed information collected during the progress of a battle or maneuver, which, at present, is communicated to the staff by aldes-de-camp verbally, if preserved, would make valuable material for the internal, and served, would make valuable material for the historian. Maps—The details of streams, woods, isolated mansions and so forth, which, at present, military maps

tions, or by reference to separate works, could be clearly written in ahorthand on the face of the maps. Legibility—Shorthand, even roughly written, is more legible than roughly-written longhand.

ONE OF THE TRIBULATIONS OF DEEP

Dr. Hickson points out an extraordinary danger to which the deep-sea fish are lia-ble. At the great depths at which they ble. At the great depths at which they live the pressure is enormous—about two and a half tons to the square inch at a depth of 2500 fathoms. It sometimes happens that in the excitement of chasing a prospective meal the unwary fish rises too high above his usual sphere of life, when the gases in the swimming bladder expand and he is driven by his increasing buoyancy rapidly to the surface. If he has not gone too far when consciousness of his danger grows greater than—his—eager ness for prey, the muscles of the body/may be able to counteract this, but above this limit he will continue to, float upwards, the swimming bladder becoming more and more inflated as the unfortunate creature rises. Death by internal rupture results during this upward fall, and thus it happens that deep-sea fish are at times found dead and floating on the surface of the ocean, having tumbled up from the abyss. THE ACT OF BREATHING AS APPLIED TO PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Some of the Eastern dances seen at the World's Fair served to show to what degree a much-neglected branch of physical development, that of the muscles of the abdomen or diaphragm, can be brought. As a matter of fact few of us breathe properly, as we ignore the use of the diaphragm, and Capt. A. L. Hoper Dixon has done well to call attention to the importance of everyone, and especially the soldier, taking the trouble to correct his faults of breathing and to learn to perform that act as nature intended. Capt. Dixon explains that the the only true form of breathing is the abdominal or diaphragmatic and shows the evil effects of collar-bone and shoulder respiration, as well as those of mid-chest or rib breathing. So much do defective forms exist that out of 1500 recruits at a government military station, the difference of chest measurement in 95 per cent. did not exceed 1½ inches between the maximum and minimum. The diaphragm is quite as easy to train, with proper care, as any other muscle in the body. A man who goes in for fencing, boxing or running and devotes his training to the muscles concerned in these respective exercises, irrespective of the diaphragm it the drams of the enormous benefit that may be derived from learning breath control. It is a singular fact that hardly any army wind instrument players breathe correctly. Capt. Dixon says the reason men are rejected from the army, so far as chest measurement is concerned, is because they neither know how to fill their lungs with air on the one hand, nor to empty them on the other. "Give me any recruit who is healthy, but still does not come up to the required standard of chest measurement, and I will guarantee that in a few weeks. by means of diaphragmatic drills, I will Some of the Eastern dances seen at the Vorld's Fair served to show to what de-

#### THE HERMIT OF BEAR RIDGE.

[From a Special Contributer.]

"Last Thursday, a party of hunters, returning from a trip across Bear Ridge, called at the Hermitage. The hermit could not be found and they were about to push on, when one of their number stumbled across a half imbedded substance

torn away the light covering of leaves and straw and brought to light the stif-fened corpse of "Bill Grey," as he was commonly called. His body has been

has led the life of a recluse ever since.

Nothing is known of his history."

The above extract apeared in a Potter county, Pennsylvania, newspaper the other week, and brought back to the writer the

week, and brought back to the writer the memory of an autumn expedition among the hills of that State and an interview with the unknown dead.

I had taken up my headquarters at a ramshakle farmhouse, kept by a half-hunting, half-farming individual, who among other virtues kept a pack of hounds and was a warm friend of anybody who possessed a gun and knew how to use it. My host, after directing fue to all the best localities for a shot and throwing in some valuable reflections of his own on sportsmanship in general, told me of a "Ka-rac-ter that had fetched up in these parts," the excellence of whose shot and unsociableness of life had created a good deal of talk, "Don't you put a word to him for ye won't git as much as beans fer an answer."

him for ye won't git as much as beans for an answer."

"Yer might as well start fer hum ef yer come across him, fer thairs no luck arter seeing him. I've tried it times enough to know."

Game was plenty, the weather fine, and the unerring shot and his general uncannyness did not again trouble my brain, until one particular Saturday, when the fates seemed to have opened all their batteries.

On a shelf in one corner of the cave rested a lot of ancient-booking thaware. My host produced a tin pail from some receptacle hidden from my sight and placed to on the glowing coals, which soon brought the contents to a boil, and filled the room with a most grateful odor of stewed meat and vegetables. My afterneon's scramble had produced an aching void that I had expected to carry to bed. In fact, after becoming acquainted with the non-hydropathic views of the landlord, desired to; but the persuasive effects of the ascending steam was such that when a tin dish of the compound was passed to me I was soon bursily engaged in its mysteries, spearing bits of meat and potatoes with my knife, and transferring them rapidly to my mouth.

The cook did not stop for such trifles as a knife or fork, but, on the principle that fingers were made before forks, began as soon as it was sufficiently cooled to grapple the contents with both hands, ending by tipping his plate to an angle of 45 deg.—an operation that soon cleansed it.

He then produced a pipe that might have

dec.—an operation that soon cleaned it.

He then produced a pipe that might have been a brother to his own, a paper of to-bacco and a long, black bottle. Handing me the smoking utensils we both cosmenced to load. I had determined to have an interview if possible, and, knowing that the weed is said to have a remarkable power over the human heart, not to speak of the bottle, I was ready to endure, it necessary, suifer, to attain my object.

The tobacco I could manage, but when it came to the bottle—a forty-rod, Jersey lightning affair—my resolution filtered. I, however, managed to elude his vigilance by litting the bottle high in the air and giting, my lips to its orifice, at the same time making a felicitous swallowing sound, and conveying to my features an expression of angelic bliss. As he had the bottle all to himself and it passed rapidly it began, in time, to assert itself, and after some introductory conversation I found myself listening to the story of Henry Eskine Templeton's (alas Billi Grey's) life.

Born in Chester, England, the youngest son of 'Sir Phillip Eskine Templeton, K.C.B., he was sent at an early age to Rugby, from there to Baliol College, Oxford, where he graduated, soon after which he lost his mother.

Hastening home to condole with his father he found himself -received with a chilling coolness and was informed that owing to financial troubles it would not be possible for him (the father) to do more than pay over his mother's inheritance, and that the two had better live apart.

Eskine (as he was called) had been brought up to believe himself the son of a man of wealth, and had lived a life in accordance, 'and, when he found himself suddenly dismissed with f5000 just placed in his hands. Hurriedly realizing on everything disposable he immediately got on his track, followed him to Faris, thence to Florence, Vienna and Berlin, where he lost all trace of him.

The Russo-Turkish war was then at its height and his pocket contained just endothy dismissed wound at Shipka Pass, where he was wounde

stood the empty bottle, and near the short, stubby pipe, but Henry Templeton, alias Bill Grey, had gone This Summer Land.

Sunfilled air and cloudless skies, Days of beauty, where srise Never shadow near nor far, No ecliphs of sun or star; where the laughlug rivers run, Smilling upward to the sun;

High our botty mountains rise, Face to face with glowing skies; On the sunit ocean's breast Lo, our fairy islands rest.
Bird song fails like music's rain, Over mountain, vale and plain; And the rippling rivers dance, Smiling in glad dalliance With the laughing sunbeams gay, Which upon their waters play.

Which upon their waters play.

Dream I neath these sunlit skies, where the palm and pepper rise—Dream I of the days agone, when another race did throng All these amiling, sunny ways; Through the pulseless noons of days Filled with saughter, sweet and low; As the lovely bluebells flow Of light music, which the breeze Stirs to softest melodies.

See the dark eyes wondrous glance In those old days of romance, when the mission bells were hung, And their echoes found a tongue.

Dream I too of song and dance, and of beauty's melting glance, From the dusky eyes which shone. Like some full moon lighted zone; As if there beneath each lid, Gleaming, starry plane's hid, Shedding light so soft and clear Through all young love's hemisphere.

Here did dusky maidens tread,
By their brave young warriors led;
Here was life without a care,
Wasting for tomorrows fair.
Just to be was fullest bliss,
Neath a sky so fair as this,
Where the summer lingers near
Through each month of all to year.
ELIZA A. OTIS.

Oscar Wilde's taste in dress, especially, in the use of jewelry, is still that of an exquisite. He wears three rings on his left hand and one on his right, while his wrist is ornamented with a chain bracelet of solid gold, to which a heart-shaped locket is attached. He wears a red, yellow and blue ties of great size and his general appearance makes him one of the most conspicuous men seen on the streets of London.

Mrs. U. S. Grant will pass the greater part of the summer at Narragansett Pier, where she has taken a cottage. Her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, will visit her mother during the summer, as will also Col. Fred Grant and his family.

#### HONEST BIG EARS.

By Charles P. Lum

[From a Special Contributor.]

The drollest citizen of New Mexico is the sober, slow-going burro—the dwarf donkey familiar and dear to all parts of Spanish-America. He is smaller than the timinest Shetland pony; and though he sells for far less—\$12 is a high price for a trained burro—he is really worth far more. Owlish and clumsy as he looks, he is one of the most reliable and useful beasts in the world; and our desert southwest could hardly have got on at all without him. He will carry a crushing load up mountain trails so dizzy that the best horse would be of very little use on them (an Eastern horse no use whatever;) and is wonderfully sure-footed. Moreover, his fellow-citizens have a great respect for his moral qualities.

his moral qualities.

The Pueblo Indians are particularly fond of him. In every adobe-walled courtyard of their quaint villages he is to be seen of an evening contentedly munching a wisp of straw, or folded to sleep something after the fashion of a rusty jack-knife, whose four blades will not quite shut into the handle. During the years that I lived in a Pueblo town, in one of the comfortable Indian houses and with the Indians for very true friends, I came to regard Mr. Burro as a very good neighthe Indians for very true friends, I came to regard Mr. Burro as a very good neighbor also—except when he took a notion to sing at night. His voice is not exactly soft—as you may have noticed of other donkeys—and the only song he knows is "Haw-ec-ech." So one does not always appreciate his efforts at a serenade. Still, I have heard other folks try to sing, who couldn't; so I can forgive him.

serenade. Still, I have heard other folks try to sing, who couldn't; so I can forgive him.

When, after the Indians had come to trust me, I was at last admitted to their story-tellings, and I was greatly interested in the strange fairy-tales which the old men taught the boys of a winter's night. The fox, the coyote (or prairie wolf,) the bear, badger, beaver, eagle, and other beasts and birds figured in no end of stories; but there seemed to be nothing about the burro. This was not entirely strange, because—like the horse and cow and dog and cat—the burro was brought to America only by the brave Spaniards, and was not native here. Most of the Pueblo fairy-stories were made even before that wonderful conquest of 350 years ago; and, therefore, tell only of animals that were already here.

But at last, wrinkled old Patricto told me a story of the burro; and here it is, just as he told it—except that I have turned it into English from the strange languarge which the Tee-wahn speak.

Once on a time Boo-roo-deh\* was sent by his master to a town far beyond the Eagle-feather Mountain. It was the time when all must work in their fields, so the man could not go himself. But he said to the burro:

"Burro-friend, in Shum-nac is one who owes me so many cheeses of the milk of the goat. And since I cannot leave my garden, go thou and ask for what is mine, and bring them to me with care, for they are worth much."

So Boo-roo-deh started, carrying upon his saddle a very large bag for the cheeses. Three suns he traveled, going over the mountains, and came at last to Shum-nac.

Three suns he traveled, going over the mountains, and came at last to Shumnac.

"But how shall I give so many cheeses to a four-foot, who comes without a man?", thought he who was owing. "For either he will eat them, or drop them by the way."

"You should not think so, Man-friend," answered the Burro aloud—for you must know that in those days all the animals could talk like people. "Only tie the cheeses very carefully in the bag upon my back, and I will carry them."

So the man did, and Boo-roo-deh started for home—slowly, for he was heavy with the load. He walked till night; and then lay down and slept under his burden, for there was no one to help him off with it. In the morning he went on, until he came into the pine woods of the mountains, where the path was very narrow. Before long, a Coyote came running up beside him, speaking very politely and saying:

"Ah Burro-friend. I am sorry to see you."

or the Red Landson, not stopping.
"Oh, yes," said the Prairie Wolf, "I know that town very well. That is where they have many chickens. I will go along and help you. Come, give me part of your

load to carry."

Now the bag was very heavy on Boo-rodeh's back, and his legs ached. But hthought: "No! For my master sent mand not this one." And he said alous "Thank you, Coyote-friend, but I wicarry them."

"At least, give me one cheese to eat, said the Coyote. "For my family are ver hungry, and there is nothing in the hour since two days. Your master will not my

one cheese."
"I am very sorry for your family," an swered Boo-reo-deh, "and if these were

"I am very sorry for your family," answered Boo-reo-deh, "and if these were mine, you could have one. But as they are not, you will have to ask my master"—and he kept walking on.

Then you are very foolish, for he wonld never know. And if you would give me one, I would go along and help you take off the saddle, so you could rest sometimes. But because you are so stupid, good-by."

Saying this, the Coyote went off. But when he was hidden by the trees, he turned and ran ahead, and waited in a bush. Soon Boo-roo-deh came along, groaning with weariness, and the Coyote, coming behind him, very quietly, cut the bag with his teeth, and took out a chesse, running away with it.

Big Ears kept going home, not knowing what had been done. But when his master had taken off the load and counted, he said:

"Where is the other? I told you to be very careful, and here is a chesse missing."

Boo-roo-deh rubbed his ear with his feot, to hink. "Oho!" he said, "I think it was Too-Whay-Deh who did it, for he came to me, asking for cheese, and I saw no one else. But I will catch him."

"Go, then, and bring him, or you shall pay me for this cheese."

So Big-Ears went a day into the mountains, looking this way and that way. At last he found the house of the Coyote, and, falling down in front of it, he slut his eyes and opened his mouth, as if ded. In a little while the old Coyote Woman came to the door, and, seeing this, he cailed loudly.

"It is well," answered the Coyote. "I will get it first," and he started to crawl into the open mouth to get the liver. But at that Big Ears shut his mouth and now we will have meat enough."

"You never think of me! You know I like the liver best. Get it for me, this very now!"

"It is well," answered the Coyote. "I will get it first," and he started to crawl into the open mouth to get the liver. But at that Big Ears shut his mouth suddeny, catching Too-Whay-Deh by the nose, asi, jumping up, went running home whe him.

"Ho!" said the master, "this is, inded, the thief, for his breath still smells of

Smokeless powder has been followed by a chemical combination called a "fog reator." A German named Reihm is the inventor. It is a shell which, when it is replodes, enshrouds in darkness the trops at whom it is aimed. It also calses the soldiers to cough.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY-

Leave for | LOS ANGELES.

## WATER WIZARDS.

Strange Adventures of Capt. Paul Boyton

And His Daring Pupil Whistler, in Their Weird Show.

Riding a Florida Alligator Through Whirlpool Rapids

e Webb Perished—Taken for Aquatic maters and Made a Target for Whist-ling Bullets—Lives That Bubble Over With Adventure.

LFrom a Special Contributor.

e are men who court danger for b f adventure—whose lives are one chance to the grim monster death, o daily risk themselves in perllous

and who daily risk themselves in perilous schemes where the turn of a die will precipitate disaster.

Note the curious crowds that flock to see the aeronaut make his ascension, and come plunging from the heavens with his parachute, much as the eagle follows the descent of the fish dropped by the hawk—even the voyager tempting fate by a run through Whiripool Rapids, is sure of an audience of gaping sensation-seekers.

This is nothing new—it has been so from time immemorial—from the days when gladiators fought and died in the arena before tens of thousands — when gallant knights met in the lists with sword and lance to conquer or be slain while ladies fair applauded. That same spirit still lives, though it has new gods to worship modern methods of exalting bravery. In



Astride an alligator.

In almost every country under the sun they have exhibited their weird water how have exhibited their weird water how howe whe great rivers in this and other lands that Boyton has not paddled down for a wager, elad in his rubber life-saving-suit. Such adventurers see more in a month than most men do in a lifetime. A record of the strange events that have marked their travels would fill a volume and be mighty interesting reading, too, it is the purpose of this sketch to briefly mantion s. Lew, of these vastures, as told during a social hour by Boyton's California pupil, Prof. George Whistier, now reproducing the best of the captain's specialties on this work of the captain's specialties on the captain's specialties on the captain's specialties of the captain's specialties on the captain of the captain's specialties of the captain's spec

isissippi, Missouri and other rivers, ich they have navigated in their lifeing suits for thousands of miles, these centurers simply towed a minature metal it, used for holding a few supplies, and ich can be readily picked up as one uld a soap box.

When the breeze favors they make use of small sail, the mast being ported in a socket fastened to foot or fit may be some er portion of the body. The appearance such floaters must be unique-indeed in the shore, and quite astonishing to the same population of the body. The appearance is the same property of the body. The appearance is the same property of the same population of the body. The appearance is the same property of the same property in the same property in the same property in the same property in the same property is same property.



the zip, zip of the bullet and a splash just beyond. A second followed that struck even closer—the marksman was evidently getting his bearings and determined to wipe out this awful marine monster.

By this time George was aroused to the necessity of immediate action, unless he wanted to remain a target for this hot fire. He raised himself in the water to see an old Kentuckian in the act of aiming for a third and perhaps fatal crack.

"Hello, there! Hold on, please," he shouted, waving his paddle furlously. The fellow staggered back in amazement.

"By gum! why, it air a man!" he said.

and about whom the whole country was talking.

Pomp finally confessed that his first thought was that the Old Nick had come after him—and any one who has seen Boyton in his ridiculous but serviceable suit will pardon the poor fellow his fright. When making his famous walk down the river below Cairo, Whistler was considerably amused by the actions of an aged darky, who came out to meet him in an old boat, and who showed a decided ten-



Thought he was old Nick.

dency to worship at the shrine of the water wisard until the situation was ex-plained to him, when he exclaimed with evident disappointment. "I declar I done thought twar Moses come back to yarth, and a walkin on de

come back to yarth, and a walkin on de water, dat am a fack, marse."

Such incidents in lives that fairly bubble with adventure, serve to show the dangers and humors attending the exhibitions of those men who walk and float upon the water. Sometimes a leak occurs, when a hasty patch must be slapped on, secured with rubber cement, for there is danger of the air being displaced by water, and the venturesome swimmer ia dragged upder and destroyed with his own petard as it were.

BUSINESS FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

California Fruit. ST. LOUIS, July 7. — (Special Dispatch.)
There is no change in the orange market
quotations. The market is bare of other

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money,

Shares and Money.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The week closes on the Stock Exchange with a heavy tone to the speculation, solely as a result of the continuance and threatening character of the railway strike. It was not until today that Wall street took serious alarm at the condition of afairs in the Western railway world. It has come to this, that the inquence of the strikers is all-absorbing in the stock market and the immediate future of speculative values depends almost entirely upon the course of the railway workers, and it is not alone share values that are affected. The steriling exchange market developed a hardening tendency doday, by reason of the growth of a belief that, if the situation does not improve, American securities will be returned by foreign holders in such amounts as to cause a heavy demand for sterling bills, which would consequently, command higher rates. The entire financial horizon is therefore clouded, and no week of this year has closed with less of light to see in the near future of the stock market as this one. The course of values today was downward, prices, with scarcely an exception, declining steadily from the opening to the close of business, with scarcely an exception, declining steadily from the opening to the close of business. Pullman was the heaviest sufferer of the entire list, declining 2 per cent. Lead and United States Cordage preferred, Pullic Northwestern and Sugar, each L and the rost of the list 140% per cent. The tone of speculation at the close was decidedly heavy.

New York, July 7.—The total sales of

Chicago Gas. 7800. Distillers. 1609; Louisville and Nashville. 1400; Missouri Pacific. 1700; Rock Island, 3600; St. Paul, 8800.
Atchison 5 N. J. Central. 106
Adams Express. 147 N. & W. pfd. . 109
Alton. T. H. 32 North Am. Co. 2%
An. T. H. pfd. . 165 North Pac. . 3%
Am. Express. 108 North Pac. . 3%
Am. Express. 108 North Pac. . 9%
Am. Express. 108 North Pac. . 9%
Can. South. . 45%
Am. Express. 108 North Pac. . 15%
Can. South. . 45%
Con. Gas. . 127
Col. Ca. & St. L. 35
Con. Gas. . 127
Col. Ca. & St. L. 35
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Oil Cer. 27
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Oil Cer. 27
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Oil Cer. 27
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Oil Cer. 27
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Oil Cer. 27
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Co. & St. L. 35
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Co. & St. L. 35
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Co. & St. L. 35
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Co. & St. L. 35
Colo. Coal. & I. 6%
Cot. Coal. &

Chicago Live Stock Market.
CHICAGO, July 7.—At the stockyards no business was transacted in live stock, nothing being offered. There have been no arrivals by rall since Monday, and the last of athe stock held over from that day was closed out yesterday. The latest sales reported indicated an advance on last week' quotations of 25050c in cattle, 40050c in hope and 25050c in sheep and lambs.

ported indicated an extraction of a max week and 25,050c in sheep and lambs.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Commercial Bulletin today says of the Boston wool market that the sales of the secton wool market that the sales of the week are 2,965,000 pounds domestic and 100,000 pounds foreign, against 2,447,000 pounds domestic and 385,000 pounds foreign last week. Last week there was a speculative export that ran sales up to a high figure. The remnants of that spury on Monday and Tuesday have contributed to increase this week's business. The remains of the spury of the sales of the section of the sales of the sales of the sales of the section of the sales of the sal

long clear, £55 37s 5d.

Lard, prime western, 35s.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Petroleum — Was steady. Pennsylvania oil, sales none; August option, sales none; closed, 84 bid.

Lima oil, sales none; August option, sales none.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce. Crain and Produce.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The market is well supplied with vegetables. Early rose polatioss were a little higher, and so were sliver-skin onlons. Corn was lower. Outside of, this there were no changes. There were no strawberries in this morning, although the boat was reported early in the day. Feaches did better. Cherries were taken by canners at 3c per pound. Lusk & Co. as 'reorganized, opened business this morning. The butter market was steady with supplies plentiful. Eggs are rather firm for choice ranch. Cheese is unchanged. The poultry market is firm at the recent advance. Receipts are light.

Flour-Family extras, 3.40@3.50; bakers' extras, 3.30@3.40; superfine, 2.50@2.75.

Wheat—Trade continues of small proportions with values easy at 90@92½ for good to choice shipping quality. Milling wheat, 1.00@1.10.

Barley—Was slow. New. 824@55: old.

to choice shipping quality of the control of the co

Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Wheat—Was steady. December, 1.66%; May, 1.11%.
Barley—Was dull. December, 93%.
Corn—1.45.
Bran—18.00 per ton.
Drafts and Silver.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Drafts—On sight, New York, per \$100, 7%c.
Sterling bills—On London, 60-day bank, 688. Silver bars—62%@62%. Mexican dollars—51@61%

Flour, sacks, 28,121; wheat, centals, 216; arley, centals, 440; oats, 220; potatoes, acks, 3120; onlons, sacks, 620; bran, 806. LOS ANGELES WHOLESALE PRICES. Poultry.

Positry.

Hens=3.50@4.00.

Roosters=Young, 3.50@4.50; old, 4.00.

Broilers=2.00@3.00.

Ducks=3.50@4.00.

Turkeys=9@11.

Eggs=1114@1124.

Vegetables.
Potatoes-60@75; sweets, 1.75@2.00.
Beets-90.
Onions-90.
Tomatoes-Per box, 75@85.
Fruits.

Per box, 1.75@2.00; uncured, 1.00@ 1.25. Oranges—Navels, 1.50@2.00; seedlings, 1.00@ 1.25. Mill Products.

Flour-3.40 per bbl.; buckwheat, 4.00 per 100; rye, 2.50; graham, 2.00; cornmeal, 2.20; oat-meal, 4.00. Dairy Produce.
Butter-Fancy, 40; fancy dairy, 32½; choice, 2714. Cheese — Large Anchor, 11; Alamitos, 11; Young America,12; Swiss, 13@25. Smoked Meats, Etc. Hams—12@12%; Picnic, 3@9; boneless, 10@

n-Breakfast 12@124. Wheat—No. 1, per 100, 1.30; No. 2, 1.20. Barley—Whole, 1.00. Rolled Barley—1.20.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

(Figures in parenthesis, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.)

M A Brown to L Sewell, W% NE% NE% sec 13, T 1 S, R 11 W, \$1500.

J Andrews to G H Bixby, 10 acres in Rancho Los Coyotes and lot i, block 3, Norwalk, \$1000.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF LOS ANGELES—Corner Main and Commercial Streets. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

S TATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Northwest corner Second and Spring sts., Los Angeles, Cal. 483 8 BANK, at the close of builfness Jame 20th, 1884, at the cl Northwest corner Second and Spring sta os Angeles, Cal. 480 9 \$2500,000 Paid up capital \$500,000 42,500 

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGE-LES—
Capital stock \$400,000
Surplus 200,000
LELIOTE President Surplus 200,000
J. M. ELLIOTT Presiden
W. O. KERCKHOFF Vice-Presiden
FRANK A. GIBSON Cashle
G. B. SHAFFER Asst. Cashle
J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker
F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne
W. C. Patterson.

An Ordinance

An Ordinance

Defining the Duties of the Horticultural Commissioner, of Los Angeles County, State of California.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE county of Los Angeles do ordain as follows:
Section 1. The horticultural commissioner of Los Angeles county shall be, and hereby is, required to the in the office of the country clerk of the country about the penal sum to bard of supervisors of sac conditioned according to his ordical approved conditioned according to law and turther conditioned for the faithful person and the conditioned for the faithful person or persons authorized to receive the rame, all monies that may come into his hands as such horticultural commissioner, and deliver to his successor in office all books, papers, money or property that may be in his possession or under his control as such horticultural commissioner, when required to do so, within ten days after receiving notice of his appointment.

Section 2. No fumigation shall be done by the horticultural commissioner unless notice has been served in writing, in accordance with section 2 of an act to protect and promote the horticultural commissioner while the horticultural commissioner shall present to the person or persons lable therefor an itemized bill for all labor, supplies and other services.

Section 3. The horticultural commissioner shall make a duly itemized and verified report to the board of supervisors and county auditor on the first of each month, showing all services and expenditures for the preceding month, and the salary of the horticultural commissioner shall have been duly paid into the county treasury.

Section 4. The horticultural commissioner shall have been duly paid into the county treasury.

commissioner shall have been the county treasury. Section 4. The horticultural commissioner shall file duly verified and itemized demands for all disbursements and expenses monthly, which demands shall be made out on a sheet separate and apart from that on which his separate and apart from that on which his tablishing an equitable rate for labor per-formed in funigating, the following rates shall be charged: Cyanide of potassium, 10 per cent. above

Cost.
Sulphuric acid, 10 per cent. above cost.
Sulphuric acid, 10 per cent. above cost.
Wear and tear, 15 per cent. on gross amount
of bill, outside of hauling.
Froportionate amount of hauling.
Foreman, not exceeding forty cents per hour. Helper, not exceeding twenty-five cents per

Water, Somethma a lask occurs, when a will be air being displaced by water, and will rubber commant, for there is danger of the air being displaced by water, and will rubber occurs to the surprise of the air being displaced by water, and will rubber occurs to the surprise displaced by water, and the air being displaced by water, and deep and the surprise of the su

1894.

RESOURCES

Cash on hand and in other banks \$
United States and other bonds...

Loans on real estate

Real estate taken for debt....

Furniture and fixtures Angeles, ss.

John E. Plater and W. M. Caswell, being each separately duly sworn, says: That John E. Plater is vice-president and W. M. Caswell is cashier of the Los Angeles Savings Bank, a corporation, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of their knowledge and belief. edge and belief.

JOHN E. PLATER,
Vice-president.
W. M. CASWELL.
Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd
day of July, 1894.
(Signed)
A. C. TAYLOR,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los
Angeles, State of California. Capital Surplus Total \$557,500
GEO. H. BONEBRAKE. President
WARREN GILLELEN. Vice-President
F. C. HOWES. Cashier
E. W. COE Directors: Geo. H. Bonebrake. Warren
Gillelen, P. M. Green, Chas. A. Marriner, W.
C. Brown, A. W. Francisco, E. P. Johnson,
M. T. Allen, F. C. Howes. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK, Nadeau Block, corner First and Spring sta., Los Angeles, Cal.

L. N. BREED President W. F. BOSBYSHELL Vice-President W. F. BOSBYSHELL Vice-President W. H. HOLLIDAY Asst. Cashier W. H. HOLLIDAY Asst. Cashier Paid up capital profits 28,000 Surplus and undivided profits 28,000 Surplus and undivided profits 28,000 Directors: D. Remick, Thos. Goss. W. H. Holliday, L. N. Breed, H. T. Newell, Wind. Avery, Slias Holman, M. Hagan, Frank Rader. E. C. Bosbyshell, W. F. Bosbyshell. 

Notice. Application for License — Saloon.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

1. T. H. Ward, clerk of the county of Los Angeles, California, and ex-officio clerk of the board of supervisors thereof, do hereby certify that, under the provisions of an ordinance entitled, "Ordinance Imposing Licenses and Fixing Rates Thereof in the County of Los Angeles, State of California," passed by said board March 4th, 1883, the following applications for licenses under section 3 thereof have been falled with said board, and that the hearing field with said board. Said board for the Said Board, and that the hearing field with the said board of June 1884, at 11:30 o'clock a.m., to will.

Filed, June 14th, 1894; name, Chas, Rice; location, Central ave., near Santa Fe R.R. crossing; business, saloon.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of June, 1894.

(Seal)

Clerk of Los Angeles County, California, and ex-Officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Thereof.

By C. W. BELLL, Deputy Clerk. Application for License - Salo

Bond Interest. Bond Interest.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE fourth semi-annual interest coupon of the seven per cent. gold bonds of the Mount Lowe Railway, issued by the Pasaden and Mount Wilson Railway Company, maturing July'ist, 1894, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the proper coupon at the office of the Los Angeles Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Stimson Block, corner Third and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal. N. B.—To holders of these bonds (or those hereafter purchasing) who may be desirous of having their interest coupons paid in San Francisco or the East, arrangements will be made to enable them to datast in any of the principal cities, by giving sheely notice at the company's office, Grand Operahouse Block, Pasadena, Cal.

T. S. C. LOWE.

Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baker I row Works will be held at the office of their corks, in the city of Los Angeles, state California, at 7 p.m., on Tuesdes, a board of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

FRED L. BAKER, Sec.

Dividend Notice. Dividend Notice.

LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK, NO. 236
North Main street. For the half year ending June 30, 1894, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-half
(4½) per cent. per annum on term deposits,
and three (3) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and
after Monday, July 2, 1894.

M. W. CASWELL, Cashier.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

HO! FOR HAWAII!



PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—
Goodall, Perkins & Co., general agents, San PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—
Goodall, Perkins & Co., general agents, San
Francisco.
Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego July 1, 7, 10, 15, 19, 24,
28, August 2. Cars to connect leave Santa
Fe depot at 10 a.m.,
For San Francisco. Port Harford and Santa
Barbara, July 3, 9, 12, 17, 21, 26, 30, August
4. Cars to connect with steamer at Redondo
leave Santa Fe depot at 10 a.m., or Redondo
Raliroad depot at 10 a.m., or Redondo
Raliroad depot at 10 a.m., or Redondo
Raliroad Benedic House Cars to connect
with steamers leave San Pedro and East San
Steamers leave San Pedro and East San
Fo. 14, 18, 23, 27, August 1. Cars to connect
with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot
Fifth st., at 5 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot
at 5:15 p.m.
The company reserves the right to change
steamers or their days of salling.
W. PARRIS, Agent,
124 W. Second st., Los Angeles, Czl.

REDONDO RAILWAY—
WINTER TIME CARD NO 11.
In effect 5 a.m., Monday, Sept. 25, 1893.
Los Angeles depot, corr Grand ave. and Jefferson st. Take-Grand-ave. cable or Mainst and Agricultural Park borse cars.
Trains leave Los Angeles for Redondo daily; 9:15 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 5:10 p.m.
Trains leave Redondo for Los Angeles daily; 7:45 a.m., 1:00 a.m., 3:45 p.m., Running time between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach, 50 minutes.
City ticket office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner First and Spring streets.

\*5:15 pm .... Chicago Limited .... \*7:00 am .... Overland Express.... \*8:15 am .San Diego Coast Line. \*4:40 pm .San Diego Coast Line. The National Bank of California is one of the few banks that successfully stood the shock of the late panic and maintained full coin payments right through.

The National Bank of California pays no interest on deposits in any form, offers no special inducements for business other than reliability when the customers exercise their right to de-....San Bernardino... via Pasadena \*9:00 am Only. "Daily except sunua, only."
Trains via Pasadena line arrive at Downey-ave. station seven minutes earlier and leave seven minutes later.
E. W. M'GEE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 129 North Spring street, and La Grande Station. Los Angeles.

and

Leave for | DESTINATION. 2:00 pm San F. & Sacramento.
7:45 pm San F. & Sacramento.
2:00 pm Ogden & East 2d class.
7:46 pm Ogden & East 1st class.
7:45 pm Portland, Or 8:20 am El Paso and East .
8:30 am Deming and East .
8:30 am Banning 5:15 pm ••5:30 pm 6:25 pm 11:15 pm 10:30 am 6:25 pm 9:30 am 10:30 am days only,

All of the seaside and rock.

stop at the new station, corner of First and Alameda streets.

The trains arriving from Santa Monica at \$2.00 am and 5.20 pm stop only at The Palms and University, between Santa Monica and Arcade depot.

Local and through tickets sold, baggage checked, Pullman sleeping-car reservations made, and general information given, upon application to J. M. CRAWLEY, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 144 South Spring street, corner Second.

CHARLES SEYLER, agent at depots, CHARLES SEYLER, agent at depots, General Traffic Managen, T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

General Passenger Agent.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY-

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—
Leave Los Angeles for Pasadena.

\*6:35 am \*\*7:10 am \*8:00 am \*9:00 am

\*10:30 am \*12:25 pm \*1:40 pm \*3:00 pm

\*4:00 pm \*5:20 pm \*6:20 pm \*1:30 pm

g9:30 pm

Leave Pasadena for Los Angeles.

\*7:15 am \*8:05 am \*9:05 am \*10:35 am

\*12:30 pm \*1:45 pm \*3:05 pm \*4:05 pm

\*12:30 pm \*7:05 pm \*8:05 pm \*10:35 am

g10:15 pm \*7:05 pm \*8:05 pm \*12:15 am

g10:15 pm \*7:05 pm \*8:05 pm \*12:15 am

g10:30 am \*1:40 pm, \*4:00 pm, \*10:00 am

Leave Los Angeles for Altadena, \*9:00 am

g10:30 am \*1:40 pm, \*4:00 pm, \*6:40 am

g8:20 am g12:35 pm \*5:52 pm.

Leave Gendale for Clos Angeles, \*10:10 am

am g12:00 m, \*6:13 pm

Leave Gendale for Los Angeles, \*7:26 am

g1:12 am \*1:00 pm, \*5:15 pm; \*6:40 am

g1:20 am \$1:00 pm, \*6:10 pm, g1:00 pm

Leave Rot Los Angeles pm G1:00 pm

Trains leave Los Angeles pm G1:00 am

g1:10 pm f1:00 pm

Trains leave Los Angeles pm G1:00 am

g1:10 pm \*1:00 pm

Trains leave Los Angeles pm G1:00 am

m \*1:40 pm \*1:00 pm

Fine pavilion. New hotel.

CATALINA ISLAND, Connecting with W. T. Co.'s steamer at San Pedro. Leave for | FIRST-ST. DEPOT. | Arr. from

9:55 am Saturday
5:15 pm Saturday
8:00 am Sunday
1:05 pm Monday
1:05 pm Tuesday
1:05 pm Thursday
1:05 pm Thursday
1:05 pm Thursday
1:05 pm Thursday
1:05 pm Thursday \*Daily. \*\*Daily except Sunday.

\*Daily. \*\*Daily except Sudday. Salasays only.
Stages meet 8:00 a.m. and 12:25 p.m. trains at Pasadena for Wilson's Peak, via new trail. Passengers leaving Los Angeles at 8:00 a.m. for Wilson's, Peak can return on same day. Good hotel fare at 32 per day.
City ticket office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner First and Spring streets.
Depots East end First-st. and Downey-are, bridges. General offices, First-st. depot. T. B. BURNETT, General Manager.
W. WINCUP, Gen. Pass. Agent.

PAST TRANSFER TO SANTA MONICA.
Leave Los Angeles
Arcade Depot.
9 a.m.
1 p.m.
Corner Second and Spring one haif bour leter; engage seats; ring up telephone \$56.



Crops and Markets.

Owing to the tie-up of the railroads, the produce market has been in a demoralized condition during the past week. It was at first thought that the general stoppage of trains would have the effect of creating nething of a famine in many varietie and raise prices, but, so far, this kind has been noted. Produce is being brought in by rail, as to help supply the local market, cannot be shipped out by rail. is not likely to be any lack of supply of any variety of produce, at least not unless the strike should last much longer

The tie-up is likely to have a stimulateffect on the market for hay and feed, As the supply of these products in South-ern California is by no means large, there

The fruit market is well supplied with all varieties. Some cherries have been brought down from the North by steamer, arriving in fair condition. Apricots are getting plentiful, and retail now at a price. A few early crops have made their appearance in the market. The export business in fruits is, of course, the time. It works a great hardship on fruit-growers, and will them unless there is some change the fruit-growers are not so unties, for the reason that the mate in this section is well adapted to the drying of fruit in the open air, which many will do, while it is scarcely practicable near the coast, in the northern part of

#### The Future of Wheat.

he continued low prices which prevail wheat are having a depressing effect the farmers, some of whom begin to bottom has dropped out of farming industry altogether. weeks we are told that the lowest but still it goes down and there ars to be no visible limit to the de-This remarkable state of affairs, feeting the leading agricultural pronation of many investigators, both within ad without the ranks of agriculture. It encouraging to note that some careful ad experienced men take a bright view situation and claim that before mg we shall have better prices for wheat, mong these is C. Wood Davis of Kan-s, who, in the June American Agriist, reviews the position and pros of the market and gives a large numew to the general public.

Mr. Davis first pays his attention to the ollowing statements which he characteras extravagant claims:

nents to the effect that the lands ble for wheat culture in North Amerthe present product; that every rmer knows that the present product ight be doubled without adding a single that some farmers raise three times in average of twelve bushels an acre, and may; that in the northwestern inces of Canada exists a region but ouched with the plow, capable of ang 2,000,000,000 bushels, which is whole product of the world; the undeveloped fields of Africa, ntities of wheat; that two years one thought of Argentina as a orting country; that Argentina exported 20,000,000 as a beginand this year expects an exportable us of 50,000,000 bushels; that in Arwheat is grown at a profit at 25 ets a bushel; that 25 cents is also at the cost in the Dakotas and Maniwheat of Argentina can be and can compete with foreign growers at this price; that the yield may be made to reach forty bushels an acre for the ited States, and that a view bounded 25-cent wheat is the one which the rican farmer must consider.

ous, misleading and mischievous stateestigate the facts in relation to wheatgrowing, and finds that there are the most abundant reasons for believing that the American farmer will never be called upon to compete with wheat that costs but 25 cents; one all-sufficient reason being that wheat cannot be grown at this price, and has not for centuries, over the whole of any wheat-producing country; hat there is not the slightest probabili of any American farmer having to sell wheat on the basis of 50 cents in En d; that there are no more considerable eas of wheat land to bring under cultiin the United States; that we are, and have been for some years, annually diverting wheat fields to the production forage—oats and hay—required by the 00,000 yearly added to the home populati; that the wheat area of the United ates, if we can rely either upon the cen-or the report of the Department of riculture, is very much less now than 1884; that the corn area is nearly six illion three hundred thousand acres less an in 1889; that the annual addition to opulation require the product of at 3,300,000 acres in corn, oats and hay; the hay acreage alone yearly absorbs e acres than are yearly reduced to acres than are yearly reduc vactor; that additions to the corn and deids can only be made by drafts upon lands now employed in growing wheat export; that more than 90 per cent. It additions to the population are cen-customers of the farmer, and that few

stomers of the farmer, and that few arms are being added, by reason practical exhaustion of the arable which few now question. In the comparatively unlimited extwheat land in the United States, in some talk, Eugene F. Smalley, informed man, recently wrote as in the April Forum:

As to the possibility of largely incres the product per acre Mr. Davis has this

the product per acre Mr. Davis has this to say:

"The statements that the product of the United States may be doubled by improved processes and that because one man with soil of the highest fertility and favorable climatic conditions has grown forty bushels of wheat, all may, are too ridiculous for serious consideration, and show an entire misconception of the conditions surrounding wheat culture which, here, as elsewhere, are more a matter of climate than tillage, or of soil. I have raised forty-five bushels an acre on rich creek bottom, but fi my upland neighbor had tried to secure such a yield, it would have cost him more than the legendary \$2 a bushel for fertilizers, and then he must reckon with climatic conditions. The land that gave me forty-five bushels one year failed to return the seed the next time it was in wheat. In 1892 Kansas grew 71,000,000 bushels, and in 1893 only 23,000,000, although more wheat was sown for the latter harvest than for the former—climatic conditions."

Mr. Davis believes that wheat is low be-

Mr. Davis believes that wheat is low b cause the world had a surplus acreage of quite 3,000,000 in 1890, permitting the ac ordinary crops of 1882 and 1884, that suf continued in excess up until 1887, to carry the world to the end of the 1890-91 harves year, when consumption had overtak production and remunerative prices would mous acreage yields of the fields of the United States in 1891 and 1892—yields that enabled us to throw upon the world's mar-kets at least \$70,080,000 more bushels than we could had those crops been but average ones. The world's crops of 1891 and 1893 were 369,000,000 bushels in excess of the two preceding ones; the excess being contributions to the world's supplies.

But for the extraordinary acreage yields from American fields in 1891 and 1892, the acreage deficit in the world's wheat area since have brought good prices for whea and carried up the prices of all other grain as the bread-eating people have increase ceased to expand. Moreover, the world' area under all grains of the temperat zones has increased but 12,200,000 acres in ten years, while the nicrease of population indicates an increase of nearly six time that amount In other words, the bread eating populations have since 1884 in-creased more than five times as fast as the food-producing, and but for an excessive acreage in 1884, scarcity and high prices would have long since ensued.

ing statement that the future of the two crops not above the average in yield per acre we shall have better prices. In interest not only of the agriculturists but of, all other industries which depend on agriculture it is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Davis will prove to be a

be hoped that Mr. Davis will prove to be a true prophet.

The Grape Fruit.

C. B. Hewitt, the Pasadena nursery man, writes to The Times in regard to a recent article which appeared in these columns on the subject of the grape fruit, or pomolo. Mr. Hewitt was the author of the article in the Crown Vista two years ago, which article was quoted in The Times. He says that since writing that article he has had considerable experience. He writes:

"The seedless pomolo has been propagated, also a yery fine variety of the sweet rind and several will be the word as the lemon, and will do well only where that will flourish. I have had quite a number of my trees freeze down the past winter, and have lost some of my best varieties. However, I have great faith in this fruit for localities it is adapted to. I tried it on too low lands. If the trees

this fruit for localities it is adapted to. I tried it on too low lands. If the trees can be brought up to a good size they become as hardy as the orange, and are a most marvelous bearer. J. S. Vosburg of Los Angeles has about five acres set out at Azusa from .trees I imported from Florida two years ago, which, I understand, are doing finely. This fruit comes into bearing about the same age as the orange, perhaps a little earlier, and bears very heavily from the start. The reason it is called the grape fruit is on account of its growing in clusters like a bunch of grapes, frequently as many as fifteen of grapes, frequently as many as fitteen to twenty in one cluster, weighing over one pound each. I have seen them that weighed over two pounds, where grown separately. The fruit is of a bright chrome yellow when fully ripe. The rind and lining to most varieties is bitter, but the pulp of a fine sub-acid, and very pleasant favor." leasant flavor."

#### Horticultural Training College.

(California Fruit-grower:) An entirely new institution has been established in Placer county, this State. It is no less new institution has been established in Placer county, this State. It is no less than a college of horticulture, designed to give a full and thoroughly-practical training to young men, especially young Englishmen, who desire to engage in horticultural pursuits in California. The location of the college is at the well-known Citrus Colony, near Penryn, Placer county. The prospectus received sets forth the aim and objects of the institution, and, if these purposes are faitfully carried out, as we have no doubt they will be, this College of Horticulture will become one of the most valuable institutions in the State. The Citrus Colony is composed largely of well-to-do and educated English gentlemen, and it is designed to give those coming to California to engage in horticultural occupation, opportunity for a better and more satisfactory training for their pursuit than has been possible heretofore. The directors of the college are well-known horticulturists of the highest character, and their direction of the affairs of the college is a practical guarantee of its success. The names of the directors are as follows: P. W. Butler, Robert Wheaton Ford, Frank Karslake, Howard E. Parker, all of Penryn; Andrew Ryder of Loomis and E. W. Maslin of San Francisco.

The resident director and secretary is Frank Karslake; medical officer, Dr. J. Suley-Wheeler; chief superintendent, A. H. Brydges.

The training at the college will be se-

pered land, staking and laying out an or-chard, planting the orchard, pruning, bud-ing, grafting, irrigation, plowing and cul-lvation, spraying, picking and packing for

practical lessons in agriculture and ultry farming will be given, wherein a most approved methods will be taught in the most approved methods will be taught in the property of the property of the pupil given practical employment all the arts by which the highest sucses is achieved in these callings.

Pupils are to be comfortably lodged and the recreations as tennis, cricket, footill, baseball, sic., will be always available. A swimming bath and gymnasium the attached to the college and everything ecessary to the health, comfort and consinence of pupils is provided. Regardant the Prospectus says:

"An extensive outfit is not necessary, as lothing suitable to the climate can be beauned to the characteristic of course, frock coats and silk hats,) and the should take his present wardrobe (except of course, frock coats and silk hats,) and the should include two or three tweed suits, me morning suit, one dress suit, patent eather shoes, alippers, three pairs of prown lace boots, six fiannel shirts, six white shirts, six blue cambric shirts, over roat, mackintosh, riding breeches, woolen undervests, collars, socks, etc., at discretion."

It is seen at once by the above list that

### Small Fruit Growing in Southern

The following is an article read by G.

M. Taber at a recent meeting of the South-ern California Pomological Society: "May I venture the assertion that, as a rule, the cultivation of small fruits is too much neglected by those who have the opmuch neglected by those who have the op-portunity—but lack the will—to cultivate what is required for family use. In the cultivation of small fruits, a light, porous soil is preferable to solids, as it reaches the roots more readily, and takes the place of irrigation. The surface soil should be frequently stirred, as more moisture is absorbed from the atmosphere by so do-ing.

and any of the property considered in the line of small fruits, yet I wish to report an experiment I made with leached ashes as a fertilizer. I had twelve leached ashes as a fertilizer. I had twelve trees which had never borne but little very inferior fruit. Around six of the trees I spread in the fall several inches of leached ashes, and the following season they were so loaded with fruit that both limbs and branches had to be supported to keep them from breaking down. The fruit was both delicious and perfect. The six trees not manured, bore nothing.

I will call your attention to some varieties of small fruits experimented with by Z. C. Taber of North Pasadena during the past five years. Out of thirteen varieties

ties of small fruits experimented with by Z. C. Taber of North Pasadena during the past five years. Out of thirteen varieties of strawberries he has found the Hoffman to be the earliest, and while it is a well-flavored berry, it is rather too small for market. The Yiola is an early variety, but not a profitable one to cultivate. The Pineapple is a good-sized berry, prolific and hardy, but the fruit is not of the best quality. The Grandy is one of the latest to mature, but is not prolific. The Jesse, although highly recommended, has proven a failure. The Pearl is an excellent berry, but is not prolific. The Bubach No. 5 is a late variety, large and prolific, flavor excellent, and one of the best varieties he has grown. Its only feult is being a little too tender for shipment. I noticed a chance seedling on his place which I have named the "Taber." It has the appearance of being an excellent medium early variety. There is money in the cultivation of strawberries, as I am told fhat near Azusa 31000 per acre was realized from their culture.

their culture.

Among the varieties of the red raspberries, the Cuthbert, All Summer, Marlboro, Royal Church and Thompson's Early all succeed well here, but the Royal Church has the largest berry, and so far seems to be the leading fruit here, as well as in the Feat

has proven a failure both here and in Iowa. Among the blackberry famfly, the Evergreen is one of the earliest varicties, and the berry is one of the largest grown. Its flavor is rich, has no core, but few seeds, and those small, and is one of the best varieties for canning. Crandall's Early is a good bearer, and the fruit is of fine quality. The Early Harvest is medium early, a vigorous bearer, fruit sweet but small. The Kittatinny is too well known to be described; although it produces a fair berry, yet it is not thought equal to those already mentioned. The Erie is a late variety, not very productive, but one of the best-flavored. The Minawaski is also a late variety, berry medium, and yields two crops per year, the second crop being larger than the first. The flavor is very tart until fully ripe. es it is adapted to. Among the blackb

larger than the first. The flavor is very tart until fully ripe.

The most peculiar variety among the blackberry family is the White blackberry. The berry is nearly white, medium size, and well flavored, but a poor bearer. The profit in its cultivation is in its curiosity. Among the dewberries the Lucretta is the only one desirable to cultivate. The berry is large and is excellent for pies and canning, and ripens eralier than blackberries and commands a higher price in the market.

Mr. Taber is also expectment.

ries and commands a higher price in the market.

Mr. Taber is also experimenting with the June berry, the improved barberry, the high cranberry and whortleberry, the Japanese wineberry, as well as several other varieties not extensively introduced in Southern California; but he is not ready to make an extended report as to their adaptation to this climate and section. Currants, as a rule, do not seem to thrive in this climate, but he has succeeded in raising a fine crop from a small root of Fay's Prolific.

It might be well to mention briefly the best method of planting and pruning the blackberry and raspberry. They seem to require about seven feet between rows, and four feet in the row. In the spring all the old stalks which have borne fruit the previous year should be removed, as well as all the smaller ones but three or four of the most vigorous shoots, and leave the trimming of those until after they have leafed out. The shoots coming out for the next season's bearing should be pinched off when they arrive at a proper height, so that the aide branches may grow, giving a larger fruiting surface.

#### Grape Growing in Florida.

and E. W. Maslin of San Francisco.

The resident director and secretary is Frank Karslake; medical officer, Dr. J. Suley-Wheeler; chief superintendent, A. H. Brydges.

The training at the college will be severely practical, though, of course, not neglecting essential theoretical training. In short, it may be said that the object of the institution will be to teach the best methods of growing and preparing California fruits for market. Or, in other words, to teach, how to make money in the fruit business in California. To this end the following subjects will engage the attention of pupils from the first: Clearing tim-

bors were quick to take advantage of his fortunate experience, and at this time, four years from the time that the land was regarded as practically worthless, there are 225 acres set in grapes in St. Johns county; and many more will be set soon. The varieties principally set are Niagaras and White Diamonds, but other sorts do quite as well. Niagaras will yield 1000 pounds to the acre the second year after planting, and 2000 the third year, ripening in June. A ten-acre vineyard may be made complete with an expense of \$1700, including cost of land, vines, posts, wire fence, and all other necessary expenses. Florida promises to come in competition with California along this line as well as in others.

#### That Imperishable Fruit Preserving

(Pacific Rural Press.) Now that the "black pepsin" dairy swindle is exploded and its proprietor is in some State prison for abuse of the mails, it might be expected that unwary people would have a release from this fraud; but such does not seem to be the case. It is announced by one of our Chicago exchanges that the swindle is still being worked. We hardly need repeat that, if any of our readers receive letters telling them what wonderful results come from using this drug in buttermaking, no attention should be paid them. A woman at Omaha is still sending out such letters.

"The examination of the compound showed that it was composed of sulphur, charcoal, nitrate of sods, cane sugar and common salt. The essentials of the directions for the use of this material were that the compound should be burned in a closed space, and the fumes arising from the burning should be absorbed by water placed in suitable vessels, and that the fruit in some cases should also be exposed to the fumes. Finally, the fruit was to be placed in the water which had absorbed the fumes of the burning compound and the vessel closed. The burning of the compound would result in the production of sulphur dioxide, also known as sulphurous acid, as one product, and it is of sulphur dioxide, also known as sulphurous acid, as one product, and it is this substance which exerts the preservative action in the process. The other ingredients are merely to aid in the burning of the sulphur. The sulphur dioxide is an intensely poisenous gas, and its use is prophibited as a food preservative in European countries. When the gas is absorbed by water sulphurous acid, a powerful—therapeutic agent, is formed. There is no doubt that its preservative action will be effective, for it is one of the best antiseptic and bleaching agents. But there are grave objections to the indiscriminate use of powerful therapeutic agents in food."

In other words, the process and the

food."

In other words, the process and the material are altogether unsuited for the preservation of anything which is to be used as food. It will do in a certain way used as food. It will do in a certain way to prepare specimens for exhibition, but its active agent can be prepared in a much better manner by some of the recipes which have been freely published during the last two years. But even for such use it is not fully satisfactory. In fact the compound, under whatever name it appears, is merely a means for imposing upon people and a very mean way of doing that. Considering the many declarations we have made of its character, surely no amount of smooth talking should help its hawkers with Rural readers.

Heavy Receipts of Zante Currents. Under date of May 15 Messrs. Barff &

the season of the year, shipments during the month having exceeded 6000 tons, the month having exceeded 6000 tons, of which the largest portion has gone for the United States, Russia and North of Europe. A comparative table of shipments shows that out of an excess over last year's shipments to date of 26,000 tons, the United Kingdom, which usually imports about half our total crop, has only taken 10,000 tons, whereas the United States, whereas the United States, whose greatest direct importation never exceeded 15,000 tons, has already taken 20,000 tons, and 4000 tons more are ready for shipment to that destination. The 20,000 tons, and 4000 tons more are ready for shipment to that destination. The North of Europe has already exceeded its usual annual importation of about 20,000 tons by 7000 tons, and a new importer. Russia, has taken 7000 tons and requires more; it would therefore seem as if the stimulus given to consumption in most countries by the extremely low prices prevailing, has only existed in the United Kingdom to a slight extent. Should it be the misfortune of Greek currant-growers to go through another season like the past, the greater portion of currant plantations will have to be abandoned or uprooted. Unsold stocks in the country now amount to about 25,000 tons, consisting almost entirely of Calamats and Pyrgos. Fine and medium qualities have all been shipped off. We are informed by our Zante branch that 'Peronosporos' has appeared amongst the currant vineyards in that island and also in Cephalona. The weather all over Greece is stormy with much rain, which at this season is favorable to the development of the malady."

#### Regarding Canned Peas.

A recent number of the New York Com-mercial Bulletin contained a comprehen-sive review of the situation in canned mercial Bulletin contained a comprehensive review of the situation in canned peas, in which it is stated as follows:

"A great many so-called standard quality peas have been sold at 31 per dozen."

Most of the sellers have withdrawn from the market temporarily for the reason that green stock suitable for packing of full standards has been coming forward rather tardily, and that dealers in green stock have paid prices at which the canners could not put up a really desirable article, except at some loss. The green-goods men, as the term goes, have secured a good portion of the stock received up to the present time. Of itself that is interesting, although not a particularly new feature. Something more interesting than usual may be experienced when it comes to cutting and comparing goods sold at 31 per dozen. The finest will be the guide, and all are not the finest. Several brands have been sold at a \$1.05 for standards upon which the price is \$1.10 the experience may be different, but there will be close scrutiny of those goods unless present indications are very much at fault. In other words, the general trade conditions are such that the buyers have more than usual advantage this sesson."

Notes of the Chicago Fruit Market. (California Fruit-grower:) Hot weather and heavy supplies last week caused low prices for most varieties of California fruits offered in the Chicago market. On Monday of last week, according from Messrs. Barnett, Bros., floads were sold; on Tuesday

prices.

L. G. Kunne, a dealer on State street displayed a barrel of apples in his show windows, for which he had paid the unprecedented price of \$50. He retailed a few of them at the rate of \$3 per dozen, and the advertising he received from the crowd of spectators attracted by a receipted bil showing a bona fide purchase of the apples at the enormous price of \$50, fully reimbursed him for his extravagant outlay Apples are reported dropping badly in Michigan, especially the Baldwins.

#### California State Fair.

The forty-first annual State fair will cultural department will be under the management of the State Board of Horti culture, with Secretary Lelong as super SPECIAL RULES GOVERNING HORTI

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Rule 1. Fruits-All exhibits in this d

partment must be of California production and exhibited by producers.

Rule 2. Exhibits of fresh fruits must be named by variety and entered not later than Tuesday, September 4. Exhibitors are allowed to replenish with fresh fruit up to and including Monday, September 10, when committees will pass upon same.

A special competitive exhibit of varieties on plates shall be made separate from all other exhibits for which special premiums are offered.

are offered.

Rule 3. All collections and single exhibits of fruit entered for prizes must have marked upon the cards supplied by the society, the numbers of the prizes for which they are offered.

Rule 4. All fruits entered for premiums must be correctly named and free from pests. Indefinite appellations, such as "pippin," "sweeting," "greening," "blush," 'navel," "blood," "grape fruit," "blush," not be considered as names.

Rule 5. All fruits entered for premiums must be composed of exactly the number

must be composed of exactly the number of specimens or quantity named in the schedule.

Rule 6. Fruits entered for premium

Rule 6. Fruits entered for premiums on plates must be marked by numbers. The names of the growers shall not be announced until after passed upon by the committees, and such fruits shall be exhibited on the society tables. No premiums will be awarded for fruit on plates in this

mens.

Rule 12. Committees—All committees in making their awards on fresh fruits will consider the flavor, beauty and size of the specimens, comparing each of these properties with a fair standard of the variety. The adaptation of the variety to general cultivation will also be taken into account. Other things being equal, specimens most nearly in perfection as regarde ripeness will have the preference. Citrus fruits will be judged by a scale of points known as the "California Scale," adopted by the State Board of Horticulture, each variety receiving its actual points of merit. Rule 13. County exhibits—To those who may have charge of the county exhibits, we would call their attention to the fact that these awards will be made for the most extensive, perfect and varied exhibit of farm products (exclusive of live stock) exhibited as a county production. Thus it will be seen that it is to be wholly devoted to the products of the farms located in the county where the exhibit is made from, and does not include manufactured goods of any kind or character except those grown and raized in the county from whence the display comes. Competition to be between countes only. That is to say, the entire exhibit made by one county must compete eagainst the entire exhibit of another county. Premiums in

ing this department, which will be strictly adhered to. On all other points the rules and regulations of the Agricultural Society shall apply.



It should be remembered that it is not ong since turkeys came, in part, at least, from wild stock, where the head of the flock was always the strongest bird, and naturally one that had attained its full size and strength. From such stock there was not trouble in rearing the young, while breeding from immature birds, no matter how pampered or cared for, is too radical a change for stock that has been for few years domesticated.

#### Poultry Points.

(American Cultivator) Some poultry writers say that a Leghorn fowl needs writers say that a Leghorn fowl needs much more room than a Brahma, because it is naturally a more active fowl and must have more chance to exercise. This seems to be very much like nonsense, judging by our experience. A Leghorn will take more exercise in a coop two feet square than a Brahma would in a half-acre, if each were left alone. Possibly the trouble is the other way. In confinement they are so restless that they are not quiet a minute, and they got too much exercise in "beating against the bars of their cage." A Brahma would sit contentedly in a coop or small yard if food were brought often enough, and a Leghorn will rest quietly or more moderately for awhile if it thinks it can go when it pleases. The same principle holds good with many other varieties of fowl, and, perhaps, all others. The more naturally active, the more liable to indulge in too much exercise.

Sound corn will not hurt the hen that is running with chickens, even while the little ones have dough or smaller grains. When she wants to leave them and go back to laying, give her less corn, and more wheat, barley or oats. She has then made up the fat that she lost while sitting or while scratching for her brood.

There is no danger of feeding growing chickens too liberally if they have opportunity for exercise, and a fair amount of green food. They are not easily made fat until they have attained the greater part of their growth.

Probably a well-grown and vigorous male turkey is of more importance in fixing the character and also the health of the brood than is the case with any other such more room than a Brahma, because



If we would have good swine it is neces-sary to give them good hygienic food and surroundings. This is not generally done, for the hogs are supposed to be naturally dirty, and their surroundings are filthy and repulsive. There is a sweeter flavor to pork that comes from a clean pen, and the animals from which it is raised shows a smaller percentage of deeth and loss the animals from which it is raised show a smaller percentage of death and loss than from those raised after the old-fash-ioned dirty method. It just as much applies to pigs as to other animals that a clean, healthy body must be enclosed in a clean, healthy skin. If we allowed our cows and sheep to wallow in the fifth that surrounds the pig during most of his life it would not surprise us at all if they suffered from lice, ticks and all sorts of skin diseases.

#### Feeding Animals.

Feeding Animals.

(E. P. in the American Cultivator:)
We commonly speak of the words food and fodder as interchangeable terms, but there is really a vast difference between the terms. We might term as fodder all that an animal eats, whether it be meal, corn stalks, hay, straw or ensilage, and no matter how small a part of it is digestible and assimilable; but food proper should be limited to that part of the fodder that is digestible and easily assimilated. We will understand by this that about half or three-quarters of the articles that the animals eat consist of fodder, and have little to do with real food. We sometimes make the mistake of increasing the amount of fodder, but not the food, and then wonder why the animals do not show better results. It is only by discriminating between the real food value of articles that we can arrive at any satisfactory system of feeding.

If we wish simply to feed the animals to increase the size of the manure heap, it is cheaper to feed them fodder and no food. If we wish to feed the cows for milk and cream, the swine for good pork, the sheep for saleable mutton and wool, and the heavy steers for good, heavy-weight beef, we must pay more attention to food and less to fodder. But a little fodder in the stomach is essential to good health. If we should ever reach that stage where the food could be so prepared for either man or beast that all would be digested, and no coarse fodder introduced into the stomach, the results would be anything but satisfactory. The stomach requires coarse material mixed with the fine to digest it, and the proper ration is one where the fooder and the food are properly balanced. This is the great and only purpose that fodder is fed to cattle for. It is not to fatten nor to strengthen nor to furnish milk, but simply to dilute the rich food in the stomach, so that the juices can properly digest it.



The difficulty which most troubles a mapurchasing enough fertilizer to make their successful. No farmer has enough home-made manure. Often that which is made at home costs more both to make and to distribute on the land than the commercial fertilizer which he two alternatives that can make farming successful. One is to improve the stock so that its gain will offset the cost of feed. That will make the home manure pile cost only the labor required to dis-tribute it upon the fields. The other is to keep less stock, make the best possible manure you can from that, and supplement the home supply with purchased

#### Two First-class Forage Plants-Teosinte and Pearl Millet. (G. H. Turner of Mississippi, in Ameri-

which we are acquainted, the Teosinte and Pearl Millet take front rank, and which we are acquainted, the Teosinte and Pearl Millet take front rank, and easily come out ahead of all competitors. As solling plants they are unequaled by any other forage plant, furnishing abundance of nutritious feed, succulent, tender and relished by all kinds of stock, throughout almost the entire growing season, while if cut for hay the growin, on rich, strong land, is so dense that it is utterly impossible to cure it on the same land on which it is grown. The Teosinte is the most truly gigantic of any and all forage plants. In habit of growth it resembles no other plant except Pearl Millet. Both tiller or sucker amazingly, having from twenty-five to seventy-invo luities and seed stalks from a single seed; as many as 110 stalks have been grown on one root. When it is remembered that each stalk has as much fodder on it, and is about the same size as a cornstalk, the infmense growth may be guessed at. The stalks of both lie flat on the ground until they attain a growth of twelve to thirteen inches, when they straighten up and henceforth their growth is upright.

The Pearl Millet has justly earned the soubriquet of the "old reliable Georgia cut-and-come-again." One serious defect of the Teosinte is that it will not mature its seed north of Southern Florida; consequently seed must be purchased each year. The Pearl Millet, on the contrary, is a free seeder. We have had both Teosinte and Pearl Millet make a growth of eighteen inches in one week after being closely cut, allowing of their being qut several times during the growing season—that makes them so extremely valuable and so nearly indispensable as a-solling plant, to the stock-raiser and dairyman, or even the keeper of a single cow, horse or yoke of oxen, and it is their ability to withstand drout that makes them so reliable in times of drouth—as an adjunct to scanty pasturage.

No stock or dairy farm in the central, southern or seuthwestern portion of this truly great country should be without one or both of these parts. easily come out ahead of all competitors.

No stock or dairy farm in the central, southern or seuthwestern portion of this truly great country should be without one or both of these valuable forage plants to furnish milch cows.etc., succulent food in abundance when the pastures are brown and bare, and the grass hard, woody, indigestible and innutritious. Of the two we prefer Teosinte, but either one will yield seventy-five to one hundred tons of green feed, or fifteen to twenty tons of dry hay per acre. As previously stated, the entire family of non-asccharine sorghums, or even the true sorghums, are thrown into the shade by these luxuriantly-growing plants, while in feeding value they are unsurpassed. We cut four times during the growing season (this in lat. 32, 33 deg.) the last cutting about October 15, being dried for hay. We have classed these two noble forage plants together, on account of the similarity of their habit of growth and uses, and their

Irrigation by Pumping:
"George Bertch believes himself to be en-tirely independent of ditches now," says tirely independent of ditches now," says the Visalia Times. "He has put in a centrifugal pump with a capacity of 1500 to 2000 gallons per minute and has a surface well, bored which promises an abundant flow of water. The well is down fifty-nine feet and terminates in a stratum of sand that seems to have no lack of water for indefinite pumping even at the above rate of discharge. The cost of the entire plant, well and all, is between \$700 and \$500, but the proprietor is firmly of the opinion that it is money well invested. Mr. Bertch declares that with grain as low as it is now it will not pay him to grow wheat for sale, so he has fenced 640 acres hog-tight as well as rabbit-tight and has a good portion of it seeded to alfalfa. He will raise hogs, and cattle and will grow only so much grain as he needs to fatten his own stock and, being independent of ditch water which, as he is away at the lower end of all the canals, does not come to him until others have had their fill, he sees no reason why he should not be able to do a good business, rain or shine."



Great Britain buys twenty times as much of France, four times as much of Sweden and three times as much of Germany as does the United States. However, the United States exports more butter to En-gland than Canada ships to the mother

#### Dairy Suggestions.

Prof. E. H. Farrington of the Illinois University made some very interesting and valuable remarks before the Illinois Dairy Convention. One of his most sug-Dairy Convention. One of his most suggestive observations, as reported by Jay in the Farmers' Review, is that an unusual yield of butter fat is not a sursign that the cow is increasing her capacity to turn more fatty foods into milk fat. It is far more likely that the feeder has a sick cow on his hands and should take remedial measures. So certain have breeders become of this that they watch the quality of the milk to keep run of the health of their cows. Whenever a cow's milk showed an unusual amount of fat their cowers would go to the barns and take the temperature of their cows. The variation on this account was often great. One cow that gave 1.6 pounds of butter fat one day the next gave 2.4 pounds, a difference of .8 pounds in one day.

The above proves the folly of the next.

1.6 pounds of butter fat one day the next gave 2.4 pounds, a difference of .8 pounds in one day.

The above proves the folly of the pail tests frequently made at county and State fairs. It is only the wildest kind of a guess, and should never be used for judging cows. It is very easy to see how a common cow might carry off the laurels over cows that throughout the year were vastly their superiors. There is no doubt that many such cows have been winners, and have deceived their owners into using them for the breeding of supposed valuable dairy stock. Take two cows of equal capacity for producing butter fat and milk. Expose them to the excitement of a great fair, and then test them at the fair for a premium. The cow that is the weakest will be affected most by the excitement, and, being the sickest cow, will yield the most butter fat and win the prize, while the other cow is really the better, because her stronger system is able to better resist the disturbing indusness. Such a cow has the right temperament to transmit to the offspring.

There is a notion prevailing in some

has the right temperament to transmit as her offspring.

There is a notion prevailing in some localities that if the milk be left unskimmed for a long time the acid of the milk will "eat up" the butter fat or a portion of it. What the origin was of this strange idea is not known. It certainly rests on misobservation, instead of on any fact. It is akin to that idea that prevails with widely were that where can under fact. It is akin to that idea that prevails quite widely yet, that wheat can, under certain conditions turn into, "cheat" or "chess." Prof. Farrington has settled the acid fat theory by a clever test. He took milk of a certain quality and carefully mixed it. Then he filled six pipettes and tested one of them, setting the others away. He tested one bottle each month throughout the summer. These tests running over a period of five months gave the same results, which, of course, proved the acid did not "eat" the fat, for the fat in the last bottle had been exposed to the milk acid for five months, and yet contained the same amount of fat as the first bottle, where the fat had not been exposed at all.

#### THE RATTLERS' ENEMY.

Ocation (San Diego Union:) The cuckoo has not enjoyed good standing among birds because of its constitutional disinclination to build

enjoyed good standing among birds because of its constitutional disinclination to build. a nest of its own.

There are some respectable members of the cuckoo family, especially those whose home is in Southern California, and no other bird is held in higher esteem. This is because the cuckoo bird is the deadly enemy of the rattlesnake, and this is how he kills the viper.

Should it chance to discover a snake asleep in the vicinity of a growth of the small cactus or prickly pear it will quietly and vigorously commence to build a fence of it about the unconsclous reptile. The bird usually selects the early morning for its operations, as the snake sleeps at this hour, especially along the coast, where he is benumbed by the chill of the night. When the rattlesnake is literally "corraled" by the bristling eaclosure, the palsano suddenly arouses him by a sharp strike of its bill, of takes a joint of the cactus in its beak, poised in the air a few feet above the sleeping victim and drops it full upon him. To coil for a spring is the reptile's first movement, and thus its body is brought into violent contact with the sharp points of the palisade. To retreat is the next aim. It strives in vain to find a passage. Teased by the bird, which continues industriously to drop missiles or to apply at every opportunity its sharp beak over the enclosure from the outside, and blinded at last by fury ha turns upon himself and plunges his fanguint his own fiesh and at last dies, his own executioner.

#### THE LATEST.

Links Which are Made from a Solid Bar of Metal.

(Cassel's Magazine:) The idea of making a chain without welding up link by link in the customary way has, of late, been followed with a good deal of interest, and several patbented processes have made their appearance, designed to avoid the objections which can be made, with more or less reason, to the common, welded product.

less reason, to the common, welded product.

One of the most interesting of these is the scheme of substantially rolling a chain from a solid bar of metal of cruciform section, the rolls being practically a series of dies, each of which punches pleces of the bar, so that ultimatery perfect chain links are produced, being stin connected, however, to one another at the points, where the inner side of the bow of one link crosses that of the adjoining ones. In this shape the bar represents a rigid chain, but on being passed through still another machine, it comes out with loosely-connected links, though somewhat roughly formed.

A series of finishing operations follow, ending with a perfect chain.

# EHERNCALIFORNIANEWS

PASADENA.

The School Teachers Chosen for the Next Year.

Boys—The Boys' Brigade Has Gone into Camp—Briefs and Personals.

PASADENA, July 7.—(Special Correspond-ce.) The Board of Education met at the uncil-chamber at 2 o'clock this atternoon organization, with members C. Hartwell, P. Boynton and Hon. Delos Arnold pres-t. The board organized by electing Mr. ynton president and Mr. Hartwell clerk, d proceeded at once to the election of achers. Only two new names were added the ist, all other vacancies being filed the re-election of the former incumbents. to successful applicants were Miss Frances

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

Pasadena company of the Boys' Britwenty-two strong, under Capt. Sedboarded the noon Terminal train to-bound for Long Beach, where the briwill camp for a week. The boys were gh feather, and amused themselves at by pointing their guns at people and any caps until they were threatened a court-martial and a sourd spanking, they desisted. At the Downey-avenue in the Pasadena combany was joined by los Angeles contingent, that included and, and all proceeded together to the pre encampment, where will be passed it of great fun. Aside from the friskibefore mentioned, the boys bore them-like solders, and some one was heard mark that they ought to be sent to mente to administer a drubbing to the company that fell down on duty, in camp the boys will be under some int, and will be expected to obey orbot their officers, much like real sold A programme of amusement and indicate the sent arranged for each day in A BURST BOYCOTT.

F. L. Jones and wife are sojourning a Long Beach.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Meeting of the Santa Ana Library Trustees.

THE TIMES IN ORANGE COUNTY.

reenty-one hundred and fiftynine orders. Theory-one hundred and fiftynine orders. Holds. It repaid orders. 2010; 10:01. 34; 10:08. The new in The Times Priday morning that Capt. Ropey. commanding Co. F. N.G.C. of this city, had been notified to hold the notice, created considerable of a stirt among the boys in blue, and during the day it was the ali-absorbing topic of conversation. The panies was received decised, and the general opinion expressed was that if Cd. F was put to a test it would do to duty. Many of their heads in shame for them if they had been read opinion expressed was that if Cd. F was put to a test it would do not duty. Many of their heads in shame for them if they had been read opinion expressed was that if Cd. F was dear the control of the co

D. H. Thomas and family left Friday for few day's outing at Long Beach.

breaker hadn't upset the tubs and left the contestants floundering in the briny.

The Boys' Brigade are due to arrive here tomorrow for a seven days' encampment.

Building continues as well as cement sidewalk laying.

Tries, corn, vines and vegetables are doing splendidly.

SAN BERNARDINO.

tees-On the Trail of Lugo-His

REDLANDS, July 7.—(Special Correspondence.) The strike has developed the fact that there is in this past of the country a surprisingly large number of men who were engaged in hauling freight and passengers from Los Angales to the interior before the advent of the raffroad. Some of these have returned to the old occupation, and supplies are now received daily by team from the Angel City.

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

The Athletic Sports at Y.M.C.A. Park of the Fourth.

was winner in 12 seconds, securing the gold medal. The second prize, a silver medal, was secured by Barber.

The next was the one-mile maiden bicycle race, with the following entries: E. H. Hoss, Charles H. Stanley, W. E. McCrary. McGray took first place in 3:11, winning the gold medal. The second place and silver medal went to Bert Newcombe. The open 100-yard dash was next, with the following entries: E. B. Dill, James Ryan, Oscar Eddinger, Walter Dickie, C. S. Cole. Watter Dickie was first in 10% seconds, winning a fine revolver.

Throwing the twelvepound hammer was next, with the following entries: James Ryan, L.A.A.C.; Scott LaRue, John Crowe, C. S. Dole. C. S. Dole won, throwing 79 feet, breaking the hammer.

The rinning high jump had the following entries: Charles E. R. Bigley, Banning; John F. Crowe. Oscar Eddinger. Bert Newcombe, C. S. Dole, Eugh Boyd. John F. Crowe won, making 5 feet i inches, and secured first prize.

The next event was the 100-yard dash for boys under 14, in which the entries were Norman Dole, David Mills, Edgar Barber, the latter winning in 12 seconds, winning the books.

The next event was the 100-yard dash for boys under 14, in which the entries were Norman Dole, David Mills, Edgar Barber, the sate of the second was second with a jump of 20 feet 9 inches, winning first place and a gold pen, in C. S. Dole was second with a jump of 20 feet 9 inches, winning first place and a gold pen, in C. S. Dole was second with a jump of 20 feet 6 inches, winning first place and a gold pen, in C. S. Dole was second with a jump of 20 feet 6 inches, winning first place and a gold pen, in C. S. Dole was second with a jump of 20 feet 6 inches, winning first place and hugh Boyd. The first prize, and the prize was a pair of shost of the prize was a pair of the prize was a follinger, J. Dill of South Riverside and Hugh Boyd. The first prize, his the prize was a follinger, J. Dill of South Riverside sand Hugh Boyd. The first prize, his the prize was a handsome water set.

The mile bloycle race for boys u

SAN BERNARDINO, July 7.—(Speciespondence.) One of the benefits of the wheelmen of this city organized by was shown at the last meeting

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

Although there is not yet much travel toward the mountains, there is much rivalry among the managers of the different resorts, send, as a result, those who go are likely to be well treated. There are a number of stage lines in operation, making it very convenient for going to and arriving from the camp grounds.

Pending the discussion for the purpose of organizing to hardie the orange crop of next season, it is suggested that all growers join an association, which will make an equitable distribution of the pack to the packers.

Last evening, at the Methodst Episcopal Church, Rev. W. F. Harper delivered an address upon "The History of the Baptists."

Mrs. G. F. Heisland, of the Baker House, is back from Los Angales, where she was visiting her sister.

COLTON.

COLTON. July 7. — (Special Correspond-ence. A pretty band stand has been built-in the middle of the Southern Pacific Park, and it is to be lighted by electricity. The first park, cancert is to be given on this and it is to be lighted by electricity. The first park, concert is to be given on this (Saturday) evening.

The quarters of the secretary of the Repub-lican County Central Committee will be removed from this city to San Bernardine the first of the week.

The first train on the Southern California Railway passed through this city for River-side. Orange and Los Angeles yesterday atternoon.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Wheelmen Secure a Satisfactory Ordinance.



It's So Good

is what children say of

Highland CREAM. It's a most delicious cream and can be restored to the original fluidity of milk by

Sold by grocers and druggists.

By Rail and Boat to ...

VIASAN PEDRO—The gem of Pacine Coast Winter and Summer Resorts, unsurpassed fishing, wild goat hunting, enchanting scenery, perfect climate, excellent hotels. For dates and connections see S. P. Co.'s and Terminal Railway Timetables in this paper.

HOTEL METROPOLE, for the summer season, opens June 1st, O. RAFFA, late of Palace Hotel, San Francisco, and Saratoga, Caterer. Cussine second to none. The celebrated Santa Catalina Island Orchestra of soloists

Before you decide for the summer secure information by calling on or addressing F. H. LOWE, Agent, 130 W. Second-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

# Niles Pease,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Furniture, Carpets, Lace and Silk Curtains, Portieres, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Linoleums, Mattings, Baby Carriages, etc.

337, 339 and 341 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

COAL. COAL

SOUTHFIELD WELLINGTON. DOMESTIC. CANNEL ..... Nanaimo, for Steam; White's Cement, Coke, Charcoai, etc.

Fuel Wholesale and Retail. HANCOCK BANNING. Importer. Telephones, 36 and 1047. 130 West Second Street

AND TUMORS CURED Book of home Testimonials sent free.
S. R. CHAMLEY, M. D.

Saturday's Letter.

RIVERSIDE, July 7.—(Special Correspondence.) The report of the librarian, Mrs. Mary M. Smith, shows the following number of volumes in the library: January 1, 6312; added during the past six months, 752. Of the latter 73 were purchased. Since January 1, 1839, when the library was first opened, the total number of cards, which have been issued is 343°. On May 1, according to the vote of the City Trustees, all sureties expired, and since that time 1324 persons have filed applications for the home use of books. This number represents the present membership. The total circulation of books during the past six months is 27,537, a monthly average of 492°. Of the total circulation, 24,372 were works of fiction. History, including biography and travel, comes next, the circulation of these works being 2794. The rest of the circulation was divided between essays, works of religion, natural science, philosophy and fine aris. The report showed that the expenses of the library for salaries, light, insurance and other incidentals, not including rent, are about \$135 per month.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

Although the county prohibition ordinance is in effect, it does not prohibit the sale of liquors in this city. Large quantities of beer and other drinks are shipped into this city almost daily.

The Populists have organized a club in this city, and chosen the following officers: T. Brennan, president; F. G. Haven, secretary; H. J. Wibel, reasurer; J. Boyd, H. J. Wibel and W. J. Mills, Executive Committee. The Democrats of the city held another meeting at the county courtnown last evening, and enthused over the calamity-speaking when the county affairs were referred to.

The Pythian Steers are preparing to picule at Hariem spiners nort Thursday.

A special sunded to Miss Addie E. Doran by the County Board of Education.

High Stool eschers' certificates have been granted by the County Goard of Education to the following candidates: William P. Milliken, Mrs. F. G. M. Van Slyke; Miss Ida M. Frye and H. C. Kinzle.

Word has been received by pony post from nearly every place in the county to the effect that coslobrations were held in nearly all of them July 4.

The horse stolen by Lugo, who, shot at Codd and Randall in this city a few weeks ago, was found in Anaheim and brought back to this city. The animal has a gunshot wound of recent date, showing that the story of Slosson's chase after Lugo and his statement that a shot from his gun hit the horse was true. The finding of the horse will probably put the officers upon a trail which will lead to Lugo's capture.

Strike Hampered With the Rest—Local News Points.

SOLDIERS' HOME, July 7.—(Special Correspondence.) As elsewhere, the strike has had a depressing effect on life at the home, noticeable in the absence of the usual array of visitors and the ever-present crowd of loungers about the depot.

Because of the lack of material which is prevented from arriving by the existing conditions, the work upon the new bakery has been postponed. It is expected, however, to endeavor to get some material through by wagon if there is no let ur within a few days. Communication with Los Angeles is kept open by means of an express which leaves early in the morning and returns about noon. It transports the mails and passenger.

The supplies for the home are now transported by wagon.

The last head from Assistant Surgeon Puett was the term of the supplies for the Los Angeles Friday morning, where his daughter is filling an engagement as leading lady of an opera company contains and every distance that the past week, One cath has occurred in the past week,

an engagement as leading lady of an opera company.

One death has occurred in the past week, that of Jetson Sanders, a veteran of the Mexican war. He also served in the flavy. He was admitted to the home December 3, 1889, and died July 5, 1894.

The present attendance is as follows: Present, 1806; absent, 249; total, 1296.

The otheract for the pump at the new pumping station has been let, and as soon as the the-up lets up work will be pushed forward with vigor. The present water sup-

SANTA MONICA. SANTA MONICA, July 7 .- (Special Corre

Saturday

and N. Bundy was elected president of the board, and N. Bundy was elected secretary. The immediate business before the trustees was the election of grammar-school teachers and a janitor. For the latter position, J. Ross Barachman was elected, Component of the secretary of the latter position, J. Ross Barachman was elected, Component of the secretary of the latter position, J. Ross Barachman was elected, Component of the latter position, J. Ross Barachman was elected, Component of the latter position, J. Ross Barachman was elected, Component of the latter position, J. Ross Barachman was elected, Component of the latter of the



NEWS AND BUSINESS

The Westber.

U. S. Westher Bureau, Los Angeles, July At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 9.96; at 5 p.m., 29.92. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 52 deg. and 67 deg. Maximum temperature, 78 deg.; minimum temperature, 51 deg. Character of weather, partly cloudy.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

The First Christian Church, corner of Eleventh and Hope streets, will be dedicated today at 11 a.m., Rev. J. H. Hardin of Christian Conducting the services. At 3 p.m.,
praise and communion service, participated in by several city pastors, will be conducted.

Preaching at 7:45 p.m. by Dr. Hardin. Public invited.

"National Liberty" is the theme of Rev.
Dr. McLean's sermon this morning, at 11 o'clock, at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle. National songs and national decorations. The G.A.R. especially invited.

At 7:30 p.m., theme "The Labor Problem."
Beats free.

Seats free.

Santa Catalina Island. Wilmington Transportation Company's steamers making daily
trips. Special excursions Saturdays and Sundays. See raliroad time tables and display
ad in this paper, or inquire 130 West Second

ad in this paper, or inquire 130 West Second street.

An interesting gospel meeting may be expected at the Y.W.C.A., No. 107 North Spring street, at 3:45 pm. Mrs. L. H. Stage, of the University of California, will speak. Special music. Normal Bible class at 3 p.m. Died, July 3, Lawrence Little Avery, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Avery, No. 412 West Twenty-first street. The funeral took place from the residence July 5 at 4 o'clock p.m., Rev. B. W. R. Tayler officiating.

Special trains on Redondo Railway Sunday, July 3. Leave Los Angeles at 8:10 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 1;35 p.m., 5:10 p.m., leave Redondo, 7:45 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 3:45 p.m., 5:00 p.m.

outs, at reasonable rates, go to the St. George Stables, No. 510 South Broadway.

outs, at reasonable rates, go to the St. George Stables, No. 510 South Broadway.

J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Crickmore, July 6, a daughter. Mrs. Crickmore was formerly Miss Annie Field, daughter of D. W. Field.

First Regiment Boys' Brigade, N.S.A., are in camp at Long Beach. Fifty cents round trip on Terminal Rallway, good to return Monday.

Piotures and frames sold at prices that cannot be discounted. Good goods and modern etyles prevail. No. 133 South Spring street.

Rev. A. C. Bane will preach at Trinity Church. Morning, "As a Littic Child;" evening, "The Bad Men of the Bible."

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the Inest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

Chautauqua Assembly opens at Long Beach July 16, with a grand concert, vocal and instrumental.

strumental.

Lantern slides and blue prints for architects. Bertrand & Co., 205 South Main st.

The Investor, G. A. Dobinson, editor, published Wednesdays. On sale at news stands.

Mantels, tiles, office sittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohrman, 514 South Spring.

Buy the Whitney make trunk. Factory, No. 344 North Main street.

See time table of Santa Monica stage line in another column.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Henry Enever, a native of England, aged 22 years, and Belle Skelley, a native of Illi-nois, aged 18 years, both residents of Pico

eights.
There are undelivered telegrams at the restern Union telegraph office for D. W. H. ales, Miss Maud B. Hamilton, Russell (calle) W. E. Wear, Albert Frazer, Miss Cora. Olney, Mrs. Mattle Hire, J. D. Stewart, J.

A general meeting of the Press Club will be held this afternoon in the Spring-street rooms at 3:30 o'clock, for the purpose of orary members are requested to be

present.

Articles of incorporation were filed yester-day by the Cahuenga Gold Mining and Irrigation Company, with D. A. Cashman, O. L. Allen, I. Beek, J. A. Wilson and R. N. C. Wilson as a board of directors. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000, \$4100 of which has been subscribed.

#### PERSONALS.

Dr. Albert J. Scholl has returned from Sar

Sold Cheap Jewelry.

V. C. Wattell was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Hawley for obtain-ing money under false pretenses. It has his habit of late to sell rings and r cheap jawelry to people whom he was able to make believe the articles-were of value. A day or two ago he sold a worthless ring to C. A. Steele, who keeps a second-hand store. Steele afterward discovered the fraud and called Wattell's attention to it in reply to which the latter coolly asked how otherwise he was to make a living. Steele swore out a complaint against Wattell, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses, and Dewett'to Hawley arrested him on the warrant.

Westlake Park Concert.

Westiake Park Concert.

Following is the programme for the Westlake Park concert this afternoon art 2:30 o'clock by the Los Angelea Theater Band, H. C. Wyatt, manager:

March, "From Ocean to Ocean" (Brooke.) Overture, "The Fairy Lake" (Auber.)

Medley, "Boom Zing Boom" (Brooks.)

Waftz, "Venus Reigen" (Gungl.)

Clarionet solo, "La Sonambula" (Cavallini)—C. H. Hubbard.

Selection, "Bohemian Girl" (Balfe.)

"Husgarian Dance" (Romandy.)

"Miserre", grand scene for cornet and trombone—Messrs. Keyes and Hurka.

Ballet music from "Paust" (Gounod.)

Galop, "After the Strike is Over" (Hubbard.)

Rebekah Installation of Officers.

Columbia Rebekah Lodge, No. 194, installed the following-named officers Thursday evening last: Mrs. L. Wesmer, P. G.; Mrs. C. Herzog, N. G.; Mrs. V. Holst, V. G.; Mrs. L. Gingery, R. S.; Miss S. Mann, Per. S.; Mrs. C. Church, T.; Mrs. Vernon, W.; Miss Anderson, C.; Mrs. L. McDonald, O. G.; Mrs. Quackenbush, I. G.; Mrs. Patten, R.S.N.G.; Mrs. J. Krimminger, L.S.N.G.; Mrs. Dorr, R.S.V.G.; Mrs. M. Bmith, L.S.V.G.; Mrs. Ashman, chaplain. The meeting was largely attended. Re-trashments were served which were greatly aloyed.

UNQUALIFIED AND UNPRECEDENTED

SUCCESS.

Readiness of the Public to Appreciate a load Article Once Again Demonstrated.

Triche Coffee Company are realising old adage that merit will win. A conting increasing business demonstrates the fact the new process of roasting coffee, used by the Triche Coffee Company, is awarise and wonder of coffee drinkers. wholesome coffee, twise as strong as a resulted by ordinary means; coffee that he all the essence of caffelne, the meat coffee berry; coffee that delights the content of the conten

## THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Report of the Board of Public Works.

The Usual Recommendations for Street Improvements.

Railroads Are Requested to Place Watchmen at Crossings.

Usual Routine Business at the Court house-Dan Kevane Charged With Battery-Divorces Granted-New Suits.

It was quiet about the City Hall yester-day, most of the Councilmen being en-gaged in committee work. At the Courthouse only routine matters

#### AT THE CITY HALL.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Regular Weekly Report Prepared for the

The Board of Public Works has prepared the following report for presentation at tomorrow's meeting of the City Council: "We recommend that the draft of a

"We recommend that the draft of a contract between the city and J. S. Haigher for the purchase of certain gravel being removed from a cellar on Broadway, be approved and the Mayor authorized to execute the same for and on behalf of the city.
"In the matter of the report of the City Engineer on the petition from R. Shrier and others, we recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to prepare and present an estimate of the cost of regrading Olive street between First and Court streets.

and others, we recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to prepare and present an estimate of the cost of regrading Olive streets between First and Court streets.

"We recommend that the proposal of Thomas A. Grant to improve Second street between Soto and Mott streets, at \$1.20 per lineal foot for grading and gutters, 33 cents per lineal foot for curb, 11 cents per square foot for sidewalk, and \$50 each for crosswalks, be accepted and the necessary resolution of award adopted.

"We recommend that the proposal of Robert Sherer to improve Eighth street at \$1.80 per lineal foot for grading, 35 cents per lineal foot, each side, for curb, and 11½ cents per square foot for sidewalk, be accepted, and the necessary resolution of award adopted.

"We recommend that the protest of W. Thomas and others, against the sidewalking of Boston street, between Pearl street and Montreal street, be referred to the City Engineer to report on the frontage.

"We recommend that the petition from W. W. Whitney and others, asking to have Chicago street, from First street to Brooklyn avenue, graded, graveled and curbed with a redwood curb, under the bond provisions of the Vrooman act, be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary estimate of cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot, then to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

"We recommend that the Petition from E. A. Reiman, asking that the Terminal Railway Company and the Santa Fe Railway Company be required to place a watchman at the intersection of their tracks with Walnut street, and that they be compelled to reduce the speed of trains at such point, be granted, and the City Clerk instructed to request aid companies to place such watchman at the designated point, and that the Chef of Police be instructed to reduce the speed of trains at such point, be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary estimate of cost, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$1 per front foot, then to presen

#### AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Routine Matters Occupy the Attention of the Supreme Judges.

'A complaint was filed yesterday in the Township Court by Thomas Bartlett, in which Dan Kevane is charged with the

had.

Divorces were granted the plaintiffs yesterday by Judge McKinley by default in the cases of Lydia Graham vs. William Graham, Anna Weyer vš. Anton Weyer, and Francis C. Forster vs. Julia Forster.

Valentine Buhner, a native of Germany, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Smith yesterday.

New Sults. Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk

Security Savings Bank and Trust Company vs. Milton S. Wilson; on promissory note for \$2000.

Sylvia L. Sessions et al. vs. Allenette

Cutter; to have a conveyance ordered.
G. F. Dietz et al. vs. R. F. Lotspeich et al.; for \$1415.

Petty Offenders.

In the Police Court before Justice Seaman yesterday E. L. Blaisdell was fined \$15 for battery and Myron Russell was given \$30 or the same number of days for petty larceny.

C. W. Wartel, who had been arrested by Detective Hawley for obtaining money uned false pretenses, was arraigned and time for pleading set for tomorrow.

"JESSE Moore" whiskies are unexcelled for purity and quality. SHARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 36 South Spring street Tel. No. 1029.

Better Vacation '

Paine's Celery' Com-pound will give strength and health more surely than a vacation. Both are good, but if you can have only one, take the Compound. Acation Compound.
We sell it.
C. H. HANCE, 177-179 North Spring st.

TIP TOP COUGH SYRUP

one gets a remedy

TIP TOP

All druggists at 500

FOR BEAUTY





# Wolfskill Lots!

LOCATED WITHIN TEN MINUTES WALK FROM corner of Spring and Second streets. Why go out miles, pay car fare for yourself and family when you can have a home in the very heart of Los Angeles?

TERMS One-fourth cash, balance on or before three years, or to those who will improve no each years, or to those who will improve, no cash' is required. We will take flat mortgage for full price of lot.

THIS PROPERTY—See the large number of pretty houses built there within the last-six months. Personal examination will satisfy any buyer as to its merits. Maps and full particulars.

# EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 121 S. Broadway.

# To Arms! To Arms!

# Los Angeles Business College,

144 S. Main St., does not teach the young how to shoot, but it does teach them all the Commercial Branches, including Shorthand and Typewriting. A thorough knowledge of these, coupled with common sense, is a better outfit for the average person than a Harvard education. Call at the college, or write for particulars.

N. B .-- Spring Term Opens Monday, April 30.

Los Angeles Medical & Surgical Institute. 241 S. MAIN ST.

Specialists.

**All Diseases Cured** 

The weather prediction tor

241 S. Main st.

today is fair. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure' or for \$2500 in case delivery could not be and a gallon of Jas. E. Patyour houses from decay and save you money. Princess

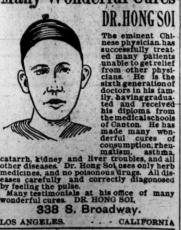
Floor Paint at \$1.25 per gal. will preserve and brighten floors of all descriptions. If you are prejudiced against paints buy your material and do your own mixing.

Milwaukee pure white lead .
Pure Boiled Linseed Oil
Turpentine
Dry colors.

descriptions are being pressed into service the demand for our prepared car-riage paints at 75c per quart

is pleasing.
No. 30 O. K. stucco brush
No. 35 O. K. stucco brush
No. 35 O. K. stucco brush
NEWTON & NORDHOFF,
221 N. Los Angeles street.

Many Wonderful Cures



LOS ANGELES. . . CALIFORNIA Free Camping Grounds

Redondo Beach. Reasonable water rates. For par-culars address. H. H. VENABLE. Agent

A Land

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE NO AMELIANTA FRENCHA ENAMELLED CALF.
4.539 FINE CALF& KANGARDA
4.549 FOLICE, 3 SOLES.
52.52 WORKINGMENS
EXTRA FINE.
12.179 BOYS GROUS CHOES.
13.52972.170 ONGOLA
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Weakness, Headache, Toothache, Bruises and Burns.

H.M.Sale & Son, 220 S. Spring

Wm. J. Broadwell : : BANKER AND BROKER ; : New Street, Union Trust Co. Building NEW YORK.

Private Leased Wire. Now that vehicles of all Stocks, Bonds and Grain Bought for Cash

SECURITIES. A UCTIONEERS-

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT Auction.

304 South Spring street, opposite the Hollenbeck Hotel on Monday, July 9 at 10 a.m., 2 and 7:80 p.m. Stock consists of about 100 gold and gold-filled watches with best grades American, Waltham and Elgin movements, several diamond rings, fine opera-glasses, a lot of new Roger Bros. knives, forks, spoons and other articles, being the stock of a pawnbroker of this city.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.
Office 204 South Spring Street

Regular auction sale sale of household furniture will take place at Stevens & Brown's auction rooms, 413 South Spring street, Tuesday July 10 at 2.p.m., consisting of bedroom sujia, bookenses, sideboards, extension tables, bedding, carpets, rugs, etc. STEVENS & BROWN,

A New Departure Not a dollar need be paid is for treatment of rupturs until ours is effected.



Dr. C. Edgar Smith & co., SPECLALISTS

RUPTURE

FISSURE FISTULA AND ULCERATION without the use of knife, drawing blood, or detention from business. DISEASES OF WOMEN SKILL-FULLY TREATED.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE Can refer interested parties to many Los Angeles citizens, who have been treated by them. Cure guaranteed.

Los Angeles Electric Co.

Incandescent Electric

Light By Meter Measurement

Electric Current ayailable from 7 a.m. to midnight. All parties desiring Incandescent Electric Light on the meter system, where lines are not extended, will please make immediate application at the office of the company, 457 SOUTH BROADWAY.

FOR Fine Tailoring Perfect Fit, Best of Workman-ship at moderate prices, go to

THE UNEXPECTED.

# Interruption of Business

Has forced on us the necessity of making immediate and stern efforts to unload our entire summer stock preparatory to our arrangements for the purchasing of our new Fall stock, and with that object in view have made

## Sweeping Reductions

In our Silks, Colored and Black Dress Materials, Wash Fabrics, Laces, Parasols, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Underwear and House Furnishing Goods. We respectfully direct your attention to a few of the bargains as here quoted and which we place on sale

## -MONDAY

And week ensuing.

## Silk Department.

50c A complete line of colored satins, good value at 75c, selling at 50c, yd

50c Black Surah, all pure silk, soft fin-ish, good value for 75c; selling at......50c a yd.

75c

Black Crystal Bengaline, good value for \$1; will be sold at.....75c a yd. Pongees.

### Colored Dress Goods.

81c

Manchester Challies in stripes and figured designs reduced from 20c ...... 8 %c yd 81c

Crepons and Nuns Veilings, plain colors in dark and evening shades reduced from 25c to...... 8 %c yd 81c

25c Cheviot Suitings 38 inches wide, pure wool in checks and novelty weaves, reduced from 50c to 25c yd

60c

Specials in Black Dress Goods.

42-inch Saxony Suitings at. 50c yd 88-inch Figured Soliels, at. 65c yd 88-inch Figured Noveltles at 75c yd 46-inch Silk Henriettas, "Lupins" \$1 yd Cheviot Suitings double fold, in stripes, checks and changeable ef-fects, reduced from 25c to. 8 1/2 yd

A manufacturer's stock of white

and cream color parasols, very slightly soiled, will be closed out at half of original cost ranging from \$1 to \$8 each.

123c

25c

## Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Parasols, Laces.

35c 50 pieces the latest Parisian Novelties in fancy ribbons for hat trim mings, more than value at 50c, sell

40c

45c 

75c Black Gloria Silk Parasols, 22 inch,

well made frames, worth regularly \$1, selling at......750 \$1.00 Black Gloria Silk Parasols, extra quality, usually sold for \$1.50 sell-ing at.......\$1 each

\$1.00

6tc

7c

30 pieces fine Zephyr Ginghams, stripes and plaids, selling at.. 7c yd

750 yard cream and butter point nise lace, 9 inches wid 81c

50 doz. Ladies White Scalloped and embroidered handkerchiefs usually sold for 15c, selling at....8 %c each 20c

12 gc

15 doz. ladies' white scalloped em-broidered handkerchiefs sold every-where for 80c, selling at.. 20c each Black Coaching Parasols, good value for \$1.50 selling at.....\$1 each

> Wash Goods. 5c

50 pieces Shirting Calico, small, neat patterns, selling at..... 5c yd 50 pieces figured Irish Lawns, 40 inches wide, fine sheer goods for summer wear, selling at... 12 ½ c yd 50 pieces fine Tennis Flannels, light 

121c 

Mail orders carefully and promptly executed. Courteous attention and strictly one price.

